

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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Baltimore, Md.,
JUNE 12, 1919

AGAINST SUCH TESTIMONY WHO CAN PREVAIL?

Thomas A. Edison, Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation and 1000 other men who rank with them as the foremost leaders in American industry, in railroad work, in medical and scientific achievements, shortly before our entrance into the war, sent to Congress the following petition:

IN VIEW OF THE SCIENTIFICALLY PROVED UNFAVORABLE EFFECTS OF THE USE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES EVEN IN SMALL QUANTITIES;

AND IN VIEW, THEREFORE, OF THE COLOSSAL PHYSICAL, MENTAL, MORAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RACIAL EVILS WHICH THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR ENTAIL;

AND IN VIEW OF THE INADEQUATENESS OF ALL METHODS HITHERTO EMPLOYED TO CHECK OR REGULATE THESE EVILS;

AND IN VIEW OF THE GREAT AND RAPID GROWTH OF PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND SENTIMENT ON THIS SUBJECT AS SHOWN BY ANTI-ALCOHOL AGITATION AND LEGISLATION THROUGH MOST OF OUR NATIONAL AREA;

THE UNDERSIGNED BELIEVE THE TIME HAS COME FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO TAKE STEPS LOOKING TO THE PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE MANUFACTURE, SALE, IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSPORT OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.*

Here is the testimony of the foremost scientists, and the great business leaders of the country, and of noted surgeons and physicians that the physical, mental, moral, economic and social interests of the nation demanded the complete destruction of the entire alcoholic liquor traffic of the country. These are not the anti-saloon men, not the professional prohibition workers, but the great business leaders of America, whose judgment and broad patriotism no man can question.

Against such testimony, who can dare advocate the resumption of the liquor traffic?

*With the understood exceptions for medical, sacramental and industrial purposes.

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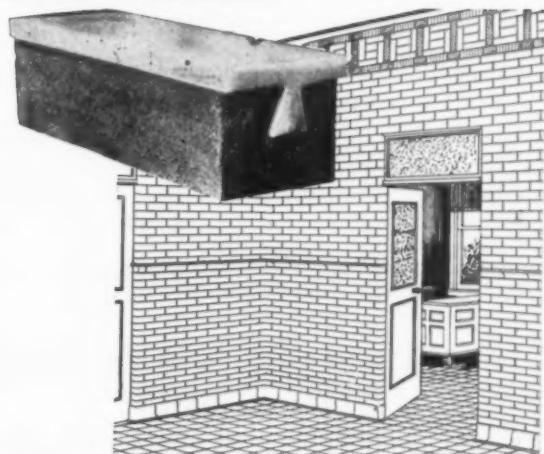
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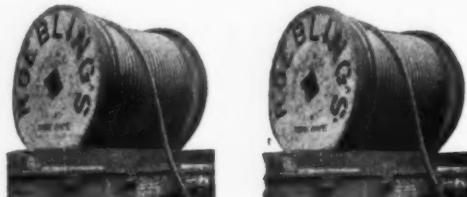
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"Who saves his country, saves himself, saves all things, and all things saved do bless him."

"Who lets his country die, lets all things die, dies himself ignobly."

"And all things dying curse him."—Senator Ben. H. Hill.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A BRILLIANT analysis of the situation which has developed by reason of the publication of the covenant of the League of Nations is given in our Washington correspondence, which throws much light upon the most amazing situation in American history.

Whether one be for or against the League of Nations, he must of necessity in such a tremendous issue be interested in studying every phase of a plan which proposes to change every doctrine ever taught in America since Washington's day as to avoiding entangling alliances.

If we should enter the League of Nations, we would tie ourselves up in every political intrigue and every war of Europe, Asia and Africa and forever end the independence which has been our glory and for which we have constantly rendered devout thanks to Almighty God.

We commend to our readers the survey of the situation by our Washington correspondent, who has close connections with London which enable him to know the sentiment there.

CALL BARNEY.

WHY not call Barney Baruch from Paris before the Senate committee to see if he could throw any light upon the treaty leak? He is very close to Wall Street and to everything going on at the Peace Congress.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

THE social unrest throughout the world, running into Bolshevism, is a menace the magnitude of which cannot be overstated. It would be a vain delusion to imagine that this Bolshevik tendency cannot make headway in America. It can do so and is doing so. The agitators of the doctrine of hate who are stirring up the people everywhere must be met by the most tremendous effort of those who see the danger. Business men, preachers and teachers need to realize their responsibility and to do all in their power to educate the public to the danger of this socialistic upheaval. President Wilson in this emergency has an opportunity such as that possessed by no other man. His responsibility to help to allay this unrest is as great as his opportunity.

Unfortunately for this nation, the carpet-baggers who flooded the South after the Civil War and misled the negroes and made them distrust and eventually hate the white people are typified by unscrupulous labor agitators and politicians who seek to arouse class hatred in order to ride into power on the spirit of evil let loose. The politician, high or low who panders to the labor vote by stirring up the passions of hatred and lauds to the skies the so-called working-men (when all honest men are workingmen, whether they work with their brain or their brawn) is on a par with the worst of the disreputable carpet-baggers who came near to wrecking the Anglo-Saxon civilization of the South. Those scoundrels, who cared nothing whatever for the negro except for what use they could make of him, sowed the seeds of evil in the minds of 4,000,000 negroes just out of slavery, the harvest from which both races have been reaping ever since. The politicians who stir up the so-called labor element and who give countenance to the rank socialistic trend of the times are doing their utmost to bring forth a harvest of Bolshevism and anarchy. These men are sowing the seeds of hatred and the world will reap a harvest of sorrow and death from their work.

President Wilson has a great opportunity to mold the minds and hearts of the laboring people into right thinking and right acting, for they regard him as their friend and leader. It is within his power to have an almost magical effect in rightly guiding this element if on every possible occasion he will appeal to the better judgment of the laboring people. If, for instance, he should say to them, in substance, the following it would have a magical effect:

"Your duty is to make yourselves efficient, to give full

value for every dollar you are paid, to work to the utmost of your ability, not as time-servers, but as honest men.

"If you loaf on your job you rob your employer of that which belongs to him, and you rob your fellow-laborers of the reputation which they should have of fairness and integrity and honesty of work.

"Every laboring man who falls short of his duty, who shirks his labor or does it inefficiently, brings dishonor upon all of his fellow-laborers by creating the idea that the laboring people are inefficient and unwilling to do their utmost wherever employed.

"Whenever you fail to do your full part you are false to honest labor and to honest men everywhere.

"If you refuse to let other men work because they do not wish to belong to your labor union you are robbing them of a God-given right and taking from them that freedom to which all men are entitled.

"Do unto your employers and your fellow-laborers what you would wish them to do unto you, and when you have done all these things you will have a clear conscience, and you will have gone a long way toward doing your duty to your fellow-men. Then, and not until then, will you have a right to demand to have the same kind of treatment from your employers."

What miracles President Wilson can work if he will turn his powers to awaken men everywhere to do their utmost! His voice would go farther than that of the labor agitators. He can stem the tide of socialism, which leads to Bolshevism and anarchy. In this respect the responsibility resting upon him is fully as great as that of his position at the Peace Conference, perhaps even greater, for the world's social unrest and the tendency to socialism and anarchy have developed problems which are as tremendous for possible evil as the dangers of the Peace Conference. If President Wilson will lead the forces of right against the socialistic tendency of the hour and drive out of power the many rank socialists now too much in evidence in Washington he will do much to save the world from anarchy. He has made many addresses to indicate the latent power of the workingmen of the world, but the time is ripe for him to call constantly to these same people to awaken them to the need of truth and efficiency in work and to an honest effort to measure up to their full responsibility. That is a task big enough for the utmost stretch of the power of President Wilson or of any other living man.

The business men of the world, including nearly all large employers of labor, have for many years, and long before this war, been giving much thought to the bettering of labor conditions, to providing better housing facilities, and to the elimination of dangers from machinery. The war has intensified their work. It has helped to broaden their efforts for the amelioration of living conditions, and in this country and abroad employers are, with rare exceptions, not only willing, but eager to see good wages continue.

At every one of the celebrated "Gary Dinners," at which the leading iron and steel men gathered during the panicky times of 1907 and 1908, the main topic of discussion was how to maintain wages and protect their employees in the face of

the panic and the falling prices of iron and steel. These discussions were of the highest order of ethics, matching in that respect a very large proportion of the preaching from the pulpit.

What the iron and steel men then undertook to do in preventing the reduction of wages is typical of what the leading manufacturers of the country have been working for during the last 10 or 12 years. This spirit has broadened out into many lines. It is now in evidence everywhere. It is far in advance of the spirit evinced by a very large proportion of the employes, and this is natural, for upon employers the responsibility for the right treatment of employes is in some ways greater than the responsibility upon employes for the proper treatment of employers. It is a case of *noblesse oblige* —the responsibility that the man in the higher position owes to the one in the lower. The employer has generally, in the broad sense, had more opportunity for education, for pleasure, for home comforts, for the control of his time than the employe, though the latter is just as human in desiring all these things as the man above him. It is well, therefore, that the employers, fully recognizing these facts, have taken the lead in the work of humanizing labor and benefiting the laborer, but the laborers led by demagogic agitators are in danger of being misled to their own destruction. They have heard the voice of the agitator and the politician proclaiming that the world rests upon them, and that they must dominate and control all things. Many of them have been made to believe that honesty and efficiency in service are not needed. Many of them have been told that they will benefit themselves and their fellow-laborers by limiting the amount of their work —a teaching false as hell itself.

President Wilson could have a tremendous influence in stemming this line of thought if aggressively he would throw himself into the struggle against the socialistic tendency of the hour and would unceasingly proclaim to the laboring man, whether he work on the farm or in the factory, in the office or in the store, that without honesty in thought and act, without untiring efficiency in work, no man has a right to success.

President Wilson's opportunity is before him, an opportunity greater than any which he has faced in his whole career.

WHO KNOWS BEST?

IN his straight demand for protection to the dye industry not on a basis of a tariff for revenue, but as a protective measure pure and simple, President Wilson has been stirring up the brethren who have heretofore been rank free traders. The Virginian-Pilot of Norfolk, for instance, says:

"Despite President Wilson's professed apprehension of what is likely to happen to America's dye makers and chemical manufacturers unless they are adequately protected against future competition on the part of German dye and chemical monopolies, which he refers to as 'dreaded antagonists,' it is not at all apparent that there is any real need for such protection."

According to the Virginian-Pilot, President Wilson does not know what he is talking about. President Wilson insists that there is need of protection for the dye industry, but the Virginian-Pilot says:

"It is not at all apparent that there is any real need for such protection."

In this case the Virginian-Pilot claims to be better informed on the subject than President Wilson.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS.

EXTRACT from address by President Wilson February 1, 1916:

"There are actually men in America who are preaching war, who are preaching the duty of the United States to do what it never would before, seek entanglement in the controversies which have arisen on the other side of the water, abandon its habitual and traditional policy and deliberately engage in the conflict which is now engulfing the rest of the world. I do not know what the standard of citizenship of these gentlemen may be. I only know that I for one cannot subscribe to those sentiments."

In the statement we have quoted from Mr. Wilson's address he clearly emphasized his determination not to permit this country to become involved in European quarrels. Germany attacked us, it murdered our people, sank our ships, filled our land with its spies and agents and virtually made war upon us. We fought Germany to save ourselves. Now let us settle the peace terms and follow President Wilson's views on keeping out of foreign entanglements.

BROAD WORK NEEDED TO DEVELOP THE SOUTH.

IN a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD Mr. J. L. Edwards, manager of the Agricultural Section of the United States Railroad Administration, writes:

"I think that everybody in the South has got to pull together to advertise the advantages we all know about, but which the balance of the world does not realize."

This statement of Mr. Edwards is pre-eminently correct. The world does not yet fully understand the resources of the South. That section has never been as vigorously and persistently and as broadly advertised as California and other Pacific coast States. Florida has been the most widely advertised State in the South, and Florida is reaping the benefit thereof in an entirely different way from any other State in the South. The movement of population into Florida and the building activity that is going on in different parts of that State, and the widespread interest throughout all America as to the future of Florida, are all the outcome of the advertising which that State has had during the last 30 or 40 years. Florida is getting the cumulative effect of all the work of the last third of a century, and from now on this cumulative power will be a tremendous force in adding to the prosperity of the State.

Other States in the South should advertise on a larger scale than Florida has done, and the railroads of the South should advertise their territory even more vigorously than the Florida railroads ever advertised that State. Every section of the South has some peculiar advantage which justifies broad advertising. Some sections should be advertised for climatic advantages, some for the beauty of mountain scenery, some for coal and iron, some for diversified agriculture, some for strategic advantages for world commerce. There is not a State in the South that has not some peculiar advantage which, adequately pressed month after month and year after year upon the world's attention, would not be tremendously benefited thereby.

If the Government will unshackle the railroads, and if the owners of Southern roads will have a far broader vision than they have ever had in the past, and recognize the value of great, broad, intelligent publicity work, they will be able to bring about a new era in Southern development surpassing the fondest dreams of the people of this section.

With one or two exceptions the railroads of the South never spent one-fourth as much money upon their publicity

work and their agricultural and industrial development as the situation justified. They had the finest undeveloped asset awaiting utilization, and the utilization of it would have enormously expanded their wealth; but most of the railroad officials of the South could never take a real broad grasp of the power of money backed by intelligent, aggressive development work.

If there had been in the South a few men in control of railroads of the broad vision of Harriman, or others of his stamp, or of Mark Potter of the Clinchfield Line, and a few others, the progress of the South prior to the war would have been far more rapid. The vision of most of the railroad officials of the South was never broad enough to fully grasp the potentialities of their own section, and how these potentialities could be made realities by the same character of work which wrought the marvels and the miracles in wealth creation in California.

A large proportion of Southern railroad officials seemed to look upon publicity work and industrial and agricultural development as a necessary evil which must be grudgingly cared for, without having any real conception of the fact that these two factors could do more to create business for them than all the other means which they adopted for finding freight and travel traffic.

We hope for better things when the railroads are once more under the control of their owners, though we freely admit that we have not yet seen any evidence that the railroad officials generally, or at least those connected with the Railroad Administration, have grown any broader in their conception of the possibilities of industrial and agricultural development work than they were prior to the time when the roads passed under the control of the Government.

TO SPEND \$8,000,000 ON RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

A VERY wise move has been made by the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. in deciding to begin an immediate campaign of extensive reconstruction work which will involve an outlay of about \$8,000,000. In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD giving some details in regard to the plans of his company, Mr. William B. Dickson, vice-president, writes:

"In this connection, may I suggest that it is altogether probable that action along similar lines is being begun by manufacturers throughout the country, and if this is the case the expenditure of money and the employment of labor involved in such programs will in themselves be large factors in the stimulation of business."

We hope Mr. Dickson is correct and that other manufacturers throughout the country are aggressively preparing to go ahead with work of this kind. There are many indications that manufacturers who worked under tremendous pressure during the war now find it wise to re-equip or remodel their plants.

One action taken by the Midvale Company is especially important, as it looks to the organization of a plan for enabling employees of the company to own their own homes. In working out this undertaking the company will advance to its employees 90 per cent. of the total cost of the homes they may build or buy and will extend the payment over a maximum period of 12 years.

The decision of the company to spend \$8,000,000 in reconstruction and improvement work is itself most important; but more important even than that is the determination of the company to co-operate so fully with its employees in enabling them to own their own homes. Moreover, the action of this company in undertaking so large an expenditure at this time shows that it has full confidence in the wisdom of doing construction work now, without any idea that it is wise to wait in the hope of lower wages and lower price of materials. Other concerns should be equally as wise and go ahead now.

STUDY THE COVENANT.

A THOROUGH knowledge of the League covenant is indispensable to those who work for the establishment of a League of Nations. Answers to 90 per cent. of the arguments against it can be found in the text of the document itself. More than half the opposition is based upon misunderstanding of what the covenant really provides.

"Fundamentally the covenant is unchanged by the amendments adopted at Paris, but it is undoubtedly clearer and more specific. In its technicalities, however, the people have little interest. Chiefly they want to know three things: Will it make a better and happier world? Will it reduce the chances of war? Will it interfere with the independence and power of the United States?

"If they can be satisfied on these points they will be for it."—The League Bulletin.

In the first place, the American people have never had a chance to see the covenant, and so cannot follow the League Bulletin's advice to study it. How does the League Bulletin know that fundamentally the covenant is unchanged, since it has not seen a copy, unless surreptitiously?

In a matter affecting the very existence of the nation's sovereignty and the right of the League to send American soldiers to fight foreign battles it is presumptuous, to say the least, to assert that the people have little interest in the technicalities of the covenant. Unless they know the details, how can they form any judgment as to whether it will prevent war and make a happier world? The League Bulletin presents the poorest arguments yet advanced for acceptance of the League.

STRAIGHT TALK.

DR. WENDELL C. PHILLIPS, who presided at the dinner given on Wednesday evening in honor of the foreign delegates to the Victory Convention of the American Medical Association in Atlantic City next week, spoke of American purpose in the war with a frankness and truthfulness eminently refreshing. Among other pithy remarks, he said:

"Primarily we went into the war to save our own hides."

There is a sincerity, a plain, downright quality of intellectual honesty about Dr. Phillips' diagnosis of America's reason for fighting Germany that makes it as welcome as a cool breeze on a hot day.—New York Sun.

Dr. Phillips merely stated what all knew who understood the inside of the whole situation when he said we went to war "to save our own hides," and if we hadn't gone we would have lost our hides and our souls, too.

"WISDOM WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE."

IF the Republican leaders in the House and Senate have wisdom, even though they be short on knowledge, they will not agitate a general revision of the tariff at this time or at any time in the near future.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Will the Times-Dispatch tell a waiting world how to have wisdom without knowledge? But why is the Times-Dispatch so anxious to keep the Republicans from agitating for a protective tariff when President Wilson is demanding protection and Vice-President Marshall admits he has changed his views on the tariff question? Is the Times-Dispatch anxious to have the Democrats come out for a protective tariff and thus head off the Republicans?

FRANCE LEADS US.

A DISPATCH from Paris says France proposes to spend \$1,000,000,000 in rebuilding its highways. And yet our people think this country is doing big things in planning to spend from one-fourth to one-third of that sum in a year.

TO AMERICANIZE THE PIANO.

SOME may have feared that in the field of music and interests pertaining thereto Germany would maintain a certain hold in the United States for a considerable period after the war. In so far, however, as the American piano industry is concerned, events are shaping in such a manner as to insure that Germany is to be crowded out of the field for all time. This is cause for satisfaction not only as an evidence that the industry is fully alive to the patriotic necessity of being entirely divorced from German influence. German methods and German raw materials, but as a further indication of the independence of this country from an economic standpoint of any and all outside aid and influence. It is a new declaration of independence, the right to produce better goods than Germany was ever able to make, in spite of the much-vaunted and somewhat overrated scientific mind of that once powerful commercial and industrial nation.

What are the facts?

According to the Music Trades, a journal published in New York, America has for years been making better pianos than any other country and this condition holds good today. During the war the materials used in piano manufacture, namely American wire, American tuning pins and American felt have measured up to anything that was produced in pre-war days. At first, says that publication, American felt and bushing cloths were not up to the standard of those secured from Germany, but the improvement made during the war has brought them up to a very high standard.

Propaganda which is Germany's chief weapon now as always, is responsible for many slurs upon the American piano industry, innuendo which takes the form of belittling the quality of our materials, charging that we do not maintain high standards of manufacture, that our goods are not honest and the like. Curious charges coming from a nation that has always regarded price as the standard instead of quality. But such propaganda inevitably reaches some itching ears and in order completely to offset and refute whatever truth there might be in these statements, American manufacturers have adopted an even higher standard and say that they now are in a position to defy the German manufacturer in any corner of the world.

Throughout America it is going to be the fashion to inquire whether a piano, including all its parts, was made in this country. No one will desire a piano for which an apology must be made because it contains even a small portion of German material.

The hyphenated piano must go even as the hyphenated citizen has already departed or dropped the offensive hyphen.

C. Arthur Brown, Chief Engineer of the American Steel & Wire Co., says that the manufacturers of felt for our pianos are making an 80 per cent. better felt than they did three years ago and it now surpasses the German product. The two essentials, according to Mr. Brown, are pure water and Texas wool, the latter being required for the very best piano felt which is made.

In addition to the steps which have already been taken by piano manufacturers to insure the exclusion of every scrap of German material, it is authoritatively stated that German workmen have been replaced in some of the larger piano factories and that a movement is on foot to replace such workmen by Americans throughout the entire industry. The American piano manufacturers' declaration of independence should serve as an inspiration and incentive to other American industries to develop to the utmost their latent abilities and partially used resources to the end that this country may be as free from the necessity of using the raw materials and manufactured products of other countries as it is now financially independent of them.

THE RIGHT TO ONE'S "OWN OPINION" AND TO EXPRESS IT.

Dillwyn, Va., June 5.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Pressing business has made it impossible to answer sooner the article that appears in your issue of May 22 in reference to my withdrawing my subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. Please pardon me for not having said "Please discontinue the MANUFACTURERS RECORD" instead of "Stop the paper," which gave you an opening to use some ancient history and cheap sarcasm. I am very much surprised that a man of your standing and intelligence would attempt to ridicule an old friend who begs to differ with you in policy. I have had on my desk regularly ever since the very beginning of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, either as a direct subscriber or through some corporation that I manage, weekly copies of the RECORD, and I have read the same with pleasure and profit. I have always considered the MANUFACTURERS RECORD the best trade journal that I know of, and the biggest "booster" that the South has ever had. Your stand upon temperance has been all that any one could wish, and I have taken occasion to congratulate you on this, as you well know; but when you get out of your former useful sphere and constitute yourself (or try to do so) a world reformer and readjuster, showing neither patience nor tolerance to those who differ with you, I think you are a failure; and there are many of your friends who think as I do, but are not frank enough to say so. I never intended when I wrote you, to get into print in regard to this matter, but you forced me to do so.

Allow me in conclusion to suggest to you to remember the old adage, "Keep the cobbler to his last." When the MANUFACTURERS RECORD returns to its normal condition I will be glad to again be a subscriber; but I think you should learn to have a little more patience with those who differ with you and realize that every man has a right to his own opinion.

H. M. WHITE.

Mr. White, of course, has a perfect right, as has every other man, to his "own opinion." That is exactly what the MANUFACTURERS RECORD claims for itself—the right to its "own opinion," but Mr. White would apparently deny us that privilege. There are a good many people who think that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has had no right to attack the liquor interests and that it was out of its "normal condition" in doing so. Nevertheless, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD expressed its opinion on that subject, and Mr. White says he approved it for doing so. Many people thought it had no right to express its "own opinion" on the German situation and the failure of our country for two years to recognize the necessity of getting ready to meet that great war. According to a good many people we were out of our "normal condition" when we entered upon the fight to arouse this nation to the certainty that we would become involved in the war, and out of our "normal conditions" in denouncing German atrocities.

Mr. White is entirely incorrect in suggesting that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to be a world reformer and readjuster—unless it is a reformer in trying to destroy the whiskey traffic, and unless it was a reformer in trying to save this nation from the loss of its soul in being neutral at the time of the world's greatest immorality, and unless it is a reformer in trying to save the country from the full and everlasting loss of its God-given sovereignty and independence.

In calling the MANUFACTURERS RECORD a "world reformer" Mr. White has paid it the highest tribute which it has ever received, though he apparently intended it in sarcasm. Through all the history of the world the moral achievements of mankind have been due to the work of the reformer. It was so in Biblical days; it was so when Christ, the world's great Reformer, unceasingly fought against the entrenched wrongs and sins of His day even unto His death. It has been so in Europe and in America, and without the reformer there would never have been a fight against the whiskey element, nor any other advance in the moral welfare of the world.

But, unfortunately, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has never been able to achieve enough to be justly entitled to the designation, "a world reformer," which Mr. White would sarcastically confer upon us, and we regret that it is not in our

power to do a work of such transcendent importance as to be worthy of the title.

Vice-President Marshall some time ago in an address stated that he had accepted the invitation in order to apologize to the American people for the fact that for two and a half years he had thought a Christian nation like America could be neutral during such a war. We rejoice that we never had to make that apology.

Mr. White is quite incorrect in suggesting that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has "neither patience nor tolerance to those who differ with it." We give to every man the right to his own opinion, but we claim the right to criticize that opinion when expressed to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. No one would more gladly commend rather than condemn or criticize than we would, but in the most tremendous issue in all human history, except that which deals with eternity itself, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD would be recreant to its responsibilities if it did not express its opinion vigorously. Surely Mr. White would not deny us that privilege if he is really seeking to know the truth in regard to these great issues upon which the destiny of this country for all time to come will hang. Mr. White objects to our criticizing "an old friend." To us the ties of friendship are very dear, but any paper which permitted ties of friendship or of business to control the expression of its convictions on the most stupendous issues of all time would be false to man and false to God. In this great issue we know absolutely no enemy or friend so far as our views on the League of Nations are concerned; and so far as God gives us the power to see the truth, we shall express our convictions, even if in doing so we have to criticize our dearest friends, or stand by the side of some in whose company we would prefer not to be found.

WOODEN SHIPS AHOY!

DURING the last two months a large fleet of wooden vessels has been loaded with barley at San Francisco for ports in Europe—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

And yet the country was told over and over again that it would be folly for the Government to build wooden vessels even to meet a world-war emergency. Despite General Goethals and his bird-nesting-in-the-trees remark at a banquet of steel men, a most inappropriate occasion, wooden ships are actually helping to solve the world's shipping problem, and that was what the MANUFACTURERS RECORD claimed for them.

BRICKLAYER WAGES VS. PREACHERS AND TEACHERS.

THE Council of National Defense, in its bulletin of June 3, giving particulars as to various things reported, notes that the Labor Department announces: "Bricklayers in the employ of Cosden Oil Refineries Corporation of Tulsa, Okla., were granted an advance from \$8 per day to \$9 per day." Baltimore bricklayers get \$8 a day and hodcarriers \$6 a day.

How the large majority of preachers and teachers of the country would rejoice if they could change their occupation and become bricklayers and hodcarriers!

PARTY ABOVE COUNTRY.

MRS. JAMES CALLOWAY, in the Macon Telegraph, writing of action taken by a woman's club in opposition to woman suffrage in connection with a wire sent to Senator Harris, writes:

"The ladies of the association here opposed to double suffrage had no idea Senator Harris would regard his allegiance to the President above his allegiance to his State. He is the first Senator to acknowledge that his allegiance to the President is paramount to his duties to his State."

If this is the position taken by Senator Harris, he is not so different from many others who regard their party as above their country. There is too much of that in all parties.

A LAWYER WHOSE MISTAKES ARE MANY IN CONTRAST WITH THE VIEWS OF A BUSINESS MAN AND A MINISTER.

A. H. KING
Law Office.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 26.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have abided your malignant, yes, vituperative attacks on the President for months, in everything, but mostly as to the "League of Nations"; but in your last issue you vault the climax of asininity to prove there should be no "League of Nations" to obviate wars or to lessen them. You say that as there have always been murders, so there will always be wars, *wholesale murders*, and that the only hope is through the love of God, etc.

Now, I ask you, if the whole world has laws for the punishment of the single murderers, even internationally, why should not the whole world have laws against *wholesale murder* and enforce them just the same by fine, imprisonment, capital punishment? Without some law against *wholesale murder—wars*—what do you expect when one flying machine can carry enough poison gas to destroy the city of New York, and destroy it in 30 minutes—making a flight from Berlin to New York, doing its deadly mission, and returning to Berlin without alighting?

Let me inform you that most people in the South regard the man who opposes the "League of Nations" as a criminal—Taft said he would not trust him over night.

A. H. KING.

Mr. King may think that "most people in the South" regard as "a criminal" every man who opposes the League of Nations, but in that respect he is as far from correct as he is in the statement credited to Mr. Taft. He quotes Mr. Taft as having said, "he would not trust him over night." That is an entirely false quotation. Referring specifically to some of the Senators who at the beginning were opposing the League of Nations, and when only a few of them had expressed themselves, Mr. Taft said he "would not trust them with the Constitution over night." He did not class people generally opposed to the League of Nations as "criminals," nor did he say he would not trust them over night. Mr. King is, therefore, presenting a wholly erroneous statement as an argument for his vilification of those who, conscientiously believing that the League of Nations would endanger the world's civilization, are opposing it. In that respect he does not strengthen the fight for the League of Nations, but, on the contrary, distinctly weakens his own position. If the League of Nations had no better argument than that advanced by Mr. King, who as an attorney-at-law should understand the importance of accuracy in quotations, it would fall flat, and not even be worthy of discussion.

In the same mail that brought Mr. King's letter there was one from F. R. Bissell, president of the Texas Portland Cement Company of Dallas, Tex., in which he said:

TEXAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

Dallas, Tex., May 21.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th, suggesting that we renew the subscription for Mr. O. Cartt, mill foreman of this company at Houston, Tex., and Mr. G. Ray Harper, general mill foreman of our plant at Dallas, Tex. We are pleased to do this, and are returning the cards, together with our check to cover.

I take pleasure in saying that I have read your paper with a great deal of interest during the entire period of the war, and have at various times furnished parties with the money to take subscriptions in their own name, because I believed your editorials were the strongest and the best that I had read on the entire war situation, and have been in hearty accord with the sentiments expressed by them.

It has occurred to me that you might take these editorials and other data published in your magazine, together with Doctor Hillis' and other pamphlets, and compile them chronologically in pamphlet or book form, and that they would meet with ready sale, as I for one would be pleased to have it placed in my library for reference by myself and family.

F. R. BISSELL, President.

There is an old saying among lawyers to which we would call Mr. King's attention, to the effect that when your client

has no case, then abuse the other side. He has certainly followed this doctrine. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has never made any "malignant, yes, vituperative, attacks upon the President." It would far prefer to commend him than to criticize him. All that it has done in opposing the League of Nations is to show by Mr. Wilson's own teachings that he is not infallible and that therefore we must honestly study the League, and not accept it merely because it is advocated by President Wilson, and in this way reach our own conclusion as to whether it is for the best interests of our nation or not. We express our own deep convictions, and we give to others the credit of honesty of convictions without charging them with being "criminals" a la Mr. King.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is interested in the fact that its work is highly appreciated by many ministers of the gospel. It is in constant receipt of enthusiastic commendations of its Americanism by ministers, typified in the following letter from the Rev. E. L. Shettles, D. D., Presiding Elder, Brenham, Tex., Methodist Episcopal Church South, which is in rather striking contrast with the letter from Lawyer King. Doctor Shettles writes as follows:

E. L. SHETTLES
Presiding Elder, Brenham District,
Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Brenham, Tex., May 26.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Am enclosing my check for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD renewal for six months.

I had concluded I would have to discontinue your paper to me on account of age and means, but when I read the letter of Mr. White asking you to discontinue the paper to him I just said, "Well, I will stop that little 'crack' myself, at least for a while."

I appreciate more than I can express the work you have done and are still doing for a vigorous Americanism. If there was ever a time for a revival of the old spirit of '76 and a revival for our fathers' work of 1852-56 it is now.

I trust you may live long and inspire the Americans of today to feel we have something worth while to care for. Sincerely.

E. L. SHETTLES.

NOT THE REAL COVENANT.

The University of North Carolina News Letter says:

"Pamphlet copies of the revised covenant of the League of Nations will be mailed upon application to the editor of the University News Letter."

What a wonderful man the editor of the News Letter must be! He has been able to secure what the United States Senate has not been able to get. If the Senate had only known that the covenant of the League of Nations could be had from the editor of the University News Letter, all the fuss and bother and recrimination in the Senate last week would have been unnecessary. Possibly the editor of the News Letter meant that the brief summary compiled by an American journalist in France, and for the accuracy of which no one can vouch until he has seen the real covenant, was what he had in mind, but that was not what he said.

TO AND FROM CANADA.

MRA. J. L. EDWARDS, manager Agricultural Section, United States Railroad Administration, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, says:

"Since writing you recently about the opportunities for farmers seeking new homes in the United States, compared to the Dominion of Canada, an examination of the records of the United States Bureau of Immigration shows that for ten years and eight months, ending March 31, 1919, 1,053,995 residents of the United States moved to Canada: during the same period 1,254,133 residents of Canada moved to the United States; balance in favor of the United States, over 200,000.

"Counting citizens of the United States only, 544,174 moved to Canada during the same period, and 362,048 citizens of the United States moved from Canada to the United States in that time. In other words, it appears two out of three Americans who move to Canada move back home. This is one of the best tributes to the advantages and attractions of the United States that one could imagine."

MR. TAFT'S APPEAL TO MERCENARY INSTINCTS.

IN his address in favor of the League of Nations at Albany last week Mr. Taft, according to the Associated Press dispatch, "warned business men especially to examine with closest scrutiny and care the arguments against the covenant of the League of Nations and its inclusion in the peace treaty. Because, he declared, if any substantial amendments were made by the United States Senate to the treaty and they were not subsequently ratified by the other signatories the United States would be in a state of war with Germany while Germany would be at peace with the other nations and in a position to trade with them."

It is hard to understand how a man of Mr. Taft's position should appeal to the lowest mercenary methods to win favor for the League of Nations. The League of Nations is too momentous for good or for evil to be discussed pro or con from any material or mercenary point of view.

That Mr. Taft should appeal to the money-making instincts of men and ask them to sink their convictions, if need be, so that they may not be deprived of the pleasure of trading with Germany is an insult to the business men of America. The people of this country are not going to sell their honor and their souls for a mess of pottage or for the chance of doing business with Germans. Mr. Taft has distinctly lowered himself in making such an appeal. He showed that he is willing to appeal to the lowest side of mankind if by doing so he can persuade men to sell their convictions in order to sell their merchandise.

The League of Nations is in itself so momentous for all human affairs that it should be discussed wholly from higher grounds than the monetary side. Some thoughtless people have suggested that we must join the League of Nations in order to protect the money we have loaned to our allies. Infinitely better would it be to lose every dollar of these loans than to compromise our honor or endanger our sovereignty by appealing to such motives as a reason for joining the League.

If the League will destroy American sovereignty and independence and create wars, as its opponents honestly believe, then all the money and business on earth are not to be considered in the matter.

If the League will prevent wars and not destroy our sovereignty, as its advocates claim, then any appeal to the passion for money or business getting is unworthy of such a cause.

Mr. Taft made one of those bad breaks which are unfortunately becoming too common for a man who once held the high office of the Presidency.

THE CHAINS OF COTTON SLAVERY ARE BREAKING.

The Reily-Taylor Company.

New Orleans, La., May 28.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have carefully read more than once the interesting article in your issue of May 22 entitled "Questions to Eastern Bankers About Cotton." Mr. Wannamaker deserves the sincere thanks of the Southern cotton planter for that "questionnaire."

Would you allow me the privilege of giving you my personal experience with cotton farming:

I was born on a cotton plantation 60 years ago, and all my life have been interested in cultivating and handling cotton in one way or another. Well do I remember the days when I worked hard all day in a cotton patch for 50 cents, which amount was paid in trade at the country store.

I have a cotton plantation in North Louisiana that, until recently, I could not have sold for as much as \$40 per acre, and

there is no finer farm land in the South. I have seen land in Indiana and Ohio that was no better, but on which was raised wheat and other grains, selling for from \$200 to \$300 per acre.

Our negroes, who raised this cotton principally, have been born—and all their lives have lived—in poverty. Some of the negroes living on my place today belonged to my father as slaves. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to see them prosper and enjoy the necessities and some of the comforts of life. It would be absolutely impossible for them to do this with the former low price for cotton. Those farm laborers are up in the morning just as soon as it is light enough for them to see to harness their teams, and are hard at work all day long, in the hot sun, until after sundown, except for one hour in the middle of the day, which they take for eating and to rest their stock. This applies equally to men, women and children—white and black—who work in the fields.

Up to two years ago those laborers, as a rule, were allowed by the owner of the plantation, or by the country merchant who supplied them, four pounds of fat bacon and one peck of meal for every working hand on the plantation. Their only clothing was the cheapest cotton goods and a pair of heavy brogan shoes. Nothing was allowed for children who were not old enough for work. These things were supplied them generally by the country merchant, and, as a rule, 90 per cent. of these country merchants would ultimately fail in business on account of the impoverished condition of the farmer.

An older brother of mine, who died last year, spent 50 years of his life on a cotton plantation in North Louisiana. He was far above the average farmer in intelligence and education. He died a poor man, financially. He left eight children—two girls and six boys. He managed to give each of them a good country-school education. Each of these boys is a healthy, sober, moral young man, and not one of them today is on a farm. The daughters have married—one to a doctor and the other to a lawyer—and under no circumstances would they want their husbands to have anything to do with a cotton farm.

We of the old South had gotten so accustomed to conditions of this kind that really we never gave the matter much consideration, taking it all as a matter of course. That article of Mr. Wannamaker's has made me think more than anything I have read on the subject. If any of the bankers to whom Mr. Wannamaker addresses his letters believe that Mr. Wannamaker is prejudiced and unfair, or is wrong in his conclusions as to what it costs to raise cotton, let him write a letter to the Curtis Publishing Co. of Philadelphia and ask for a copy of *The Country Gentleman* that was published some time last year, giving the results of investigations made by their special representative sent to the South for that purpose. If my memory is correct, his conclusions were that it cost something over 30 cents per pound to raise it.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me say this: The Chinese have a proverb which reads, "We only hate those we do not know well."

"I believe that the bankers in the East are just as patriotic and fair-minded and just as honest as the bankers of the South, but I do believe that they are totally ignorant as to the conditions existing on the farms in the South."

If they will investigate thoroughly, they will find that every statement made by Mr. Wannamaker is not only true, but conservative. I can add 100 per cent. to the statements made by Mr. Wannamaker as to the impoverished condition of our cotton farmer, in certain instances, and then not exaggerate the matter.

WILLIAM B. REILY.

Mr. Reily, who is one of the leading business men of New Orleans, states the whole cotton situation with extreme clearness and truthfulness.

This situation must be recognized by the business world if the South is to be depended upon for the cotton supply of this and other countries.

There will be a marked tendency away from cotton fields on the part of laborers and farmers unless prices are sufficiently high to pay to the farmhand a living wage, enabling him to live in a reasonably comfortable home, and unless the tenant farmer, white or black, gets for his cotton a price which will furnish him a good dwelling, some of the comforts of life, and the ability to keep his children in school and his wife at home, rather than in the cotton field.

The chains of cotton slavery are breaking. The producer will either get a fair reward for his labor or else he will stop growing cotton. The world must face this situation.

THE QUESTION OF FIUME AND OF ITALY IN THE WAR.

FLORIDA LAND AND FARM AGENCY
JOHN J. POLLAK, Manager.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 26.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I wish to correct some statements made in your issue of May 15 by Mr. William T. Wells of Melbourne, Fla., a gentleman whom I know personally and esteem very highly, and who is broadminded enough to accept my correction in the spirit that it is given, knowing I am a descendant of the Czechish race, but 101 per cent. American.

He says that Italy broke her alliance with the Central Powers, which was largely economic. True: so was the cause of their entry into the fight after they had kept out of it long enough to be certain that the Central Powers were doomed.

As to haggling over a little town like Fiume, that town is absolutely necessary to the development of the foreign trade of the Slavs, there being no other port on the Adriatic available, without crossing tortuous mountain roads that would cost millions of dollars to make them fit for railroads.

As to Italy being entitled to the city of Fiume on account of the large Italian population, I say that Italy would have as much right to claim New York city, which has a larger Italian population than their own city of Rome.

As to the claim of "irredenta" put forth by the Italian delegates, should that be granted they would be entitled to all of Europe, Africa and Asia, because their claim would go back to the days of the Roman Empire, as the present King is but the third one since the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy.

As to the safety of the Adriatic Sea from German or Austrian control in the future, if Italy has both the Austrian ports of Trieste and Fiume, anyone familiar with the struggle for freedom of the Slavic races, lasting through 400 years of German frightfulness, will admit that Fiume in the hands of Jugo-Slavia, to whom it rightfully belongs, lying as it does entirely within their territory, will be a more certain protection against such control than if given to Italy, which may change its mind any time it sees an advantage accrue to them commercially in the future, as it has in the past, and join hands with its erstwhile enemies.

President Wilson knew what a job awaited him at the Peace Conference when he collected over one hundred experts in this country to study the history, both political and economical, of the small European nations before he went over there, and when they came to the peace table with their exaggerated claims he was in a position to disprove them, and very often showed a knowledge of facts about those countries that surprised the various delegations and quickly made them modify their demands.

I do not wish to pose as a writer, but both for Mr. Wells' benefit and also for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, which I know stands for the pure truth always, I was tempted to write this explanation, which I hope will not raise any argument, being as it is supported by cold facts.

JOHN J. POLLAK.

In undertaking to suggest that Italy would be as much entitled to New York City as it is to the city of Fiume because there are more Italians in New York City than in the city of Rome, Mr. Pollak makes a serious mistake. His argument is, therefore, wholly unsound from that point of view. A very large majority of the population of Fiume is Italian. This condition does not prevail in New York City. There are a large number of Italians in New York, but they do not by any manner of means constitute a majority and it is, therefore, wholly immaterial as to whether their number exceeds the population of Rome or not. Measured by the population of Fiume, the predominant life of the community is Italian. The population of Italians in that city several times exceeds the total population of the other nationalities.

The letter from Mr. Wells pointed out the possible danger of the Allies forcing Italy into a combination with Germany if the Allies broke their treaty with Italy, and based on which Italy joined with the Allies as against Germany.

Mr. Pollak is also incorrect in the position taken that Italy remained out of the fight "long enough to be certain that the Central Powers were doomed." The Central Powers were not doomed until America joined in the contest. Up to that time the Central Powers were winning, and if Italy had been on their side the fight would have quickly ended in the destruction of France and the defeat of England. Italy held the

balance in the great struggle. With Italy on their side the Central Powers would have unquestionably won before America could have gotten into the fight. With Italy's help the Allies held the situation though growing steadily weaker until America came to the rescue and not until then were the Central Powers doomed.

WHO CAN EXPLAIN THE REASON?

WHETHER Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando or President Wilson is responsible for the matter, is it not somewhat remarkable that Germany, the fiendish criminal, should know all about the covenant of the League of Nations to the minutest details, with copies distributed all over that country, while America and the Allies are officially kept in profound ignorance of a measure of such vital importance to their very existence? Certainly this is not an open covenant openly arrived at, but a dark secret produced in a dungeon and kept from the light of day, except to Germans, until the energy of American newspapers brought it to the light.

WHAT IS THE EXPLANATION?

THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD is constantly in receipt of letters from business men who voice their belief that the war is the fulfillment of Biblical prophecies and who express the thought that there will be no peace until the return to earth of the Prince of Peace. These letters are in themselves interesting sidelights upon the thoughts of sober-minded men everywhere. It is a strange phenomenon that the same views are being expressed throughout much of the world. Dr. William T. Ellis, who is seeking to interpret the conditions in Turkey and Palestine as the correspondent of the New York Herald, in a recent dispatch to that paper touched on the same thought and said:

"It was but a few days ago that the Sultan of Turkey, himself the accepted spiritual head of 200,000,000 Moslems throughout the world, told me of his yearning for a prophet to come from God to lead aright the stumbling feet of the world. In this he was but one of a dozen with whom I have conversed since leaving New York harbor—a much-decorated British general in a high administrative post confessing himself baffled unless there shall arise a great spiritual leader for the race; Venizelos, the one man who is Greece's greatest asset, speaking wistfully of a spiritual rebirth; another, a romantic figure from the desert, a hero and a champion, talking not of battles, but of whence and how we may expect a new interpreter of the Eternal; another, a powerful and wealthy business man with whom I dined in Paris, freely declaring that the social tangle of the times cannot be unraveled unless there shall come a clear Voice calling to the spirits of men: 'This is the way, walk ye in it'; others, American officers in France, ripened by their own great deeds, musing upon the possibility of a Personality, who may merge the distracted and divergent minds of men into one common purpose of good will; still another, himself a soldier saint, troubled in soul because in his America there had arisen no great spiritual leader to call in prophet tones the nation back to God.

"It would be less than honest journalism did I fail to report that amid the welter and turbulence and discordance of world politics which is my present assignment I find among thoughtful men of every creed and country a decided note of spiritual wistfulness and expectancy."

On one side we see this phase of thought accompanied by an outpouring of money for missionary and philanthropic work which startles by its magnitude. On the other side we see social unrest to an unprecedented extent, an orgy of riotous living and wild, money-mad lust and moral rotteness in Germany and Russia and in the victorious countries alike, our own included, profoundly significant as indicating that millions have cut loose the moorings, and, without rudder or compass or pilot, are out on a sea of sensualism, headed they know not where, nor do they care.

It is not inappropriate for a business paper to discuss these things, for they are a part of the life of the world.

What is the meaning?

"OPEN THE DOOR."

"OPEN the door and let the people hear" is a suggestion made in a letter from Mr. E. C. Downs of Sheffield, Ala., writing in hearty commendation of the position the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has taken in discussing the great questions of the hour. We fully believe in a free and open discussion. Only in this way is it possible to get at the truth.

No man who desires the welfare of his country should object to the broadest and freest discussion of the great issues of the day, whether the views expressed by others harmonize with his views or not. We are in a period of such transcendent importance, in which the whole future of the world is staked, that any effort to suppress discussion or any hostility to free and open discussion can only be advanced by a man of narrow views.

The man who believes in the League of Nations, and who puts the welfare of his country over and above his own preconceived notions, should welcome the fullest and freest criticism of the League of Nations from men whose patriotism is certainly as great as his own.

The man who is opposed to the League of Nations should in the same way welcome free discussion of the whole situation, even though others take a view entirely contrary to his position.

None but men of narrow views can possibly, in an hour of such tremendous moment, object to the fullest discussion of these great questions, which will affect the life of this nation for all time to come.

If American soldiers are to be at the beck and call of Europe and Asia to suppress every effort of other peoples to secure their freedom, or at the beck and call of those who would suppress the efforts of these countries to break away from existing governments, then the people of this country should fully understand the task to which they are binding the American boys of the future. If we have a right to make a contract which generations yet to come will be compelled to fulfill or else break faith with the world, certainly we should know whereof we are acting. On the other hand, the advocates of the League of Nations believe that by binding ourselves into that organization we would be protecting the world from wars. The nation has a right to hear their side, for all the world seeks a way to avoid war, at least the greater part of the world does, though there are yet many people in the world who would prefer war to peace if by war they could win dominion over others.

The theory of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has been in harmony with the suggestion of our subscriber, Mr. Downs, "To open the door and let the people hear." Before America decides for or against the League of Nations we want every intelligent man in America, unmoved by partisanship or the power of political friendship or by the influence of this man or that man for or against the League, to fully and thoroughly understand its meaning.

"BUTTING IN" ON COTTON.

A *gent* of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, writing from San Antonio, Tex., referring to a cotton company whose name is very German in spelling, says:

"This man fairly raved. He said: 'I don't want your journal. You are "butting in" in the cotton question, and don't know what you are talking about. The farmers in this country were offered as high as 36 cents per pound and would not sell.'"

And to this our *agent* adds:

"It was plain that he was sore on account of the RECORD's editorial policy."

Whether the German in the name has anything to do with the "soreness" of this man over the MANUFACTURERS RECORD's editorial policy we do not know, but we do know that there are some cotton speculators and cotton buyers in the South,

especially those representing foreign interests, who are opposed to higher prices for Southern cotton, and more especially is this true if they happen to be short of the market. The New York Cotton Exchange has been bitterly denounced by many Southern cotton growers and Southern papers as a bear influence on cotton. And to some extent this criticism is doubtless justified, but many of the enemies of the high-priced cotton have been people of the South themselves. Cotton speculation has been an absorbing activity of many Southern people through the whole history of the trade, and cotton speculators in the South are at times just as much of a bear on the cotton market as is the rankest New York Cotton Exchange speculator. If all interests in the South—the banker, the merchant, the speculator, the manufacturer and the cotton grower—would stick together year after year for a profitable price for Southern cotton they could whip out the world and annually win great prosperity for this section.

Scattered all through the South are representatives of foreign buyers, some representing Asiatic houses, some Continental countries, some British mills, and some New England mills. Their whole game is to buy cotton at the lowest possible price. In many small country towns they are at times able to influence the market very seriously against the producer. We can always take into consideration that these buyers, especially those representing European and Japanese houses, will be shrewd, alert and ever vigilant in doing all in their power to pay out the least possible price. That is their business, and we cannot complain because they do so. The South, on the other hand, should stand unitedly—producers, bankers, merchants and manufacturers—in seeking to maintain a profitable price for cotton.

The San Antonio cotton company of Germanic name may think that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has no right to "but in" on the cotton question, and that we don't know what we are talking about. All Germans have felt that way since 1914, but whether we knew what we were talking about in seeking to arouse America against the barbarism of Germany or not, we do know something about the need of making the cotton crop of the South yield to the growers a good profit in order that there may be universal prosperity among the people of all classes in the South.

REMARKABLE BUILDING ACTIVITY AT WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

INDICATIVE of the remarkable building activity which is being created in Texas by reason of the oil developments is a letter from Edward Stanley Field, architect, of Wichita Falls, which tells of some of the construction activities in that city. In his letter Mr. Field says:

"You may be interested to know the building situation in this remarkable oil town. I doubt that any town of its size ever had under way so much high-grade construction as there is here at present.

"The Commerce Building will be ten stories high and will cost half a million dollars. Another building, of which I am also the architect, is being built for G. Clint Wood. It will be 100x150 feet, seven stories high, and to cost over \$600,000. I have also in my office a Baptist church to cost over a quarter of a million dollars.

"There is being built here an eight-story, 250-room hotel, which will probably cost about \$700,000, and a ten-story office building for the City National Bank, which will also cost over half a million dollars.

"The Commerce Building is in the hands of the Charles M. Dunning Construction Co. of Oklahoma City; Selden-Breck Construction Co. of St. Louis has the Clint Wood Building, and Westlake Construction Co. of St. Louis is the contractor on the City National Bank Building. Keen rivalry is exhibited among the contractors of the three office buildings to see who will be the first to complete his contract."

If any other city of the same population as Wichita Falls can show such a record of building activity as this, we would be glad to have the particulars.

SOME TEXAS VIEWS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE Daily Times of El Paso, Texas, which is a vigorous and aggressive opponent of the League of Nations, quotes the Bishop of North Queensland as vigorously opposed to the League of Nations for his commonwealth of Australia and for the British empire. The Times in discussing the subject says:

"He dwells on the covenant's provision for mandatories, declaring them to be the seeds of future wars and diametrically opposed to the peace we are demanding for ourselves and for our posterity. He observes that a super-national authority has emerged from the shadows of the palace of Versailles—that the mountain has been in labor and has brought forth a mouse, but that he 'distrusts the character of the mouse.'"

In closing a review of the Bishop's article on the subject the Times says:

"The league covenant is a flimsy thing—as superficial as the altruism that fabricated it, as shallow as the minds that approve it. Human ingenuity cannot build a perfect and consummate super-national constitution, intended to metamorphose humanity into hallelujah-chanting cherubims, within a month's sojourn at the Quai d'Orsay, supplemented by another month's conference at the Hotel Crillon. France never favored the dream, and as evidence of its utter unfaith in it, it has demanded that there be an alliance formed with England and the United States. The British Government will be forced to heed the protests of its colonies, and the American republic must, if it values its future independence and sovereignty and its personal liberties, weigh carefully the warning of Senator Reed."

The Waco Times-Herald, in discussing the League of Nations, indicates how wary and wise it is in regarding that world-encircling scheme, thus showing that Texas is, in this matter, very much akin to Missouri and needs to be shown. The Times-Herald says:

"The peoples of the world are awake and the peoples of the world are in the saddle. Private counsels of statesmen can not now and can not hereafter determine the destinies of Nations. If we are not the servants of the opinion of mankind, we are of all men the littlest, the most contemptible, the least gifted with vision. If we do not know courage, we cannot accomplish our purpose, and this age is an age which looks forward, not backward; which rejects the standard of national selfishness that once governed the counsels of nations and demands that they will give way to a new order of things in which only the questions will be 'Is it right?' 'Is it just?' 'Is it in the interest of mankind?'—From President Wilson's Memorial Day address.

"Those are perfectly legitimate questions at all times and under all circumstances. There can be no true progress if they are ever shunted to one side, ignored, covered up. For, as says Brother Cranfill, nothing is ever settled until it is settled right.

"Those questions are as applicable to the League of Nations today as they will be when the League is an accomplished fact. Presumably they are the questions now before the Senate at Washington, or will be when the League covenant is submitted to that body.

"Is it fair, a Senator may well ask, to abandon a policy that has stood us in good stead for more than a century to pursue what might possibly be an ignis fatuus?

"Is it just, another Senator might well ask, for this country to send her sons around the earth to guarantee the territorial integrity of the members of the League?

"Is it in the interest of mankind, yet another Senator might well ask, to set up in the world a body that will deny self-determination to perhaps three-fourths of the world's inhabitants?

"Anyhow, it can do no harm to follow the old rule to shake well before taking; foresight is better than hindsight. The League of Nations may be an essential to the times in which we live, but certainly we ought not to be a party to the raising up of a body that cannot in all particulars square itself with the three questions submitted by President Wilson, to wit: Is it fair? Is it just? Is it in the interest of mankind?

"In considering this matter we must not lose sight of the fact that America is a city set on a hill whose light is essential, as we verily believe, to the world's welfare. Great care should be exercised lest we bring this light into partial and possibly total eclipse. It isn't a partisan consideration; men come, men go, but the stream of light must go on forever or mankind is left to grope its way in darkness.

"If we are to have a League of Nations, let's have one about which there can be no doubt as to its being for the benefit of mankind. Theory and practice do not always go together; this is the argument we make when our Socialist friends are pressing their cause. In every scheme of things we must take into

account human nature; apparently today the Federal authority is getting the upper hand of the individual State, the very thing that caused Patrick Henry to withhold his support of the Constitution when that document was presented to Virginia for ratification.

"In entering a League of Nations we must be sure that there is nothing in the covenant to impair our sovereignty, for otherwise, as some of us view the matter, it would not be fair, it would not be just, and it would not be in the interest of mankind. Let's approach the subject with a due degree of caution: we owe that much to ourselves and to the generations that shall come after us. Our position is secure; let's not endanger it—that's all."

NO ROOM FOR THE PESSIMIST IN THE SOUTH.

Great Need for More Building Activity to Meet Demand for Dwellings.

A prominent business man of Baltimore, who has been on a trip through the South, in a letter from Jacksonville to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD says:

"In many of the places I have visited building operations are at a standstill in anticipation of lower costs of labor and material. These people need to be waked up, and there will be no change for several years. There has been a change of price of lumber within the past week, but the price has gone up.

"Everywhere I go I learn that there is an acute shortage of homes—in some instances 3000 homes could be used to advantage. In some places I have visited the hotels are filled with men of affairs who are compelled to remain there until they hear of a house or apartment they can secure for their families.

"In Atlanta there seems to be a sentiment in favor of going ahead, and already building operations are beginning in a substantial way, but other communities are asleep at the switch. In making inquiry in Jacksonville this same condition prevails of increased rentals and very few homes to be secured. In Birmingham they are doing some building, but not nearly enough to cope with the situation. I was told of one realty company in that city which is erecting 25 houses, and before their completion the greater number have been sold.

"Business conditions since the war are improving, and the greatest optimism prevails. The man who is not willing to go ahead now will soon be relegated to the rear by the advancing business interests. **The croaker or complainer is now out of his element.**

"In talking with a representative of the General Electric Co. he tells me the company has done more business since January than they did during war times the whole of last year. He says the present industrials in the State of Florida are increasing their units of power in order to be ready for the increased volume of business when it comes. The big corporate interests are now enabled to find a ready market for their bonds for development purposes. He also told me of negotiations with three big interests in Florida who intend to start phosphate factories on a big scale.

"The retail stores, furniture houses, etc., are preparing for big business. In talking with a Baltimore man who was in Macon and who represents five large furniture factories, he told me he had sold \$61,000 worth of furniture in a week's time, and since leaving Baltimore up to present time had sold more than he sold all of last year; so it looks like this country will soon blossom like the rose.

"It is gratifying to see how the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is talked about and referred to in all walks of life. The general sentiment about the League of Nations expressed by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is that you are absolutely right, and the representative men are glad that your courage allows you to advocate such a policy as you have fought for.

"Speaking of how the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is regarded, one gentleman told me his boy wrote from France to send him some papers to read. He sent Colliers, Saturday Evening Post and one or two others. He wrote back he was thankful for those sent, but he wanted the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. The sales manager of Dixie Culvert & Metal Co., Atlanta, told me his brother went to Asheville Hospital for an operation and asked to have a few magazines sent him. He sent several, and a day or two after their receipt he wrote back and said there was one he preferred most, and that was the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. So he got it."

"The Price of Freedom Is Eternal Vigilance"

AN ANALYSIS OF THE MOST AMAZING SITUATION IN SECULAR HUMAN HISTORY AS DEVELOPED BY THE PROPOSED LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

By P. H. WHALEY.

Washington, D. C., June 9.

The citadels of secrecy were blasted wide open and the error of the President in not insisting on his original program of "open covenants openly arrived at" was demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt when Senator Lodge rose in the Senate during the last week and announced that complete and apparently authentic copies of the peace treaty, with maps attached, were in the possession of at least four persons in New York city. This sensational disclosure was followed by the equally amazing announcement of Senator Borah that powerful financial interests in the metropolis were in possession of the complete text. The picture was a strange one; the victorious world without definite knowledge of the treaty, the defeated world with complete knowledge of it, and a few special interests, which stood to profit enormously by their advance knowledge, in control, by authority or otherwise, of the most precious bit of information it has been the privilege of any set of men to possess since cables began to work and the air to bear messages!

Acting Secretary of State Polk immediately denied that any copies of the treaty had been given out through his department. Explaining a previous statement, which seemed to intimate that he knew of financial interests which had guilty knowledge of the treaty, he stated: "I said I did not know of the existence of any copy of the treaty in the United States other than those in my possession, but it was possible that those Senators had reference to certain separate clauses relating to reparation and finance, as I understood there were some copies of reports on those sections in this country. I did not say that those sections of the treaty were in the possession of financial interests in New York, and I made no mention whatever of financial interests in New York. So far as I know, the copies of financial and reparation sections are not in the hands of unauthorized persons."

In a previous statement Mr. Polk had let it be known that the Japanese Embassy in Washington had been in possession of a copy. It has not been charged that the leak could have been through the Japanese Embassy.

It has been known, of course, that copies of the treaty were openly on sale at every newsstand in Germany and the Northern Neutrals. It was also known that these copies were on board ship on their way to this country. But little surprise was occasioned, therefore, when Frazier Hunt of the Chicago Tribune turned a complete copy over to his newspaper, which began its publication on Monday morning. Mr. Hunt also came to Washington and on Monday morning handed a complete copy to Senator Borah, who at once moved for its publication in the Congressional Record. The Senator's position was that an intolerable situation obtained when a few Americans were permitted to have unauthorized copies in their possession, which they might be using for their own profit. Other Senators were emphatic in stating that the enormous financial resources lined up in favor of ratification of the treaty might presumably explain why these financial interests also had advance knowledge of what the treaty contained. **There was no intimation, however, on the part of anybody that the President knew anything of the leak.** His subordinates were under suspicion, and this suspicion ripened into more than suspicion when Senator Lodge insisted that the copies of the treaty he knew about came not from Germany, but from Paris. Mr. Hunt also asserts that his copy came from Paris, and was one of the original drafts.

As a result of the revelations and to protect the Administration, Senator Hitchcock moved an investigation of the "leak." At the same time the Senate voted in favor of a resolution calling for the submission to it of the complete treaty text, unless incompatible with the public interest. The answer to this was a cable from the President to Senator Hitchcock, as follows:

"I am heartily glad that you have demanded an investigation with regard to the possession of texts of the treaty by unauthorized persons. I have felt that it was highly undesirable officially to communicate the text of a document which is still in negotiation and subject to

change. Anyone who has possession of the official English text has what he is clearly not entitled to have or to communicate. I have felt in honor bound to act in the same spirit and in the same way as the representatives of the other great powers in this matter, and am confident that my fellow-countrymen will not expect me to break faith with them. I hope the investigation will be most thoroughly prosecuted."

This communication was sent before the President knew that Senator Borah had a copy of the bill and that publication had been made generally in America.

On Monday morning the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations began its investigation of the "leak." It has issued subpoenas for many of the most prominent financiers in America, including J. P. Morgan, H. P. Davison, Thomas F. Lamont, Jacob Schiff and Frank A. Vanderlip.

Opponents of the League of Nations have been increasingly suspicious for weeks of the financial resources at the command of those favoring the covenant. Some time ago Senator Borah charged that Mr. Taft was being financed in his fight by heavy contributions from metropolitan interests. For weeks he has been investigating the situation along these lines.

"What connection," it is asked, "is there between the leak and the strenuous efforts of international financiers to rush the treaty through the Senate, stampeding that body into favorable action?"

It is known, for instance, that important banking connections have already been formed in Berlin and Germany by American interests. This is what Senator Borah calls "selling one's country for trade with Germany," although that is a view somewhat more radical than most Senators are willing to take.

In the midst of the excitement Mr. Taft rushed to the front with a statement that the withholding of the treaty was an error. "The result now is," he said, "that the text will be examined with a microscope by the opponents of the League and the details in the text not contained in the abstract will be exaggerated into what are called 'jokers' and seized upon as full of danger and sinister purpose."

It is not apparent that it will do any harm to examine with a microscope an instrument which undertakes to annul the Constitution of the United States and subvert the sovereignty of the nation, it is pointed out, but emphasis is laid by the Taft statement on the obvious hope of the League protagonists that they could get the measure through the Senate without having it subjected to that minute and careful examination which to most Americans would seem to be necessary.

In regard to "jokers," it is the opinion here that Mr. Taft was trying to discount a situation which he foresaw would create all sorts of trouble for the League advocates, for the fact was that Senator Lodge's attention had been attracted to the most monstrous sort of a "joker," concerning which there was no intimation in the abstract of the treaty, namely, certain labor addenda.

Senator Lodge had no opportunity to examine the treaty text carefully, but his attention was at once attracted to certain features "thus far entirely unknown to the people of the United States," which, experts in international law informed him, "would create a sensation" when made public.

His reference was to the labor addenda. It appears that Mr. Gompers had been kept intimately advised of the labor sections, if not of all sections, in the treaty. He would not be considered an "unauthorized person," since he represented the Government in the labor negotiations at Paris. Through Mr. Gompers, or otherwise, a New York newspaper, the Times, was able to point out that the labor addenda are "described as virtually a scheme to internationalize labor." The Times dispatch says:

"It provides for a permanent labor conference composed of four delegates from each of the signatory nations. Two of these delegates are to be governmental representatives, one a labor representative and one a representative of the

public. Under this arrangement the United States will have four delegates to Great Britain's twenty-four. It was asserted here that, as the labor clauses of the treaty are being interpreted in New York, it would create a virtual super-government, with wide powers to regulate labor conditions the world over. Under its terms the permanent labor conference created in the treaty, it is added, has authority to investigate, for example, the treatment of negro labor in the South, the administration of child labor laws, or any other question of labor conditions in the United States. The labor conference then would have power to enforce a remedy."

The Labor Section meets in Washington in October.

With this information in his possession, and knowing it to be authentic, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, issued a statement to this effect:

"On behalf of the International Seamen's Union of America, we respectfully protest against the whole draft and fervently pray that God in His mercy may save the working people of the United States, but more especially the seamen. * * * The self-governing Colonies of Great Britain seem to be endowed with the same representation as the United States. It would appear as a consequence that the British Empire, as such, enters the conference with a very large number of votes in excess of that of any other nation. The British Empire, through its delegates and its influence, appears to be put in a position of determining the lives to be led by the working people of the world."

It appears that the conferees in Paris had refused to write into the draft a provision against slavery or involuntary servitude.

It is more than intimated that the labor sections represent the program of British trades-unionism and that the ultimate plan is to force American labor to put itself on an absolute equality with British and Continental labor. In this connection it may be stated that the most brilliant of the British union laborites will shortly be in this country to instruct labor leaders here how to obtain the results already achieved in Great Britain.

As gradually the gravity of the menace to American traditions, institutions and civilization unfolds itself in all its hideous nakedness, even Democrats gasp and ask what the future will be. But their attitude is fatalistic, and most of them are prepared to follow the President even if the journey lead by Cerebus and into that bourne of nations whence no experimenter returns. Rather sadly some of them point out that the whole structure of the new world had been built about the United States, which has been made into an Atlas to whose limbs cling the other nations of the world and on whose devoted head are piled the everlasting burdens which have overpowered Europe, burdens built up by centuries of the sort of misrule which the United States, in the League Covenant, agrees to give another trial and the permanence of which it forever guarantees.

Into that wretched chaos of selfishness in Paris, it is true, the idealism of the United States has shown brilliantly. But that idealism has only served to magnify the selfishness of others. What other country, except desolate China, it is asked, has given up anything? What one of them but has fought to the last ounce of strength for every local interest it could think up? And to men bred in the intrigue of Europe, trained in the schools of grab, thinking in terms Americans wot not of, influenced by considerations such as Americans have never known, representing nations bankrupt in finance and in government, hardened in the belief that the only way to prevent domestic revolution at times is by resort to foreign wars; men whose eyes are fixed, perhaps because they have to be, on the ponderous Treasury of the United States—to these men are to be confided the final word as to how the resources of the United States shall be used, when it shall fight, into what distant climes its conscripted armies shall be sent, what measures it shall take for its own defense, how its workmen shall work, how, indeed, their products shall be sold, and how, in a word, the sovereignty of America shall be exercised.

That, in the view of the antagonists of the League, is not statesmanship, but is an invitation to revolution in the United States, for no sane man in Washington believes that the people of the country, long accustomed to freedom and trained to make their verdict the supreme law of the land, will ever acquiesce in decrees which they consider unjust, whether promulgated by a

council in Geneva or not. It is the sort of undertaking a government may engage in, but to which no free people could ever give allegiance. Prescient our statesmen may be, but laying down rules and regulations to govern remote generations is a task the magnitude of which may command admiration, but can in result never be anything more than a magnificent failure.

It is a pity that Americans are unable to secure proper information as to the European understanding of what the League means. It would be a calamity if the United States should be the principal character in an international version of Little Red Riding Hood. Some American industries would be amazed, for instance, if they learned that business men in London were openly stating that when the League is adopted certain American combinations for export trade, which, it is asserted, are gobbling up everything, will be proper subjects for regulation by the League Council. The steel industry would be astounded, for example, to discover a year hence that the Government had turned it over to the tender mercies of a foreign governing body in Geneva, and that it would have to quit selling goods in Argentina because its low production costs were giving it an undue advantage over international competitors. But men in London seriously talk of such authority as that being exercised by the League.

It is too early yet to make a serious analysis of the probable vote in the Senate. The great fight is surely going to be on Article X, by which the United States undertakes to guarantee forever the territorial integrity of such nations as now exist, in the form in which they now exist. But the one certain fact is that day by day the opposition to the League becomes stronger and more intelligent. The American people were in danger of being deceived by catchwords and slogans. Gradually they are awakening to the amazing character of the proposal before them. Daily the mail received in Washington in opposition to the League grows in bulk. And well it should, since Yorktown and Gettysburg are being fought all over again in the Senate Chamber. Unless, therefore, the President brings back from Paris some argument that no man now can forecast, unless he is able to give definite assurances of such protection to American civilization as are now found in the treaty, it is virtually certain that the Senate will refuse to ratify. There will remain either of two courses—a revision by the contracting countries when the League meets in Washington in October or guarantees to the Senate before that time by the Great Powers that at the first meeting of the League changes to meet the objections of the Senate will be made.

But the indecision which has characterized Washington since the President left is still in abundant evidence. There can be nothing definite until he returns and lays all the cards on the table. As one Senator put it, it is ridiculous, or tragic, that the legislative body of the greatest nation on earth should be made to consider the gravest questions of national existence with no official information whatever in its possession. We want to remember two famous slogans. One of them is "Turn on the Light" and the other is "The Price of Freedom Is Eternal Vigilance."

A. E. Stilwell's Dream May Yet Be Realized.

Monterey, Mexico, May 29—[Special]—It is announced by the Department of Communications and Public Works of the Mexican Government that the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway, now in a receivership, is to be extended just as soon as provision can be made by the company to resume construction. When the revolutionary period began nearly nine years ago the main line of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway was well along toward completion. Two unfinished gaps in Mexico and an 81-mile stretch in Texas are lacking to make the line complete between Kansas City, Mo., and the port of Topolobampo, on the Pacific coast of Mexico. The division from Chihuahua to Marquez lacks only 75 miles of reaching the Rio Grande. From Chihuahua the track of the Mexico Northwestern is used as far as Sanchez. The next division is from Ojo del Buey to Los Hornillos, 200 miles. Then follows another unfinished gap of 11 miles to Fuerte. From Fuerte to Topolobampo the road has been in regular operation for several years. The line was originally planned by Arthur E. Stilwell of Kansas City.

The company has applied for a concession to construct branch lines to Guadalajara, San Luis Potosi, Aguas Calientes and a number of other points.

"The Impending Cataclysm of War, Couched in Conventional Covenants of the League of Nations"

By J. B. MOORE, Attorney-at-Law, El Dorado, Ark.

The document of covenants presented as the foundation for the League of Nations has evoked many able discussions, revealing strong opposition to its acceptance and adoption by America by reason of its multiplex problems and its conventionalism, rendering it ostensibly incompatible with American institutions and ideals and impliedly in conflict with the sovereign rights and authority of the Federal Government conferred and vouchsafed by the Constitution of the United States.

From the writer's viewpoint of the analysis of some of the leading discussions of the subject, the consensus of opinion appears to focalize in the need of a League of Nations for their control and government in such manner as to effectually prevent the future instigation of international wars and thus secure to the peoples of the earth permanent international peace; and that this one subject is the central thought and paramount object demanding the necessity of the League of Nations and that the desire of its attainment through a properly formed and founded system is universal and its necessity admits of no controversy.

In the pursuit of the one transcendent object, it appears to the writer that all civilized nations whose political systems and idealism are not infused and saturated with the poisonous infection of militarism and materialism beyond redemption or recovery may unite in an efficient league without involving or affecting any of their righteous ideals or the integrity of their constitutional or structural sovereignty.

The skeleton of the foundations of such a league is given in my article written on the subject April 15 and published in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of May 8, 1919.

The foundation structure of such a league necessarily demands of its members the surrender of all forms of militarism, the prolific source of all international wars, and the submission of all warlike disputes or controversies which cannot be otherwise adjusted to some judicial tribunal or court created by the league and invested with exclusive original jurisdiction to hear and determine all such disputes between the nations, whether members or not, subject to appeal to some common council supervisory body with judicial functions created by the league and vested with appellate jurisdiction of all such warlike disputes and with the general superintending control of the league in the maintenance of the international peace.

The final decrees, mandates and orders of said tribunal or court and of the common council on appeals shall be enforced, if required, through an adequate international navy created by the league as the ready police and protective force of the nations, and as the high sheriff of said judicial tribunal or court and subservient to its orders and control under the supervisory sanction of the common council in the execution of its policing and ministerial duties.

The formation and founding of such a league would effectually remove the power of its members to instigate war, and its international navy, adequate to cope with and subdue any and all outside navies of the world, would give ample security to the league and its members from any and all attacks from without, and thus remove all necessity of the present insistent need of military armaments for individual national protection, the only plausible argument that has ever been urged in its defense.

The effectual prohibition of militarism is of paramount importance in removing the power facilitating and inducing the instigation of international wars.

The old theory of moral suasion and the good faith of the nations to keep their conventional covenants and respect the rights of each other and observe inviolate the international peace, born of the ancient erroneous dogma of the infallibility of hierarchies and rulers, has been exploded in the actions and deeds of the nations throughout the past and finds no place in the constitutional basis of an efficient League of Nations. The founding of it on such mutable and unstable elements determines its character, protanto, as a conventional and political organization and reduces it to the plane of an alliance fraught with dangerous entanglements and ominous complications, against which we have been justly warned by the wise and judicious counsels of George

Washington, the first President of the United States, and this timely warning has been respected and strictly observed by all succeeding Presidents and has been endorsed by our leading statesmen to the present time.

But it appears that the proposition of a League of Nations founded on the principles above outlined, with the attainment of the one paramount object in view, presents the only common ground upon which the nations may justly stand united with enduring stability and with any reasonable hope or prospect of successfully effecting the prevention of future international wars.

It is a postulate of universal recognition that the root of the evil in all international wars has its origin in their instigation; and the effectual taking away or the surrender of the privilege and power to initiate and invoke war is essential to establish and secure the international peace with any steadfast hope of enduring stability.

The international peace being the sole object invoking the League of Nations, why should not the axe be laid at the root of the evil and the wicked monster of international war exterminated? And why should the league be encumbered with other international problems?

The one transcendent object has engrossed and united the thought of the world and has enkindled expectant hopes and anxious desires for its achievement in the hearts and minds of the peoples of the earth. And the vital question now is, shall these hopes and desires pulsating the heart of the world meet with disappointment or realization in the covenants of the League of Nations as framed and presented for our acceptance?

An examination of this document of covenants, aside from the many apparently just criticisms made from other viewpoints, reveals that its main covenants are conventional rather than mandatory and are inconcrete in structure and conclusions for the purpose of accomplishing the one paramount object in view.

Its covenants bearing on the questions of disarmament and the privilege and discretion of the nations are matters of grave moment and vital importance affecting the security and stability of international peace, but are too lax and inconclusive in their application to the main object in view to give reasonable promise of either the efficiency or permanency of the league.

The proposition as presented is wanting in those fundamental mandatory elements necessary to entitle it to the name of the League of Nations such as is demanded by the peoples of the earth for their security against the future instigation of international wars.

The laxity and inconclusiveness of its covenants for the purposes intended is manifested in the absence of efficient mandates and in the reservation of the unrestricted veto power in each member of the league's representative bodies over all vital questions, by reason of the provisions requiring a unanimous vote on all such questions; and the momentous and vital subject of disarmament, without which there can be no permanent international peace, is presented to each nation in the form of a suggestion subject to its approval or disapproval.

The document as a whole is manifestly insufficient for the purposes intended, and the league so founded on conventional covenants appears to be nothing more nor less than a political alliance of the nations, effecting balance of power on a more or less enlarged scale according to the number and power of its members, with its prototype revealed in the old form of international alliances for the balance of power hitherto existing, devoid the requisite elements of efficiency and permanency, but dependent, in the main, on the often-explored theory of moral suasion and good faith of the nations.

Such a league or alliance of the nations carries within itself the seeds of discord and disunion by reason of the incongruous thought and idealism of its heterogeneous members and of their conflicting interests. And because of its political transparency, due to the absence of the necessary mandatory elements of stability, it appears that disruption and dissolution must sooner or later follow, with the furious outburst of the cataclysm of war

that will rend the air, convulse the seas and earth and scatter unparalleled death and destruction in its universal frantic sweep.

The gathering of the nations together in such an uncontrollable and unstable union is manifestly laying the foundations for the final outburst of a furious universal war. It appears, therefore, that it would be fortunate for the world to have no League of Nations at all if one cannot be formed and founded on a system of efficient and stable principles in pronounced mandatory form, stressing military disarmament of its members, with emphatic inhibitions against the instigation of international wars by any nation, whether a member of the league or not.

But in lieu of such an alliance or league as is proposed, foreshadowing the cataclysm of war, it appears that the substitution of the William J. Bryan treaties of peace would have been far preferable as involving the United States in no dangerous entanglements nor portentious complications, and would have proven exceedingly more efficient as measures of peace in their superior retarding effects on the constantly surging and overwhelming tides of international war.

Regards League of Nations as Mischievous and Dangerous.

C. H. EARNEST, Colorado, Tex.

Allow me to thank you for your continued good work as exponent of America, as your title indicates.

The League of Nations business is either a mischievous and dangerous departure for this country, or it is nothing at all. If it has any power to enforce its mandates it will destroy our nationalism. If it is without power and only persuasive, what's the use? One thing we are sure of, it is resonant of rosy rhetoric. In my own humble opinion, its chief office will be to furnish "Dru Administrator," something to dally with after he has left the limelight.

Why America Should Oppose the League of Nations.

W. E. WIMPY, Halliburton Hall, Clarkston, Ga.

America should be as anxious to destroy the League of Nations now forming at Paris as she was to destroy the attempted world power of the Kaiser.

There is as much danger of a Government being too small as there is of it being too large. The thousands of small county governments in our nation now beyond a doubt are causing lynching, anarchy, plunder of property and home. The political monumental blunder of mixing the races in our army will soon cause with the labor economic, domestic and race troubles each county to be a living hell unless Federal action is taken soon.

If a government is too large or too small there is no government. Each becomes a one man's government of despotism. With all due respect for those who hold a false belief that we entered the war because of the sinking of the Lusitania, the "scrap of paper," the rape of Belgium, poor France and altruism, I will state that we finally rushed into this war for the sole reason that it was dangerous to the pursuits of happiness of us American people to allow Germany to enlarge her Government to become a world power. Until God Almighty takes out of man greed, jealousy, passion, temper and vengeance, a one-man's government with his clique will be dangerous.

Whenever a government too large or too small exists it ceases to function as a good government. That man, be he saint or politician, has not or does not live who can point to a good too small or too large government, and especially one governed by a mixed tribe of nations.

I pray God the American people will through their representatives call the President to return to our Whitehouse and tell him in words no man can misunderstand that our business is pressing and cannot be neglected.

Unless our Government is established in Washington according to the will and law of our nation, with its guards and balances, the executive, legislative and judicial, and begins to function as intended, I fear the consequences.

I desire to remind the statesmen of the world that it is in violation of the Divine law to mix the species, and until God Himself revokes that law a just governmental league of the tribes of the earth cannot and will not function as intended. As long as life remains with separate distinct races, each one will think that he is as good or better than the other, which in appreciation of the

life given him he should so think. Therefore, a different member of a different race should not say to another I am black, yellow, white or red, and you are red, white or black, any more than a tan jackass should say to a white horse I am better than you because I am tan.

The fact of race is evident, manifest and understood, and should not be mentioned. The races, to get along together, cannot mix and respect the Divine law, any more than birds of different species can occupy the same nest.

I desire to notify the Aryan and Mongolian editors of the world that until this blasphemous and idiotic race question is dropped by them and their readers are taught to treat all of God's creatures respectfully and they plead for a government governed by a simon-pure democracy and laws in that government that apply just and equally to every inhabitant, we will not have a peaceful and happy people.

Woe be unto that people of said government who attempts to try to govern by a mixed government.

A French Exposure of a Diplomatic Deception.

[New York Sun.]

In answer to the question framed by himself, "Is the Monroe Doctrine violated by the League of Nations project?" Stephane Lauzanne, the editor of the *Matin*, says:

"It seems to me monumentally paradoxical and a trifle infantile to pretend the contrary.

"When the Executive Council of the League of Nations fixes 'the reasonable limits of the armament of Peru'; when it shall demand information concerning the naval program of Brazil (Article VII of the covenant); when it shall tell Argentina what shall be the measure of the 'contribution to the armed forces to protect the signatures of the social covenant' (Article XVI); when it shall demand the immediate registration of the treaty between the United States and Canada at the seat of the league it will control, whether it wills or not, the destinies of America.

"And when the American States shall be obliged to take a hand in every war or menace of war in Europe (Article XI), they will necessarily fall afoul of the fundamental principle laid down by Monroe, which was that Americans should never take part in a European war.

"If the league takes in the world, then Europe must mix in the affairs of America; if only Europe is included, then America will violate of necessity her own doctrine by intermixing in the affairs of Europe."

The fact that the draftsmen of the revised covenant for the League of Nations were unwilling, or unable, to describe the Monroe Doctrine accurately in that document is indicative of the impossibility of reconciling its simple and easily understandable Americanism to the conception of a world government superior to all national governments which underlies the League of Nations.

The Monroe Doctrine embodies a national policy of the United States, to be applied by the United States in its treatment of international affairs as the people of the United States deem it necessary to their safety and to their welfare to apply it. The pretense that the freedom of the United States in the application of that policy will not be impaired by the submission to a league of nations whose sole and only excuse for being is the restriction and circumscription of national activities is not only paradoxical and infantile, but absurd.

Mr. Lauzanne speaks with French politeness of the false assertion that the Monroe Doctrine is safeguarded in the revised covenant of the League of Nations. That proposed constitution of a super-national political organization, were it to become effective, would end forever the potency of our traditional American policy and render necessary a complete readjustment of our attitude toward foreign adventures in the western hemisphere.

Educational Institutions Will Honor Soldiers.

Jackson, Miss., June 2—[Special.]—In addition to the State memorial, which will cost \$500,000, two of the State's leading educational institutions are planning to honor the memory of their students who served in the war. The University of Mississippi expects to build a \$150,000 "college center" building as its memorial and A. and M. College a \$250,000 gymnasium.

New Orleans Army Supply Base for Government and Commercial Service

By GEORGE H. DAVIS of Ford, Bacon & Davis, Supervising Engineers.

The New Orleans Army Supply Base is at one of the best strategic locations on the Western continent, being:

- (a) At the terminus of the navigable water courses and railroads of the Mississippi Valley and many ship lines of both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.
- (b) Secluded from military attack, and
- (c) At a location equidistant between points of origin of raw materials and the destination of manufactured products.

The base in location, design and construction is completely adapted to government and commercial service, meeting with both war and peace requirements of the army as well as the requirements of both public and private commercial business. It co-ordinates all the present facilities of the port of New Orleans.

The plant covers an area of more than 48 acres, including various structures and yards, and is composed of three reinforced concrete warehouse units of the same design, each 600 feet long, 140 feet wide and 6 stories in height, with a two-story steel and pile wharf and wharthouse 2000 feet long and 140 feet wide, with connecting bridges joining the wharthouse with the warehouse units. The connecting bridges are of structural steel of the enclosed multiple deck type, spanning Chartres street and the intervening railroad yards. There are approximately 9 miles of single railroad track serving the plant. The yards accommodate 520 cars, the warehouse units 135 cars and the wharf 88 cars, a total of 743 cars. The total floor space of the three warehouse units is 35 acres, and of the two-story wharf house 13 acres, a total storage area of 48 acres. It will be noted that the floor area is the same as the ground area of the site. If all of the floor area of the structures were loaded to capacity the plant would contain more than 178,500 tons of shipping, equivalent to more than 10 days' average movement over all the wharves, private and State, in the port of New Orleans.

The wharf is of sufficient length to accommodate at first-off anchorage five to eight ocean-going ships simultaneously, and similarly the trackage immediately adjacent to the warehouse platforms, as previously stated, will conveniently accommodate more than 135 standard box cars.

The plant will cost, including the yards, the three warehouse units, the wharf and wharthouse with complete equipment, approximately \$15,000,000. As will be noted from public records, this is 1.2 times the cost of all the State and municipal port improvements on the river front made to recent dates, including the grain elevator plant and wharf, the cotton warehouses and wharf,

the Public Belt Railroad and yards and all the miscellaneous State-owned wharves.

Commercial Advantages.

The advantages to the city of New Orleans of this great expenditure by the Federal Government are self-evident. It goes farther toward the fixing of the center of gravity of concentration, storage and distribution of commodities for the Western hemisphere, especially South America, at this port than any previous expenditure.

The plant includes such features of design as are in use in the world's greatest ports, namely:

- (a) Extensive storage capacity at ship side.
- (b) Maximum loading and unloading capacity in a ship's length, due to:
 - 1. Double-deck wharthouse.
 - 2. Multiple story warehouse units, and
 - 3. Multiple deck connecting bridges between wharthouse and warehouses.
- (c) Loading, unloading and transportation appliances as described.

The special commercial advantages of these features being:

- 1. Increased speed in freight movement, thus reducing the ship's time in port by approximately 40 per cent. over the time required at the ordinary single-story unequipped wharthouse.
- 2. Reduced handling cost per ton of freight.
- 3. Reduced storage costs per unit of capacity.
- 4. Reduced insurance costs on account of compartment design and fireproof construction.
- 5. A probable further classification of harbor facilities, placing commodities such as steel and iron products, petroleum, coal, coffee tobacco, sisal, grain, sugar and cotton at definite locations.

Adaptability.

This warehousing, handling and shipping plant is of standard design and completely adapted to:

- (a) The storage, transfer and loading of miscellaneous and standard package commodities.
- (b) Both import and export transfer and storage, and
- (c) Use as manufacturing lofts and factory machinery housing.

The warehouses and wharthouse have a column spacing of 20-foot centers and an external glass area of 33 per cent. and 11 per cent., respectively, being completely lighted for all the purposes noted before.

As stated, the warehouses are built for war or peace require-



\$15,000,000 ARMY SUPPLY BASE NEARING COMPLETION AT NEW ORLEANS.

ments of the army as well as both public and private warehousing. Coffee merchants at Kansas City, Chicago or Denver can have their consigned coffee transferred from ships to these warehouses and from these warehouses to their customers in Memphis, Birmingham or Dallas without handling the coffee beyond the port of entry storage.

This is equally true of virtually all commodities. Tobacco can be shipped from Kentucky and held in storage for curing at the warehouses at New Orleans while sales are being made in Europe or elsewhere. The use of the warehouses can be extended to supplement the private storage capacity of all wholesale businesses.

Capacity.

The capacity of the plant is 178,500 tons, as stated, and in standard packages of principal imports and exports its capacity is:

	Warehouses.	Wharfhouse.	Total.
Coffee, bags.....	2,400,000	1,000,000	3,400,000
Sisal, bales.....	350,000	150,000	500,000
Cotton, bales.....	400,000	200,000	600,000
Tobacco, hogsheads.....	100,000	50,000	150,000

Features of Design.

The design of the plant and its individual units is such as to best adapt it to use in a river harbor necessitating longitudinal wharf frontage. The buildings are relatively narrow, the width being approximately one-quarter of the length. This feature allows a maximum length of railroad platforms and an arrangement of yard and loading trackage perpendicular to the wharf. The clear story heights of all the warehouse units is 10 feet 8 inches except the first story in each building, which is 13 feet 7 inches. The minimum clear story height in the wharfhouse is 17 feet 6 inches for the first deck and 11 feet for the second deck. The multiple deck structural steel bridges correspond in clear story height with joined buildings. The loading capacity on the various floors of the warehouse units is:

First floor, 400 pounds per square foot; second floor, 350 pounds per square foot; third floor, 250 pounds per square foot; fourth floor, 250 pounds per square foot; fifth floor, 250 pounds per square foot; sixth floor, 250 pounds per square foot; roof, 25 pounds per square foot.

The pile foundation of units Nos. 1 and 3 are designed for the total dead load and 85 per cent. of the live load, using a dead load of 12 tons per pile.

Under unit No. 2, to avoid the great difficulties and consequent delays of excavation, the standard piles in units Nos. 1 and 3 were replaced by composite piles, the lower section approximately 48 feet being of untreated timber, the upper section approxi-

mately 8 feet, being of concrete installed in accordance with the design and under the supervision of the Raymond Concrete Pile Co. These piles are designed to sustain 16 tons.

The columns are designed for full dead loads and the following percentage of live loads: Roof, 100 per cent.; sixth floor, 85 per cent.; fifth floor, 80 per cent.; fourth floor, 75 per cent.; third floor, 70 per cent.; second floor, 65 per cent.; first floor, 60 per cent.

The warehouse units are of reinforced concrete throughout. The structural design of the buildings is in accordance with the Chicago building ordinance, with exceptions as follows:

A. Flat slab design:

1. The positive moments in bands perpendicular to the wall in the wall panels are 20 per cent. greater than for interior panels.
2. The negative reinforcement perpendicular to the walls and wall panels for the bands at columns is the same in amount as the negative reinforcement over the interior columns.
3. All negative reinforcing steel perpendicular to the walls is hooked 6 inches.

B. Beams:

1. Continuous beams are designed for the clear span.
2. The spandrel walls are self-supporting.
3. Lintels supporting the flat slab floors are designed to carry the full dead and live load of one-fifth of the panel width tributary to same, considered as a uniform load.
4. Negative reinforcing bars in end spans are hooked 6 inches.

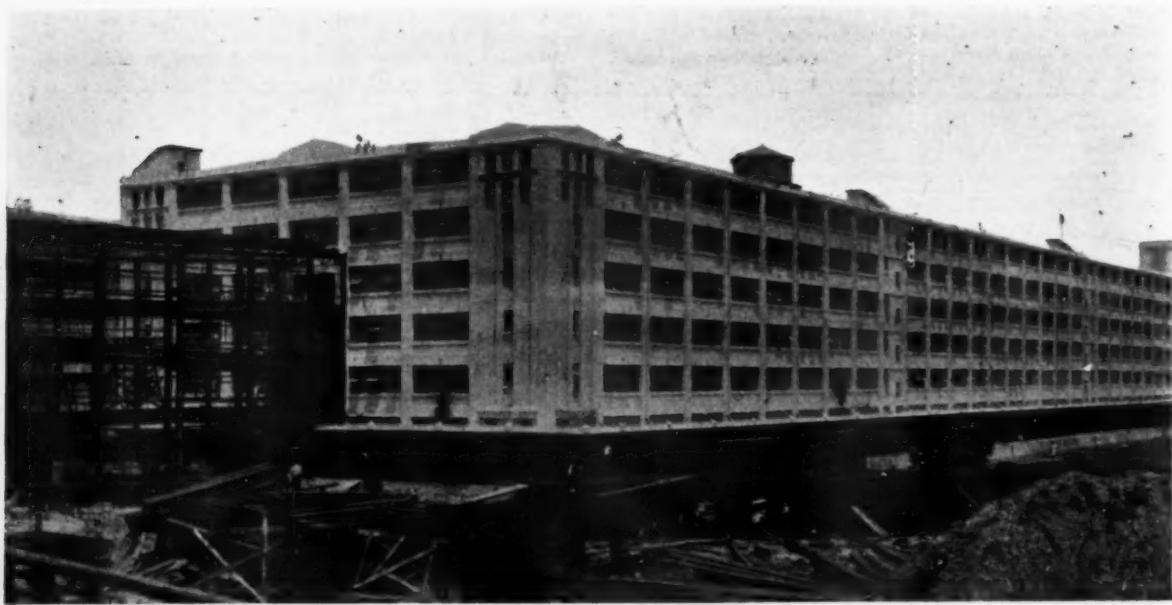
C. Spiral columns:

1. The Considere formula is used in computing spiral columns.
2. The average core stress does not exceed 1200 pounds per square inch.
3. The concrete stress is 700 pounds per square inch for 1:2:4 concrete.
4. The amount of spiral reinforcement is not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the core area nor greater than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The amount of vertical reinforcement is not less than 1 per cent. of the core area and not more than 4 per cent.

D. Laced columns:

1. The concrete stress is 500 pounds per square inch for 1:2:4 concrete.



NEAR VIEW OF WAREHOUSE No. 1, ARMY SUPPLY BASE, NEW ORLEANS.

2. Lacings are not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and they are spaced not more than 12 inches centers.
3. The amount of vertical reinforcement is not less than 1 per cent. of the effective area of the column nor greater than 4 per cent.
- E. Concrete stresses:
 1. The extreme fiber stress for concrete in slabs and beams is not greater than 700 pounds per square inch for 1:2:4 concrete.
- F. Steel stresses:
 1. Steel stress for tensile reinforcement for beams and slabs does not exceed 16,000 pounds per square inch.
 2. Steel stress for tension in beam stirrups does not exceed 12,000 pounds per square inch.
- G. Temperature reinforcement:

The amount of temperature reinforcement is in general accordance with standard specifications.

All other features of construction are in general accordance with standard specifications.

Piling is of round yellow pine and of various lengths for various parts of the plant. Under the warehouse units the points of the piles rest in a sand stratum at approximately 28 C. D., giving a total penetration of approximately 51 feet. The piles are driven for the entire length through Mississippi River alluvial deposit until they bring up at the sand stratum before mentioned. Under the wharfhouse all piles and all exposed timbers are treated, the treatment consisting of 16 pounds of creosote oil per cubic foot. These piles range in length from 50 to 120 feet. In general, piles longer than 100 feet are spliced, the lower portion being of plain timber and the upper of treated timber.

The cement is of standard brands American Portland cement. The fine aggregate is obtained locally and limited in size to one-quarter inch in diameter. The coarse aggregate consists of river gravel obtained from various sources of sizes between one-quarter and one-and-one-half inches. Concrete mix, except in special locations, is of 1:2:4 proportions.

The wharf is of treated and untreated timber, upon which is

superimposed the wharfhouse of structural steel enclosed by corrugated steel and Kinnear rolling doors.

The plant is completely equipped for fire protection, consisting of sprinkler system and auxiliary appliances, lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

The sewerage and drainage systems are in accordance with standard ordinances of the municipality.

A multiple-story bridge connects warehouse No. 1 with the wharfhouse. This structure has four ramps; that is, the first and second floors of the warehouse are connected to the first floor of the wharfhouse, and the third and fourth floors of the warehouse are connected to the second floor of the wharfhouse. The bridges connecting warehouses No. 2 and No. 3 each with the wharfhouse will be of two levels, extending from the third and fourth floors only of each warehouse to the second floor of the wharfhouse. Small bascule bridges close the railroad track openings in connecting bridge No. 1. Each consists of two leaves hinged at the outer end and electrically operated by a cable attached to a drum driven by a 10-horse-power motor. Signals and brakes insure safe operation.

Handling Apparatus.

Elevators for freight and passenger service are as follows:

Wharfhouse.	Warehouses.
Number 5 freight.	15 freight, 3 passenger.
Location 1 every 400 ft.	5 freight, 1 passenger, In center of each building.
Capacity 10,000 lbs.	10,000 lbs.
Speed 100 ft. per minute (freight).	150 ft. per minute (freight), 200 ft. per minute (passenger).
Floor area 765 sq. ft.	2205 sq. ft. (freight), 126 sq. ft. (passenger).

Space has been arranged for one additional freight and one passenger elevator in each warehouse. Provision has been made for spiral chutes for the discharge of commodities. The transfer of freight longitudinally is by means of electric tractors and trailers and the use of hand trucks. Bridges are so designed that a mini-



WHARFHOUSE OF ARMY SUPPLY BASE, NEW ORLEANS, FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN MAY 21, 1919.

mum use of the elevator system will be required, on account of the three bridges connecting the wharfhouse and the warehouses. These bridges are multiple deck, and in total serve both decks of the wharfhouse and all the floors of the warehouses except the fifth and sixth in each of the units.

Quantities of some of the more important items required for this plant are as follows:

Warehouses.

Number of piles.....	\$1,700
Barrels of cement.....	162,000
Cubic yards of sand.....	48,000
Cubic yards of gravel.....	93,000
Cubic yards of concrete.....	108,000
Tons of reinforcing steel.....	7,500
Feet, board measure, form lumber.....	9,000,000
Square feet steel sash.....	113,000
Square feet of roofing.....	552,000

Wharf and Wharfhouse.

Number of creosoted piles.....	21,000
Feet, board measure, creosoted timber.....	5,000,000
Feet, board measure, untreated timber.....	2,000,000
Pounds structural steel.....	9,000,000
Square feet corrugated steel siding.....	96,000
Square yards creosoted wood block flooring.....	37,000
Square feet roofing.....	280,000
Square feet steel sash.....	16,000

Personnel.

The construction of the New Orleans Army Supply Base is under the general supervision of R. C. Marshall, Jr., Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Chief of the Construction Division and in the direct charge of Major A. Pearson Hoover, Constructing Quartermaster, who comes direct from the Boston Army Supply Base, the second in size and importance in the United States. The Constructing Quartermaster plans to complete the work here by June 15, 1919, which, with the co-operation of the various departments he has established, will be realized.

Major Hoover's principal assistants in this work are: Capt. C. R. Barnett, charge of field work; Capt. C. B. Burch, charge of warehouses Nos. 1 and 2; Capt. G. B. Brode, charge of warehouse No. 3; Capt. J. M. Hammond, charge of railroads and outside work; Capt. P. B. Hoge, charge of records and reports; Capt. W. T. Howe, charge of wharf construction; Capt. H. B. Thompson, charge of materials; Capt. E. W. Wheeler, charge of rentals and equipment; Capt. M. Z. Dibble, administrative assistant; Lieut. J. C. Hambright, charge of inspection; Lieut. C. M. Moore, purchasing officer; Lieut. De B. Lowenberg, property officer.

Ford, Bacon & Davis are supervising engineers of the New Orleans Army Supply Base. This firm is represented by George H. Davis, member of the firm; Chas. J. Hardy, New Orleans resident engineer; Frank J. Trelease, engineer in charge, and other engineers and designers who were on the design and construction of the cotton warehouses and terminal and grain elevator at New Orleans and other important structural works handled by their New York and San Francisco offices.

The Geo. A. Fuller Company are general contractors for the entire work, and are represented by Walter T. Smith, vice-president of the company.

The wharf and wharfhouse construction was sublet by the general contractors to Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.

Differences Adjusted in Charlotte Cotton Mills and Work Resumed.

Charlotte, N. C., June 9—[Special.]—Concessions by both strikers and mill owners in this section have ended the trouble at the various cotton mills. The Charlotte mills have all resumed work, including that part of the Cannon group located at Concord. All the mills will be operated on an "open shop" basis.

Steps toward the resumption of work in the mills here were inaugurated by Arthur J. Draper, president of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, with four mills at Charlotte and one at Pineville. Mr. Draper is president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and is also president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. His mills had been stopped only a short time, his employees being the last to go out. Mr. Draper had not and has not reduced wages. His mills resumed work Monday.

The trouble between mill owners and their employees had been of some months' standing at Concord, the difference of opinion oc-

curreding over the right of the men to organize. It did not reach Charlotte until several weeks ago, when the Highland Park Manufacturing Co., operating two big mills at Charlotte, reduced their war bonus and shortened the hours of work per week.

Shortly after that an organizer from the Textile Workers of America appeared and began organizing the local cotton-mill workers. This step was opposed to some degree by the local manufacturers, who pointed out that they and their men had always been able to adjust any differences between them, and declared against the union.

Matters went from bad to worse until an open state of disorder was reached and the police were called in. This had the effect of quieting the strikers for a time, but they again became belligerent and matters had reached such a stage that the Mayor had decided that the city was unable to cope with the situation and the Governor at Raleigh was notified.

Governor Bickett immediately issued a proclamation calling on the mill owners and their employees to adjust their differences. At the same time he warned them that no lawlessness would be tolerated, and ordered the mobilizing of the reserve infantry at several points.

This action on the part of the Governor had an immediate effect. Mr. Draper, probably the most influential cotton mill man in this section, announced that his mills would resume work on an open shop basis, and that all the strikers who cared to come back to work would find their old jobs waiting for them. At the same time, he voluntarily announced a decrease from 60 hours to 55 hours for a week, with no change in pay.

On the other hand, he demanded that the mill be allowed to accord the same treatment to non-union as to union men, and to this the workers, agreed, the four mills resuming work Monday.

Other mill owners made the same proposition, and as a result the whole Charlotte mill industry is humming again, with all the old men back on the job. So pleased were the workers with the terms obtained that they held a big jubilee banquet celebrating the end of the differences between themselves and the owners.

Action on the part of the Charlotte mills is believed to have had a big influence at Concord, where the trouble was of much longer standing, one man having been killed there and some serious disorders occurring.

The men and mill owners finally got together, however, and resumption of the Concord mills has caused great rejoicing there, as the town is virtually supported by the mills, and has experienced a period of depression during the strike.

Big Sale of Arkansas Road Bonds.

Judge James Gould, dealer in Arkansas bonds at Pine Bluff, Ark., has sold to Otis & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, \$5,500,000 of road bonds which he bought in different parts of that State since the beginning of the present calendar year. The deal is said to be the largest bond transaction ever put through by an individual in that State. Moreover, the proceeds of these bonds will be used to build hundreds of miles of good roads.

The sale of road bonds in such a large amount shows how well this sort of securities are esteemed, besides demonstrating the foresight and enterprise of the people of Arkansas who approved their issue for the very wise and valuable purpose of perfecting the highways of the State. Otis & Co. have been purchasing Arkansas bonds for some time, beginning at a period when practically the only market for them was in St. Louis, but now they have been for some time in demand by bond houses not only in Ohio, but farther East.

Meanwhile there are more and more bonds being voted for good roads, and it is anticipated that before long the roads in Arkansas will enjoy a wide repute for general excellence.

Bids in 30 Days on Jefferson County Roads.

Birmingham, Ala., June 9—[Special.]—Specifications are being drawn for the 36 miles of good and permanent roads which Jefferson county, of which Birmingham is the county-seat, will build, and within 30 days it is expected contractors will be submitting bids for the work. The county expects the work to cost \$600,000, half of which is to be supplied under the State and Federal aid system.

Adverse Conditions Affect Entire Cotton Belt

WET WEATHER AND ACUTE LABOR SHORTAGE THREATEN DISASTER, ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM TWO EXHAUSTIVE SURVEYS.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Dallas, Tex., June 7.

The Southern Products Co., through the Dallas office, has just completed an extensive report on cotton conditions throughout the entire cotton belt, which has been prepared under the average date of May 23. Averages for the belt as shown by the report are: "Work, 14 days behind; 86 per cent. of the crop is planted, of which 74 per cent. is up and 26 per cent. chopped; condition, 75.6 per cent.; acreage, 87 per cent." These figures are for the entire belt. The report shows the condition in each of the cotton-growing States as follows:

Texas is 16 days late; 73 per cent. planted, of which 71 per cent. is up and 20 per cent. is chopped; condition, 76 per cent.; acreage, 75 per cent.

Oklahoma is 16 days late; 75 per cent. planted, of which 42 per cent. is up and 4 per cent. chopped; condition, 70 per cent.; acreage, 76 per cent.

Georgia is 10 days late; 95 per cent. planted, of which 84 per cent. is up and 47 per cent. chopped; condition, 81 per cent.; acreage, 90 per cent.

Alabama is 12 days late; 95 per cent. planted, of which 82 per cent. is up and 42 per cent. is chopped; condition, 80 per cent.; acreage, 107 per cent.

Mississippi is 16 days late; 93 per cent. planted, of which 85 per cent. is up and 23 per cent. chopped; condition, 73 per cent.; acreage, 91 per cent.

Louisiana is 18 days late; 93 per cent. planted, of which 82 per cent. is up and 36 per cent. chopped; condition, 72 per cent.; acreage, 87 per cent.

Arkansas is 17 days late; 84 per cent. planted, of which 66 per cent. is up and 12 per cent. is chopped; condition, 68 per cent.; acreage, 87 per cent.

North Carolina is 9 days late; 94 per cent. is planted, of which 80 per cent. is up and 25 per cent. chopped; condition, 80 per cent.; acreage, 84 per cent.

South Carolina is 9 days late; 92 per cent. planted, of which 86 per cent. is up and 41 per cent. is chopped; condition, 75 per cent.; acreage, 83 per cent.

Tennessee is 17 days late; 81 per cent. planted, of which 59 per cent. is up and only 5 per cent. chopped, as compared with 16 per cent. chopped to same date last year; condition, 68 per cent.; acreage, 83 per cent.

Missouri is 15 days late; 87 per cent. planted, of which 63 per cent. is up and 6 per cent. chopped; condition, 71 per cent.; acreage, 81 per cent.

The report of the Southern Products Co., exclusive of the above figures, follows:

"Under average date of May 23, our correspondents report weather of past two weeks very unfavorable for cotton; low temperatures, accompanied by heavy rains, have resulted in considerable damage, and farmers have become an average of two days further behind with their work during the period; warm, dry weather badly needed except in a few small localities in east belt. Much replanting and adverse weather conditions interfered with farm work to such an extent that only 9 per cent. of the total acreage was planted during the half-month under consideration, as compared with 23 per cent. last year. The comparatively few reports of excellent and good stands are easily offset by reports of poor stands, the average being only fair. Fields are generally in an unsatisfactory state of cultivation, grass and weeds growing rapidly and available labor inadequate to cope with the situation without assistance of more favorable weather. Complaints of cotton dying, account cold, wet weather, received from many counties throughout the belt. Some sections report considerable acreage replanted in other crops, but this abandonment will likely be made up by late planting of grain fields to cotton.

"In Texas, all sections of the State report weather too wet and cold; heavy beating rains and hail did serious damage in portions of west and north; fields becoming grassy and labor shortage causing more uneasiness as cotton chopping is being delayed into grain harvesting time; heavy replanting necessary in many counties;

lice and boll-weevil appearing, but worm damage not so severe as during previous period except in portions of north and west; two to three weeks hot, dry weather badly needed; stand somewhat spotted, but is generally fair, only northern portions reporting many good stands.

"In Oklahoma, cold, wet weather again prevailed and resulted in further delay to farm work, and, together with hailstorms, caused heavy replanting; eastern section reports prospect poor account weather; in central portions worms, grasshoppers and lice have attacked the plant in several counties; western counties report considerable replanting, but have no serious complaint; warm, open weather badly needed to stop deterioration.

"In Georgia a few counties in each section report weather conditions favorable, but in most of the State cool nights and too much rain retarded growth and delayed cultivation; in northern section fairly good progress was made, and only urgent need is fair weather; in central portion grassy fields, labor shortage, lice, worms and boll-weevil are causing worry in some counties, while in others the prospect is considered good; southern section reports chopping well over half done, and the early planted forming squares, fields somewhat grassy, weevil principal cause for complaint.

"In Alabama, while weather has been too cool and wet (some complaint of cotton dying), farm work has progressed fairly well; planting almost completed and chopping well under way, with stands fair to good and fields in better state of cultivation than the general average; central portion makes practically no complaint; warmer weather in north and more labor and fewer insects in south would materially brighten crop prospects.

"In Mississippi, usual progress for the period was not made this year account unfavorable weather; low temperatures retarded development and frequent rains prevented cultivation and caused replanting; fields becoming grassy; hot, dry weather is necessary to stop lice and permit proper working out of crop; boll-weevil in southern counties becoming more active.

"In Louisiana, farm work and plant development retarded by cold, wet weather; general complaint of grassy fields; some replanting account damage by weather, cutworms and lice; 20 per cent. less of the total acreage chopped this year than as of same date last year, though the same comparison for planted shows only 4 per cent. less; average stand is fair.

"In Arkansas, farm work delayed in northern portion by cold, wet weather, seed rotting in ground and young plants dying has resulted in heavy replanting; central and southern sections report considerable cotton dying from cold, assisted by lice and cutworms; hot, dry weather needed to prevent further deterioration and acreage reduction, as some cotton acreage is now being replanted to other crops; fields grassy and stands fair to poor.

"In North Carolina, too much rain and nights too cool for best results, but much better progress made than in some other States; farm work is somewhat in advance of same date last year; dry, warm weather is needed to stop lice and permit farmers to clean out the grass; stand is fair to good over most of the State.

"In South Carolina, weather unfavorable over most of State, low temperatures causing complaint of plant dying and also rain has delayed farm work; fields becoming grassy; labor scarce and demanding high wages; complaints of lice and cutworms more numerous than two weeks ago; leaching of fertilizer by heavy rains causing apprehension; stand fairly good.

"In Tennessee, inclement weather has added further delay to an already late start, frequent rains retarded cultivation and promoted growth of grass, while low temperatures caused considerable complaint of plants sickly and dying; good seed scarce in some counties and land being replanted to corn; stand only fair.

"In Missouri, continued wet weather, accompanied by low temperatures, delayed cultivation, and acreage may be further reduced account poor stands and plants dying; stand now reported poor to fair; fields becoming grassy."

"Existing cotton conditions have resulted in practically a crop

calamity, and we are facing the situation of an enormous increased demand, with a marked decrease in the visible supply of cotton," is the opinion of the American Cotton Association, according to the association's report of conditions up to May 31, as compiled by J. S. Wannamaker of South Carolina, president of the association.

The association's report, according to Secretary W. C. Barrickman of Dallas, was gathered from personal representatives in every section of the cotton belt, and with the assistance of leading experts, probably employing the largest force ever used in securing a condition report.

The report further reveals the fact that there will be a far greater amount of rotten cotton (estimated at 350,000 bales) to be deducted from the last crop than in any previous season; that double counting of bales has resulted in an error of 150,000 bales, and that fire has caused the destruction of 170,000 bales, a total deduction from crop on hand of 670,000 bales.

"Acute shortage of labor and disturbed labor conditions is also being keenly felt," according to the association's report, and "the damage from the boll-weevil will be enormous."

For the first time in a decade, stubble land cotton, which has heretofore swelled materially the production of cotton, will not be planted, and for these reasons the abandonment of acreage throughout the entire belt will exceed all previous records.

The association's figures on the condition of the cotton crop on May 25, the date to which the Government's report runs to, are 73.2 per cent. of normal, as compared to the Government's figures of 75.6 per cent. However, as a result of the tremendous damage to the growing cotton since May 25 (to May 31), a further deduction of 6.3 per cent. should be made, making the conditions to May 31, 66.9 per cent. The damage to the cotton since May 25, according to the report, has been record-breaking.

Campaign to Improve Mobile Port Facilities.

Mobile, Ala., May 31.—[Special.]—A committee of 25 prominent Mobile citizens has been named by the Alabama Harbor Commission to actively push a campaign in behalf of the amendment to the State constitution in order that Alabama may give financial backing to proper development of the port facilities at Mobile.

The constitution of Alabama prevents the State from lending its credit for issuance of bonds looking towards the improvement of port facilities.

The Harbor Board has selected William T. Donnelly, a consulting engineer of New York city, to make a survey of the harbor at Mobile as well as Alabama waterways connecting with the port. The engineer is to devise plans showing just what facilities are needed here and how these facilities can be operated for increasing the resources of the board.

The harbor board of the State is to act on Mr. Donnelly's plans, and with whatever additions or changes the board sees fit, the plans will be submitted to the legislative recess committee on Mobile's harbor for presentation to the Legislature.

Increased Demand for Fuel Oil by Texas Industries and Railroads.

Dallas, Tex., June 6.—[Special.]—An increase of demand for fuel oil by the railroads and industries of Texas is one of the significant features of the crude petroleum industry at this time. Several railroads that abandoned the use of fuel oil in their locomotives a few years ago are now equipping their engines with oil burners again and will soon be in the market for considerable quantities of the product. The Texas & Pacific Railroad plans to use fuel oil throughout its system from New Orleans to El Paso, and it has just contracted for 2,500,000 barrels a year. This oil will come from the Mexican and the Gulf coast fields of Louisiana and Texas.

Many manufacturing plants have resumed the use of crude petroleum for fuel, the lowering of the price of the product, making it much cheaper than coal, it is asserted. The tonnage of oil now moving over the different lines of railway in the State is enormous, and it is increasing all the time. Practically all of the crude petroleum distribution intended for railroad and industrial uses is made by tank cars, the pipe lines being used chiefly for export and refinery runs.

The Big Artillery Camps in North Carolina Sand Hills.

Raleigh, N. C., June 2.—[Special.]—The Norfolk-Southern Railway is rapidly developing its bituminous coal mine at Cumnock, about 40 miles from Raleigh on the line to Charlotte. The mine had been unused for some time, but last year the Norfolk-Southern began pumping water from the old or main shaft, which is 660 feet deep, and it is now sinking another shaft, the old one being in working order. The railway is using the coal on its locomotives and in its shops.

There is some iron in the Cumnock region, but the deposits are small and they are not being worked for this reason, although the quality of the ore is good. From Sanford a railway runs to Lillington, and it was the plan to extend this to the coast, but the death of Mr. Edwards, the head of the project, ended the scheme. This "Sandhill" zone is marked by exceptionally good roads, and it is claimed that the finest highway in the State is between Sanford and Lockville, the material being gravel containing much red oxide of iron.

Camp Bragg is to be one of the three artillery camps in the United States. Scores of buildings are visible from Manchester in the rolling sandhills, where the view is almost as clear, thanks to the wonderful dryness of the air, as it is in the far West. The camp area embraces 130,470 acres, and extends from a point three miles from Fayetteville to within six miles of the great winter resort of Pinehurst. There are 912 buildings in the camp, and its central headquarters building is nine miles from Fayetteville, the others being within a radius of two and a half miles from it. The hospital unit is composed of 22 buildings, with 500 beds. The power plant is on Little River, one of the numerous deep, swift and astonishingly clear streams which drain the sandhill country—a mudless region, ideal for encampment purposes every day in the year and where the soil is dry a few hours after a rain.

The power plant develops 600 horsepower, and there is a complete water service, with an elaborate pumping station which lifts the water into a concrete reservoir three miles distant and 70 feet above the buildings, the cost of this power, heating and water plant, including equipment, being over \$1,000,000. As many as 7300 workmen erected the numerous buildings and made the various installations. The work is now practically finished and at present only 1500 men are employed. The camp has been turned over to the Southern Paving Co., who are laying five miles of street and highway and building 150 miles of sand-clay roads, including a fine stretch to Fayetteville. The street railway in Fayetteville is being rebuilt by the town and the Government and extended to Camp Bragg. In a few days the first detachment, 1500 men of the regular artillery, will arrive at this great permanent camp.

One of the camp's finest buildings is the base hospital, built of concrete and tile. The theater has 3000 seats and is a handsome structure. There are also lecture halls, with classrooms. Camp Bragg will provide for two artillery brigades of a little more than 6000 men each. At present there are 1000 men in this camp, including infantry, motor transport, aerial squadron, signal corps, quartermaster, carpenter and general utility men.

Much new building is under way at Fayetteville, the Cape Fear River furnishing hydro-electric power in its stretch above the city and below it providing waterway to the sea. The canalization of the Cape Fear from Fayetteville to Wilmington—now practically complete—will insure a proper depth of water at all seasons.

Up to, say, 30 years ago the tar, pitch and turpentine industry was important in North Carolina, though even then greatly diminished as compared with former years. Now it is almost extinct. There is only one plant in North Carolina, that of the McMillan Company at Fayetteville, which makes turpentine stills, and these go almost entirely to South Georgia and Florida. The head of this company knew of only four stills in North Carolina—two in Brunswick county and two in Sampson. At Wananish, in Columbus county, is the only plant now in the State which makes turpentine tools, as they are called. These go also to Georgia and Florida.

At Smithfield there is a hydroplane plant which uses veneer for the wings of the planes. This company is turning out planes for the United States, and several have been shipped to the naval aviation station at Morehead City, N. C. The same company operates a veneer plant and makes automobile wheels of what is known as solid veneer. It is claimed that these wheels are very durable and satisfactory.

Waste Prevention and Reclamation as Handled by the Government

National waste is a national curse. And it may almost be said to be the American national vice. It would neither be fair nor true to say that America has not learned much in the past five years, and especially in the last two years wherein we participated actively in the world conflict. But the ignorance, or perhaps the indifference or wilful negligence, was too deep to begin with. The natural spirit of prodigality fostered by generations of comfortable living and a plentitude of natural mineral and agricultural resources have made America scornful of the devices of older and in some respects wiser nations, compelled by dire necessity to make several blades of grass grow where originally grew only one.

Something of what has been done in other countries and an idea of the plans of the United States Government for waste reclamation in this country may be gained from the address recently delivered before the General Federation of Women's Reclamation Service, Department of Commerce, by H. L. Baldensperger, in the course of which he said:

"The City of Glasgow has conducted a collecting system of waste paper for a number of years, primarily as a means of checking a nuisance rather than as a means of securing additional revenue. The revenue from this source in pre-war times averaged from \$3000 to \$5000 per annum. In 1914, at the opening of hostilities, the Women's Volunteer Reserve took over this function in part and further developed it, the organization receiving 20 per cent. of the revenue derived from the sale of the material for its war chest. Through their efforts there was collected 835 tons of paper, which sold for \$13,500, during the fiscal year 1917, this tonnage collected being about ten times as much as the amount which was collected in the year 1916. In the fiscal year 1918 they collected about 1103 tons of paper, or an increase of 32 per cent. over the amount collected in the previous fiscal year. This material sold for \$44,965, about \$9000 of this being turned over to the woman's organization for hospital work. Numerous other examples of how the funds secured through the local voluntary collection system assisted in the maintenance of the V. A. D. hospitals could be cited.

"This movement resulted in one of the greatest organized movements for conservation that was ever developed in the history of the nation. Waste material was retrieved at the dump, food waste compressed for poultry food, and waste paper and metals sent into the markets. The financial return, as given in a recent edition of the Waste Trade World, a British publication devoted to the interest of the waste trade, are astonishing, to put it mildly. Cities which had been accustomed to pay the collector for disposing of the waste material of the community now started to collect, assort and sell the material, receiving incomes that ran into the thousands of dollars. And the revenue showed a constant increase. In certain centers the revenue per 1000 of the inhabitants amounted to \$20 in the year 1917, and advanced to \$25 and \$30 per 1000 of the inhabitants in 1918. Bear in mind that the silent force behind this upward movement in the revenue from the waste of the community was the organized woman's movement of Great Britain.

"Under date of January 5, 1918, there was filed with the Ministry of Munitions a memorandum calling for the organization of a national salvage council. This board, which was composed of representatives of the central Government body, was to be advisory in nature. The program which it formulated was to be developed and executed by an incorporated company which it was proposed to organize as a Government corporation. To quote the words of the memorandum of the 5th of January, 1918, it was proposed that there be organized a National Waste Products (Ltd.), which was to be a 'Government corporation, run in every respect on strict commercial lines, managed by an executive board of directors representing both the army and the civil side, debited with all the ordinary charges of a public or private corporation.' The function of this Government corporation was to co-ordinate, advise, encourage and direct the operation of public and private enterprises having for their object the preservation of waste, the

recovery of raw material and the utilization of waste products, to supervise and control and provide for the disposal either of waste material or the products derived therefrom, and in connection therewith to regulate prices in a fair and reasonable manner, to prosecute research work either directly or by co-ordination of the various research laboratories throughout the Kingdom, to regulate all questions of transport, labor and priority in connection with salvage schemes and to prepare and publish from time to time statistics showing the practical and commercial results arising from activities in various directions.

"Although the activities of the women of Canada did not cover such a wide range as the activities of the women of Great Britain, nevertheless, in the field which they did cover their effort was a revelation to the industrial leaders and municipal authorities as to the amount of waste which had theretofore been lost or destroyed.

"By means of house-to-house collection, by street cans and by local depositories, they were enabled to bring into the market thousands of articles of value. In Ottawa, a city of about 100,000 inhabitants, the paper collection alone has made an average annual profit of \$8000 during the last three years. In Toronto, by means of the woman's motor corps, thousands of articles were collected from the homes and prepared for shipment overseas in conjunction with the relief work of the women's organizations or prepared for the industries utilizing waste material. What was true in the case of Toronto and Ottawa was equally true in Quebec, Winnipeg and other centers.

"To recover waste material is to protect our natural resources. Waste paper, utilized in the manufacture of other paper material, serves as a substitute for wood pulp. It requires eight trees of mature growth to produce a ton of paper pulp. Every ton of waste paper which can be substituted will save eight trees for other uses. In our urban centers we send annually to the dump approximately 13 tons of usable waste material for every 1000 inhabitants; and 20 per cent. of this tonnage is made up of waste paper. Based upon the approximation of the present population of our country, we are sending annually to the dump at least 150,000 tons of waste paper, or twice as much paper as was collected in all of Great Britain in 1918. This amount represents the substitutional power for at least 1,200,000 trees of mature growth.

"Metals can be utilized in the manufacture of various grades of iron and steel. Were these metals not conserved it would be necessary to intensify our efforts to secure mineral ores, thereby increasing the number of workers diverted to these industries. Facing as we do a world shortage of labor, it is absolutely imperative that all waste material be conserved not only to serve as a substitute for virgin material, but as a means of conserving human energy, and I believe that no more forceful or searching pronouncement has been made on this subject than the recent statement of Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who said that 'the reclamation of waste material in this country is of vital importance in times of peace as well as in times of war. Waste of material means waste of human labor. It tends to lower production and wages and exhaust the natural resources of the nation.'

"Our struggle for the preservation of our national resources, bitter though it may have been in the past, has but been intensified by the war. The war has stripped us of our surplus of waste material which in the past has served as a partial protector of our natural resources, and unless we intensify our efforts for the saving and utilization of waste material we shall be forced to consume our natural resources when the industries resume at full capacity.

"The present situation in regard to our supply of waste material is revealed in the present spring collection. Waste trade dealers report that this is the highest collection in the history of the trade. The causes for this present showing are several. The volunteer movement for the collection of waste material resulted in a tremendous turn-in during the last two years. Civic bodies, charitable organizations and women's clubs all contributed to this movement of waste material, which brought

to the market the accumulation of regions heretofore untouched by the commercial collector.

"A second factor lies in our relief and recreation work overseas. Thousands of tons of worn clothing, which in the ordinary course of events would have been remanufactured in the waste industry, have been sent overseas to clothe the destitute of Europe. Thousands of tons of books, paper and magazines, which can be utilized in the manufacture of other grades of paper, were sent to our troops overseas. This material will be discarded in foreign fields, thereby decreasing to an appreciable degree the amount of material available for the manufacturers of this country.

"The third cause lies in the price situation. Waste material prices have been steadily declining since last fall, and as a result the collectors and assorters have been forced to stay out of the market, which in many instances has resulted in the destruction of the waste material in the home or the factory. Therefore, when our industries resume at full capacity there will be but a small accumulation of waste material on hand, and when that accumulation is exhausted prices will increase and will doubtless be maintained for some time.

"The Chicago salvage system was inaugurated at the Chicago House of Correction by the then superintendent, John L. Whitman, in the fall of 1915, the prisoners in the institution being employed in handling the waste from the public buildings, sorting it for the market or repairing it for future use. The first financial statement of the system covers the period from November 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916. The city departments received \$129,423 for material which had previously sold for approximately \$13,000. The city was credited with \$11,000 for the labor of the prisoners on this material, and over \$40,000 was turned into a prisoners' relief fund to be utilized for the relief of the dependent families of the inmates. In addition to this return on the waste of the city departments, hundreds of articles were repaired and utilized in connection with the industries of the institution; discarded shovels were repaired and used at the brickyard; worn harness was strengthened and put back into use; discarded parts of vehicles were utilized in making carts for use at the stone quarry; a testing plant for discarded light bulbs received in the city waste was established, and sufficient usable lights were found to supply the entire institution; the 'dead' lights were broken up and over \$9000 worth of platinum recovered; the broken furniture and equipment from the public schools were repaired so cheaply at the prison that the Department of Education suspended the operation of its repair shop and utilized the facilities of the prison for this purpose. Such a system could be used to advantage to the prisoner and the community in general.

"I regret that I cannot dwell longer on this point, or on the general question of prison industries and their influence on labor and industry, because the labor scarcity which is being predicted by officials of the Department of Labor, as well as others conversant with general labor conditions, may result in endeavors to bring back to the old and vicious systems of employment for prisoners, a question of vital interest to every woman interested in matters dealing with educational and rehabilitation work. But suffice it to say that if the local institutions were to adopt systems of employment similar to the Chicago system, and run them in accordance with the spirit of the executive order of September 14, 1918, any such tendency to revert to previous systems of employment would be checked at its inception and a gainful and instructive system of employment introduced.

"There has been established in the city of Akron, Ohio, a community incorporated waste saving system which is the direct outgrowth of the activities of one of the war boards of our Government. This plan was originated by a section of the Council of National Defense, developed by the War Prison Labor and National Waste Reclamation Section of the War Industries Board, later transferred and reorganized as the Waste Reclamation Service of the Department of Commerce; but its successful operation is in no small degree attributable to the activity and interest of Mr. George W. Sherman, manager of the salvage department of the B. F. Goodrich Co. of Akron, Ohio.

"The Akron Industrial Salvage Co. is in reality a civic movement for the development of a city-wide system of waste reclamation by means of a commercially organized and administered

system. Fostered by the industrial leaders of the community, the firms and corporations holding the stock of the salvage company represent approximately 75 per cent. of the industrial capitalization of the community.

"This community-incorporated system is working on the theory that every article has a value in use; that every avenue of waste utilization should be so exploited that no article which can be used in industry shall be destroyed. It is the belief that the habits of thrift can be inculcated by demonstrating to the members of the community and to the company the added value which accrues to waste material through proper assorting of material, as well as demonstrating the increase in value which results with an increase in tonnage. By means of a pooling system which enables an individual or firm with a small daily or weekly accumulation to dispose of it at the same price per pound which is now secured only by firms with a large turnover of waste and at the same time to have it handled at the same cost per pound, will have a tendency to encourage saving on the part of the firm or individual who previously destroyed the material because it was too expensive to attempt to accumulate sufficient material to make a fair return.

"This company has been in operation some six months, and a study of the financial return reveals the fact that it is a successful and growing concern. I believe that you will be more interested in some of the functions that they have developed than in a mere statement of the financial return which has been secured. The Akron Waste Reclamation Council, a body appointed by the Mayor at the request of the Department of Commerce to develop waste reclamation in that center, is now considering a plan for the organization of a waste-material drive which is to be city wide in scope, the proceeds of the sale of the material to be applied to the charitable work of that center. Under this program it is proposed that the material will be collected, sorted and sold by the Akron Industrial Salvage Co., the net proceeds to be turned over to the organizations participating in the drive. Under this plan the city will be districted and the waste material will be collected from the home in a given district on a specified day. The tagged material, indicating to what charity the proceeds are to be contributed, will be sorted and sold separately; the untagged material will be handled through a general pool.

"By this system the Waste Reclamation Council believes that a permanent and regular system of house-to-house collecting can be established by the Akron Industrial Salvage Co., thereby assuring the housewife that her waste material will be moved at regular intervals, which will have a tendency to check destruction of the material in the home; and it is further believed that the charitable feature of this movement will result in a greater interest on the part of the housewife, who will make a special effort to conserve the waste of the home. In addition to this, it is believed that it will be of advantage to the board of managers, as they can more or less definitely determine the amount of revenue which can be secured from this source when they are formulating the budgets for their work. This plan will be of advantage to the salvage company, as it will assure a steady movement of material which can be handled at a relatively low cost per pound, thereby enabling them to make a small margin of profit.

"This system will also be a benefit to the consumer of waste, as it will assure a more or less steady flow of waste material, irrespective of price quotations. Prior to the war price was the sole stimulator for waste conservation. As the demand increased prices rose and the collector was enabled to offer an attractive price to the householder for the waste, which would have a tendency to increase saving on the part of the householder. As prices declined the collector either decreased prices or only accepted material for which there was an active market. As a result of this situation the tendency to destroy the non-active material became fixed, with the result that sufficient material to meet the demand did not move to the market and prices again arose. But the level of high prices remained in effect for some time before the collector could overcome the habit of destruction. This system, which is about to be inaugurated in Akron, Ohio, will assure the movement of the material as long as the company can afford to handle it at the market quotations.

"A system of collection of waste paper from the public schools has now been put into operation in that center, and I believe

that you will be especially interested in that feature of their program. The waste paper from the public schools is now being taken in bags by the company to their assorting plant, where it is assorted into its several grades and sold, the net proceeds being applied to the individual school in accordance with the amount of material turned in, the sum to be expended in the further development of the playground work of the school, or for other student activities. This particular feature will, I am certain, be of interest to those of you who have been active in the movement fostered and developed by the Playground Association of America.

\$8,000,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Progressive Action by Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.

The board of directors of Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. recently authorized an extensive reconstruction program, for which approximately \$8,000,000 will be required.

A large part of this amount will be expended at the blast furnaces and open-hearth department of the Franklin plant of Cambria Steel Co. at Johnstown, Pa., in replacing worn-out equipment and modernizing the plant.

Other important items are as follows:

Reconstruction of boiler-houses and steam system generally.

Additional heating facilities at plate mill.

Replacing the present hospital for Cambria employees at Johnstown with a new hospital equipped with all modern improvements.

At Nicetown—An electric furnace will be erected, and present bar mills rearranged for the efficient production of tool steel and other bar specialties.

At Coatesville—The principal item will be the construction of a large plant for the special heat treatment and finishing of plates and other steel products.

The board also authorized the establishing of a pension system for employees, which will become effective July 1, 1919.

The directors and officers of the company firmly believe that the interests of the company are identical with those of the communities in which the various plants are located. They also believe that the ideal American community is one in which all, or at least a majority, of the citizens own their own homes. In order to assist in bringing about this condition, a comprehensive plan was authorized recently whereby employees will be materially assisted in the purchasing of homes.

Under this plan the company will advance 90 per cent. of the total cost and will extend payments over a maximum period of 12 years.

A Texas Town Sets a Good Example of Hustle.

De Leon, Tex., June 6—[Special.]—Among the smaller towns in the "oil belt" of Central West Texas whose development has been startling and at the same time more or less typical of what is happening in some 10 or 12 other counties, is De Leon, in Comanche county. The population of De Leon before oil was struck in that county was 1800. It was not growing. On the contrary, it had lost some population as a result of the drouth of 1918 in West Texas. Business was dull.

On September 3, 1918, the great Duke well was brought in 8½ miles north of De Leon. Immediately there was a scramble for leases, and a great deal of money was put in circulation in that vicinity. Within a very short time some 10 or 12 wells had been spudded in. It was not until January of 1919, however, that the second well in that pool came in, and this was the Knowles well, a gusher. Some 40 wells are now producing in that vicinity, and about 300 are being drilled. De Leon is not the only oil town for all that territory, for there are other small towns nearby whose prosperity is equally interesting, but De Leon is selected as the subject of this article because its growth is typical. The little town of Desdemona is probably nearest the center of the pool of the district as it now stands.

From a population of 1800 in 1918 De Leon has grown to a population of 4500, and is now making plans to incorporate some time this summer under the "home rule" provision of the Texas State Constitution, which means that it expects before the close of the summer to have a population of more than 5000. The main purpose of this incorporation would be to give it the right to fix its own tax rate and not be bound by the limitations placed by

State law on towns under 5000. That limitation is 65 cents on the \$100 of assessed valuation.

Wells are being drilled more rapidly now than was the discovery well. It requires only 30 to 60 days to complete a well in the Comanche county pool, although the expenditure is heavy, as this is a deep pool, and in reality a continuation of the Ranger pool, even though the quality of the oil is somewhat different. The largest well in the district is the Emma Terrell of the Magnolia company, producing 5000 barrels.

Before the first well was brought in De Leon had two small lumber yards. Now it has seven, any one of which is larger than the original two combined. More than 200 homes, costing upwards of \$2000 each, in addition to many smaller ones, have recently been built or are under construction, in addition to a dozen or more pretentious brick business buildings. De Leon has a strong building and loan association, and is endeavoring in every way possible to enable the people who go there to own their own homes.

Hotel accommodations were insufficient when the boom got a good start, so the Chamber of Commerce decided to form a company to build. At the first meeting \$75,000 in stock was subscribed. On the four succeeding afternoons a committee went out and sold another \$75,000 worth of stock. The hotel will cost about \$180,000 completed. It is now well under way. It will be four stories and basement, so constructed that an additional two stories can be added. It will have 84 rooms. It is of concrete and brick, fireproof.

Within a very short time the heavy hauling incident to the construction of many derricks tore up the poorly constructed roads around De Leon. Good roads soon became one of the most serious problems in the entire oil belt. The business men of De Leon have raised now a total of \$35,000 by popular subscription to keep the more important road to the oil field in good condition. An election has now been called for some time in July, the date yet to be fixed, to vote on \$750,000 worth of road bonds for the county commissioner's precinct, which includes the town of De Leon.

In addition to its homes and business buildings, De Leon has constructed several new school buildings, among them a magnificent high school. It was found that the water-works was not sufficient; moreover, there were no sewers. The little city had no money, and something had to be done, so it sold deficiency warrants and raised \$90,000 with which to make the water-works large enough. A sewer system is being put in. To get the additional water needed artesian wells were drilled, and excellent quality of water was found at 140 feet.

In order to provide the necessary assessed valuation for the issuance of bonds and for other purposes, the people decided to raise the assessments on their property this year. The assessed valuation of the town in 1918 was \$1,000,000. Now it is \$2,500,000. This change took place within four months after the discovery well was brought in. The Chamber of Commerce has more than 300 members.

More than 100 teams and wagons operate out of De Leon hauling lumber and machinery and supplies to the wells being drilled. The piping for a natural gas system for the city has just arrived, and the work of installing the mains will soon be under way. A home refinery with a capitalization of \$400,000 is under construction.

In October of last year the deposits of the banks of De Leon totaled \$400,000. At the last call they totaled \$1,750,000.

South Mississippi Plans Record-Breaking Hog Shipments.

Jackson, Miss., June 2—[Special.]—Twenty-eight counties of South Mississippi are preparing to break all hog-shipping records from that section of the State. Each of the counties will ship a trainload of hogs this fall, consisting of from 20 to 30 cars.

This will make a total in round numbers of 700 cars of hogs, worth \$1,750,000. If each county ships the maximum number of cars, the total will reach \$2,000,000.

Liberty Pig Clubs have been formed in each of the 28 counties, and farmers, black and white, are feeding out their choicest pigs for shipment in the trainload.

An effort will be made as far as possible to ship only "hard" hogs weighing not less than 200 pounds, thus assuring high prices.

New Activity in Southern Iron Production and Sale.

Birmingham, Ala., June 9.—[Special.]—The new prices on pig-iron, to meet competition in the Middle West and elsewhere, has had wholesome effect, so far as the placing of orders is concerned, and producers in the Birmingham district have taken on business that will call for almost the probable make for the next three months, together with such tonnage as is lying on furnace yards. Inquiries are in in quantity, some of them from the largest melters of iron, for product to be delivered during the fourth quarter of the year, and the only question is whether producers care to take on the big business at the new schedule of prices. Differentials show a little change as formerly arranged. The present price schedule appears to be as follows: Pig-iron with 1.75 to 2.25 per cent. silicon, heretofore stipulated as No. 2 foundry, \$24.50 to \$24.75; iron with 2.25 to 2.75 per cent. silicon, \$25, heretofore designated No. 1 foundry; iron with 2.75 to 3.25 per cent. silicon, \$25.75. These prices will enable Alabama iron to go into Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Louisville against the strongest competition, and it is understood that each of the places is furnishing more or less business. Home consumers are coming into the market also and making preparations for future needs. Some of the furnace company officials say that the margin of profit is very small. Readjustments are being taken up very slowly, so far as labor is concerned, which means that all plans in that direction are moving slowly.

Furnace operations will show increase during the remainder of the month. The Woodward Iron Co. is blowing in its third Woodward furnace, and has fires lighted at one of the Vanderbilt furnaces. The Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. will blow in its North Birmingham furnace, at the same time extinguishing its Sheffield furnace. All six of the blast furnaces of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. at Ensley are in operation, with one furnace on ferro-manganese and one on basic at Bessemer. The Gulf States Steel Co. has its Gadsden furnace out, but there is yet considerable basic iron on hand. The Alabama Company and the Republic Iron & Steel Co. have one furnace each in operation. Pig-iron production in Alabama for the present month should show a decided increase over the amount turned out in May—134,391 tons.

Steel mill operations in the Birmingham district show no change, the Corporation plants on about 90 per cent. capacities and independents around 50 per cent. total. The Gulf States Steel Co. is still making some shipments on the export order for 2000 tons of billets to England, announced two weeks ago, the movement being by way of Savannah.

With the exception of No. 1 cast and stove plate, it might be said every product in the list of scrap iron and steel market in the South is very easy. Consumers of heavy melting steel are still inquiring for the product, but the price offered is not bringing all the replies that might be expected, dealers being unwilling to sell at the quotation. The railroads are offering much scrap, but the quotations on the product are made up by the bidding on the part of the dealers. There is still laying in of stock, with the expectation of improvement later on. The old material dealers are watching the pig-iron market very closely yet, and while it is noted that considerable iron is being sold, though at reduced prices, and the furnace operations are picking up some, the market is not assuming any material strength. There is close communion between dealers in the South and those of the West, Middle West and North, and the least signs of improvement in the business will be flashed to one another. Cast-iron pipe producers are still buying in some old material, while foundries have purchased some. There is a little better inquiry for machine-shop turnings and cast-iron borings, but the quotations have not strengthened up any.

Following prices are given for pig-iron and old material in the South:

PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent. silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$24.00 to \$24.75; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent. silicon, \$25.00; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent. silicon, \$25.75; basic iron, f. o. b. furnaces, \$24.75.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$18.00 to \$20.00
Old steel rails.....	12.00 to 14.00
Heavy melting steel.....	13.00 to 14.00
No. 1 railroad wrought.....	12.50 to 14.00
No. 1 cast.....	20.00 to 22.00
Stove plate.....	15.50 to 16.50
Old car wheels.....	20.00 to 22.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	20.50 to 22.50
Machine shop turnings.....	6.50 to 7.50
Cast-iron borings.....	6.50 to 7.50

Marked Reduction in Country's Coal and Coke Production.

The production of bituminous coal, which gained steadily for four weeks and reached a maximum since April 1 of nearly 9,000,000 in the week ended May 24, declined in the last week of May to 7,930,000 tons, a decrease of 9 per cent., according to United States Geological Survey reports. The production in the last week of May, 1919, was more than 2,500,000 tons, or 25 per cent., below that of the corresponding week of last year. The production of bituminous coal in the first five months of 1919 is 177,340,000 tons. The production in the corresponding period of 1918 was 234,632,000 tons, which exceeds the production for the same period of this year by 57,000,000 tons, or 24 per cent. In the six years, 1913 to 1918, the percentage of annual output of bituminous coal in the first five months of the calendar year averaged 40 per cent., the lowest being 36 per cent. in 1915 and the highest being 41 per cent. in 1914, in 1916 and in 1917. If the production of the first five months in 1919 represents 40 per cent. of what will be mined this year, the production for 1919 is thus indicated to be but 410,000,000 tons; if, as in 1915, the output in the first five months is 36 per cent. of the total for the year, an output of 495,000,000 tons is indicated for the calendar year 1919. These facts appear to indicate that the production of bituminous coal this year cannot be greater than 500,000,000 net tons. Whether this quantity, added to the surplus stock on hand at the first of the year, estimated around 30,000,000 tons, will be sufficient for the needs of the country depends upon whether general industrial activity recovers sufficiently to approximately equal that of the latter part of 1916 and the early part of 1917.

Although the demand for coal from none of the fields is strong enough to call for full-time operations, the New River and Windy Gulf, and the Pocahontas districts in West Virginia and the Hazard and Harlan fields in Eastern Kentucky report losses of running time averaging less than one day in the week ended May 24. Losses of time because of "no market" in Alabama and in the high volatile fields of Southern West Virginia and the Somerset, Pa., district average 18 per cent., or slightly more than one day per week. As a result of the lack of demand for coal in the West and Middle West, mines in Illinois, Indiana, Western Kentucky and in the fields west of the Mississippi were operated on an average of but three days during the week ended May 24.

The production of Pennsylvania anthracite in the week ended May 31 is estimated at 1,285,000 net tons, compared with 1,656,000 net tons for the week ended May 24 and 2,005,000 tons for the last week in May, 1918. From the records for the first five months of 1919 an output of approximately 80,000,000 net tons is indicated for 1919, a decrease compared with 1918 of 9 per cent., and a decrease compared with 1914, the lowest output recorded in the past six years, of more than 8 per cent. The rate of production of anthracite in the first nine weeks in the present calendar year has been approximately 1,600,000 net tons, compared with 1,940,000 net tons for the same period of last year and 1,900,000 tons for the calendar year 1918. The rate of production of anthracite has shown a tendency to increase slightly, and can be increased even more if domestic consumers will enter the market to even a greater extent for their supply of household fuel for next winter.

Production of beehive coke in the United States in the week ended May 31, is estimated at 264,645 net tons, compared with 250,810 net tons in the week ended May 24, and 582,204 net tons in the week ended June 1, 1918. For the calendar year to date the production is estimated at 8,481,000 tons, compared with 12,547,000 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Excepting West Virginia, all beehive coke districts recorded improvement in production in the last week of May, but in all districts the output for the week and for the year to date is much below that of the corresponding period of last year.

Bituminous coal dumped at the lower lake ports, including vessel fuel, for the week ended May 24 is reported as 906,201 net tons, compared with 911,500 tons in the week ended May 17, 1919, and 713,126 tons in the week ended May 25, 1918. The season's dumpings to May 24 are 4,038,358 tons, compared with 3,556,137 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Shippers of lake coal, particularly those shipping on their own account, are taking advantage of the slack demand in the central competitive markets to forward their supplies to the head of the lakes.

Production of Gas Increasing in Importance in Central West Texas.

Stamford, Tex., June 2—[Special.]—Along with the oil development in Central West Texas, increasing attention is being directed toward the utilization of gas. Nearly every pool now has gas production of commercial value. So much attention has been centered on oil that it has taken longer for investment capital to turn toward the possibilities of natural gas. This is not an unnatural delay, for the reason that gas wells sometimes blow themselves in and become oil wells. There are, however, a number of gas wells which are regarded as fairly dependable. One of the largest and most notable of these is north of Amarillo, and contracts have recently been signed for the piping of that gas into Amarillo to supply the city.

Amarillo is strategically located for a manufacturing town, especially for numerous small industries. It is already one of the important distributing centers for a large section of Texas and Eastern New Mexico. Its greatest obstacle for further development has been the lack of cheap fuel. Additional wells are to be drilled near the great Hapgood gas well.

Gassers in the Desdemona district in Comanche county are being watched with keen interest by the large gas-distributing corporations of North Texas. Dallas and Fort Worth have outgrown their present gas supply. The uncertainty of the gas supply in those two cities during recent years has caused considerable annoyance, especially to manufacturing plants, because boiler gas was the first cut off when the demand was greater than the supply. This course was pursued in order to protect the population during cold weather.

The Lone Star Gas Co., which supplies most of North Texas, has announced plans for laying another 12-inch line from the Walter gas fields of Southern Oklahoma to North Texas in order to assure a supply during the coming winter. This line will connect with the company's present pipe line at Petrolia, Tex., and will serve Fort Worth and Dallas and neighboring cities.

The United States Government is building a line from Petrolia to Fort Worth which will be completed about June 1. The primary purpose of this line is to furnish gas for the Helium gas plant near Fort Worth. The helium gas, which is non-inflammable, will be taken from the natural gas without damaging the latter. The natural gas will then be pumped back into the mains and will give additional supply to the North Texas cities.

The Lone Star Gas Co.'s officials are giving consideration to the laying of a line, or possibly several lines, from different points in Central West Texas to some point midway between Fort Worth and Dallas. The company has already announced that some such a line would eventually be constructed. Fear of adverse legislation during the last special session of the Texas Legislature delayed carrying out these plans. This situation is now believed to be much better.

Gas production in the Southern Oklahoma fields is on the decline. The Lone Star Gas Co. is thoroughly alive to the necessity of seeking new fields. The investment in pipe lines for gas, however, is very heavy, and it is essential that a dependable supply be found. Caution has already been stimulated by the uncertainty as to how prices will hold up for the sort of metal pipe required. The principal difficulty at present is that the gas fields are so widely scattered. Fort Worth and Dallas are growing now at a tremendous rate, largely as a result of the stimulating effect of the development of the oil fields of Central West Texas. The present rapid increase in population will itself make necessary a very large increase in the gas supply for domestic purposes alone. New industries are adding to the demand and opening tremendous possibilities for the profitable piping of gas. The oil fields themselves are already fairly well served. Nearly every little town in the oil territory now has natural gas, and a great deal of it is being used in the boilers which are drilling wells.

That the Lone Star Gas Co.'s plans, when carried out, will be elaborate is indicated by the fact that negotiations are now under way between the city of Waco and the officials of that company for a franchise to supply Waco with natural gas. Waco is also feeling the stimulating effect of oil development in its trade territory.

A great deal of the coal used in North Texas is shipped long distances. There is coal production at Strawn, in Eastland county, and at Thurber and nearby points. Some coal comes from Oklahoma, some from Colorado and some from Alabama. There is a vast amount of lignite within easy reach of Dallas,

Fort Worth, Waco and other Texas cities, but it has never been found very satisfactory for boiler use. The hope of those cities is now based on natural gas. It may be considered certain that a number of gas wells now under observation will be considered dependable before the close of this year and that the construction of pipe lines for gas into the territory will equal the present rapid construction of oil pipe lines.

Concrete Coal and Oil Barges for the Navy.

The Bureau of Supply and Accounts, Navy Department, took bids on March 29, 1918, for 12 concrete barges to carry either coal on deck or fuel oil in the hold. There were no plans and only a very general specification, each bidder making his own design to submit with his bid.

The contract for four vessels was awarded to the Amburson Construction Co., Inc., of New York City, their design having been selected by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the



CONCRETE COAL BARGE NEARING COMPLETION ON THE WAYS.



500-TON CONCRETE COAL BARGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER LAUNCHING.

Navy Department as being the most satisfactory. Two of these barges have now been completed and delivered.

The general dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 112 feet; length on bottom, 83 feet; width, 36 feet; depth in center, 12 feet 3 inches; depth at ends, 13 feet 3 inches.

The Navy Department describes these boats as "500-ton coal and oil barges." However, as they are designed to have an average freeboard of 3 feet 6 inches under this load, they are actually capable of carrying about 750 tons.

Three longitudinal and five transverse bulkheads divide the barge into compartments.

All of the bulkheads are designed to withstand full hydrostatic head on either side. The eight large compartments along the center line are to hold the cargo of oil, the others being for buoyancy only. For the alternative cargo of coal, flashboards are provided on deck five feet in height.

The general design is a 3-inch slab on frames 16 inches deep, spaced 3-feet centers. This layout holds good for deck, sides and bottom. The bulkheads are also 3 inches in thickness and are stiffened with ribs on 3-foot centers on both sides. Gussets at all intersections provide ample stiffness.

The designs for these barges were made by the late Howard L. Coburn, for many years chief engineer of the Amburson Construction Co., Inc. The construction and launching of the vessels was under the supervision of Mr. L. A. Robb, vice-president of the company.

Additional coal land development is planned by the Yolande Coal & Coke Co. of Birmingham and will provide for opening a mine at Kennebunk, two miles from Yolande, Ala. All contracts have been awarded, amounting to \$150,000, the equipment to include hoisting and pumping machinery with an electrical installation and one mile of railway tracks.

Building Materials in Demand in Texas, Especially Near Oil-Producing Localities.

Austin, Tex., June 7—[Special.]—While the marvelous development of the oil industry in a big area of Texas is contributing very much to the building trades activities, there is an unusual amount of work being done along these lines in the cities and towns, as well as the rural communities outside of the oil-producing fields. In fact, the general demand for building materials is larger at this time than it has been for five or six years. In a number of towns situated in, and adjacent to, the oil-producing localities the demand for lumber and various other materials that enter into the erection of buildings, industrial plants and improvements generally is so great that dealers are far behind in filling orders. Congestion of railroad traffic throughout central West Texas is another factor that is serving as a handicap to building operations. In Dallas, San Antonio, Houston, El Paso and Fort Worth, building activities have been resumed on a pre-war scale. Many projects that were being held in abeyance during the war are now being carried out. This is true not only as to the erection of business buildings and residences, but of manufacturing plants of various kinds. Another phase of the present situation is the revival of the demand for machinery and equipment for public utility plants. Many enterprises of this character are being enlarged and extended to meet the growth of population.

Several new railroad-building projects are now on foot, and it is expected that within the next few months considerable new construction will be in progress in different parts of the State. Some of the large railway systems plan to make extensions of their lines in Texas when their properties shall have been removed from Federal control. New electric interurban lines are being promoted also, and their construction may be started within the next few months.

It is now assured that the small-grain crops of Texas will be the largest this season in the history of the State. Harvesting of wheat and oats is in full blast, and in the more southern part of the State threshing has begun. With a much larger acreage of these grains than ever before and with an exceptionally favorable winter and spring for their growth, the yield will be many millions of bushels above any previous record. This is particularly true as to oats, which will easily give a total production of more than 50,000,000 bushels above the greatest year's yield heretofore. It is now estimated that the wheat production of Texas this year may run as high as 50,000,000 bushels, which is approximately double the highest previous year's record. Although the rains in some localities have been excessive, causing some rust, on the whole the oats and wheat are in perfect condition for harvesting. There is such a demand for harvesting and threshing machines that dealers are unable to fill orders promptly. So far there is no great scarcity of field labor being experienced.

Besides the oats and grain crops, the corn yield will be far above any previous year's production. This crop is now practically made in the central and southern parts of the State. Other timely precipitation will be needed to assure an abundant yield of corn in the more northern part of Texas. It is indicated, however, from reports from various sections that the yield of this grain will be many million bushels above that of any previous year.

In West Texas an enormous acreage of Kaffir corn, milo maize and feterita is now being planted. These grains have of late years come into very large use as stock feed, particularly upon the larger ranches.

In the Gulf coast region of Texas the acreage planted to rice this year is said to be fully 25 per cent. larger than last season. While it is too early to make any estimate as to this crop, everything points to having a very successful year.

Earlier estimates that the cotton acreage of the State had been decreased approximately 20 per cent. have been substantiated by reports from various counties where the staple is grown. The condition of the plants is not at all satisfactory. While the stand was good, excessive rains have brought on insect pests that are doing much damage in some localities. The fields are also becoming grassy. With a two or three weeks' period of settled weather, however, there may be a big improvement in the condition of the growing crop. Complaint is beginning to be made of the lack of laborers for chopping and cultivating the plants. Inability to obtain Mexican laborers from Rio Grande border points has pro-

duced an acute situation upon many of the plantations of South Texas where heretofore this character of help has been exclusively used.

Many of the smaller money-making crops are already bringing financial returns to the farmers. The Bermuda onion crop has been marketed, and in the Laredo section alone it brought gross receipts amounting to approximately \$4,000,000.

Watermelon shipments are now going forward to northern and eastern markets from South Texas points. Big prices are being received for the melons. Shipments of cantaloupes and various other products will soon begin.

Peanuts are being commercially grown in nearly every part of the State this year. Their production has been encouraged by cottonseed oil mills, which have entered largely into the industry of manufacturing peanut oil and by-products. So extensive has the peanut industry become that this crop now ranks well along with cotton, not only in acreage, but in profitability of the product.

The livestock industry is in splendid shape throughout the State. In the ranch territory of the western and southern parts there is a shortage of range cattle, but ranchmen are stocking up their properties as rapidly as possible. The same is true as to the sheep industry, which of recent years has shown a wonderful development.

Coal Shipments Begin on Warrior River.

Birmingham, Ala., June 10—[Special.]—First shipment of coal, 2000 tons, from the Sipsey mines started Saturday down the Warrior River under the new tariff sheet of the United States Railroad Administration. While the rate is the same as that of the rail route, loading and unloading of the coal is absorbed and storage room for the coal is furnished free at New Orleans on these shipments.

The rail and water rates on other commodities for the Warrior River will not be announced until it is shown there is traffic. Sugar is being handled now on the upstream operations of the river from New Orleans to Mobile at a saving of \$1.30 per ton. Steel containers were built in Birmingham to handle the commodities other than coal, coke, pig-iron and steel in the river transportation. The new equipment is being received by degrees, the barges built at Mobile being the first delivered.

The next trip with coal for New Orleans will leave this end of the river next Saturday. In the meantime, the development of the terminals on what is known as Locust fork is being pushed. Within a short while very elaborate terminals will be built, land having been purchased in the immediate vicinity. It is understood that upwards of \$1,000,000 will be spent on the terminals, together with the railroad connection of the river and the city. Behind this development is one of the big interests of the district, and great improvements may be looked for. The river at Mobile, near the plant of the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Co., is to be dredged for further depth, a 30-foot channel being sought. The object of these developments will become known later.

Texas Imports Dairy Cattle.

Dallas, Tex., June 7—[Special.]—Through the importation of 3,000 head of Holstein cattle, Texas is endeavoring to declare her independence of the North in all dairy products. The cattle are being imported into the State from Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in conjunction with the Department of Extension of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College. They are being distributed among the farmers and dairy owners and arrangements have been made with the banks whereby the farmer or dairyman can borrow sufficient funds to purchase any number of these cattle.

The conditions which brought about this action were due to the shortage of milk in Texas, which costs in this State from 20 to 25 cents a quart as against 12½ cents in Ohio. Texas is considered by agricultural experts to be one of the best States in the Union in which to breed cattle. The climate and soil affords a long growing season and plenty of green forage, forage crops and silage crops.

Up to the present time shipments of cattle have been made to the following Texas counties: Williamson, Lamar, Wichita, Hill, Johnson, Grayson, Freestone and Dallas. Other shipments are in transit and will be distributed throughout other counties in East Texas.

Finds Eastern North Carolina Prosperous.

Greenville, N. C., June 5—[Special.]—Traveling men are a capital index to prosperity, and today a group of them in this famous bright tobacco market assured me that North Carolina, from Greensboro to the coast, is the most prosperous section in the South. They declared that any other men in their profession would confirm this positive statement. A few minutes later one of the biggest business men and farmers of this section said that unquestionably this county—Pitt—leads North Carolina in the value of its crops, which last year sold for \$20,000,000, of which leaf tobacco sold on the Greenville market alone brought in \$13,000,000. There are other fine markets at Farmville, Ayden etc. Marlborough county, South Carolina, has been acclaimed as the richest county in the South, but Pitt county men will lay heavy wagers that their county far outranks it in what is received for crops. Greenville has seven tobacco warehouses, two now being finished, and one is by far the largest in the South. These warehouses have a floor area for sales of 330,000 square feet.

The only drawback is the poorness of the roads. The county of Craven has solved the problem by building admirable brick highways to its boundary in all directions. Lenoir county, which has voted \$2,000,000 of bonds for highways, and Beaufort, which has voted \$1,000,000, will most probably adopt the brick road, which stands the best in Craven. Pitt county, which is to vote in 30 days \$500,000 of road bonds, has its eye on the same type of highway.

The town of Farmville has just begun a \$200,000 street-paving improvement, and in June votes on bonds for a \$100,000 public school, this project being assured.

The State institution known as the East Carolina Teachers' Training School is at Greenville, and it is enlarging two of its handsome buildings, expending \$75,000 for this, increasing the dormitory room. Greenville is the only place where there is a tie-in of all the schools. In the grounds of this training-school is a model school, built by the State, in which grades up to the seventh of the town children are taught, and in which the students of the training-school do practical work daily, under the supervision of a critic-teacher. The superintendent of Greenville's public schools, who is paid \$3000 a year by this town of 8000 population, is the supervisor of the model school and a member of the faculty of the State Training-School. The town has a grammar school and a high school. In the county is a three-teacher public school, to which a group of the training-school teachers are carried each day in auto trucks, this school being also a part of this remarkable system.

At Mt. Olive, Wayne county, an Oxford (N. C.) contractor is doing \$250,000 of street paving; at La Grange a Chattanooga firm is filling a \$100,000 contract for the same line of improvement.

At Raleigh a West Virginia firm is filling a \$200,000 contract for a concrete highway six miles in length, the granite for this being taken from quarries at Neverson and Graystone. For another section of concrete highway from Raleigh to Cary, to cost \$300,000, the granite will come from a quarry at Raleigh.

At Weldon the United States Fish Commission has reopened its hatchery for rock and bass, which are both plentiful and fine, and is getting great quantities of eggs, paying \$30 a million. These came from the Roanoke River, long famous for its rockfish and herring. The catch of the latter is very heavy this season.

Bungalows Completed for Shipbuilding Employees.

Mobile, Ala., May 31—[Special.]—The Mobile Shipbuilding Co. is now completing the first unit of 21 bungalows, costing around \$3000 each, which will house their employees. At the time the announcement was made it was the company's intention to erect 100 bungalows. The location of the new homes is in the western suburbs, one of the most desirable parts of the city.

Whitesburg, Ky., Commercial Club Boosts Building.

Whitesburg, Ky., June 2—[Special.]—Whitesburg has organized a live Commercial Club to push the construction of roads, the improvement of churches and schools, the building of better streets and to further building projects and the betterment of the town generally. Charles H. Back is president. As a result of the organization of the club a real "Build Now Campaign" is on.

The Phosphate-Rock Industry in 1918.

The phosphate-rock industry in the United States may be said to have "marked time" in 1918, for the quantity of rock sold differed only about 4 per cent. from that sold in 1917. For the whole country there was a decrease in output of 93,527 tons, or 3.6 per cent., but a gain in total value of \$443,379, or 6 per cent.

The quantity of phosphate rock marketed in 1918, according to R. W. Stone of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 2,490,760 long tons, valued at \$8,214,463, as compared with 2,584,287 tons, valued at \$7,771,084, in 1917.

The output by States in the last two years is shown below.

Phosphate Rock Sold in the United States, 1917-18.

State.	Quantity (long tons).	1917.		1918.	
		Average Value, per ton.	Average price (long tons).	Average Value, per ton.	Average price per ton.
Florida :					
Hard and soft rock.	18,608	\$159,366	\$8.56	70,383	\$524,178
Land pebble	2,003,991	5,305,127	2.65	1,996,847	5,565,938
	2,022,599	\$5,464,493	\$2.70	2,867,230	\$6,090,106
South Carolina :					
Land rock	33,485	\$138,482	\$4.14	37,040	\$164,650
Tennessee :					
Brown rock	*447,203	\$1,920,533	\$4.29	*374,535	\$1,917,546
Blue rock	65,904	306,820	3.12	513,107	\$1,216,353
	513,107	\$1,216,353	\$4.14	*374,535	\$1,917,546
Western States	†15,096	\$41,756	\$2.77	†11,955	\$42,161
	2,584,287	\$7,771,084	\$3.01	2,490,760	\$8,214,463

*Includes several thousand tons of brown rock from Kentucky.

†Includes: 1917, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming; 1918, Idaho and Utah.

The table shows that Florida land pebble constituted 80 per cent. of the output of the country, and that the land-pebble output was 7144 tons less in 1918 than in 1917, a slight decrease. Florida hard and soft phosphate, however, increased from 18,608 tons in 1917 to 70,383 tons in 1918, or 278 per cent. Most of this increase was made by a greater output of hard rock. The output of the State as a whole increased 44,631 tons, or 2 per cent. The statistics for Florida were compiled in co-operation with the Florida State Geological Survey. The output of South Carolina increased about 11 per cent., but that of Tennessee and Kentucky was 27 per cent. less than in 1917. In the Western States also there was a proportionately large decrease—from 15,000 tons in 1917 to 12,000 tons in 1918, or about 20 per cent.

The failure of the industry to make a greater output was due largely, it is believed, to the shortage of labor caused by the war.

Texas Plans Legislation to Benefit Tenant Farmer.

Austin, Tex., June 9—[Special.]—The adoption of the home-owning amendment by the voters of Texas opens up possibilities which may in later years serve to develop the present waste areas of the State. The amendment is not self-enacting, and the Legislature will have to prepare the statutes under which the matter will become operative.

Governor Hobby has decided to call a special session of the Legislature for either the late fall months or early next year, submitting to that session the home-owning plan and such other legislation as may be required by the adoption of one or another of the six amendments to be voted upon November 4.

In Texas there are more than 100,000 tenant farmers. The home-owning amendment was offered by Governor Hobby to enable this class of citizens to acquire homes. His idea is to adopt some such legislation as that of the Federal farm loan bank, which upon an original loan of \$750,000 by the Federal Government has already put out some \$15,000,000 upon farm lands in Texas, resulting in a lowering of the interest rate to about 5½ per cent.

Before he became Governor, Governor Hobby was secretary of the farm loan bank and thoroughly familiar with its workings. He has in mind the fact that the right sort of legislation will enable the ambitious tenant farmer to acquire a home and to improve it. As result of the plan, he believes there will be further co-operation among the farmers to the end that they may acquire community tractors and build community schoolhouses which will become social centers and do away with the little one-teacher schools which have been for so long a hindrance to the State.

Great Building Activity in Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 6—[Special.]—With a total of 64 building permits issued for the month of May, Jacksonville is busy in the great home-building development that is being carried on, which is the direct result of the "Own Your Own Home" campaign recently inaugurated.

Out of the total number of new buildings erected and under construction, 27 represent frame homes, 5 are brick buildings, 4 metal structures, 2 brick-veneer buildings, 1 concrete building, 18 frame buildings and 7 brick buildings, which tends to show that almost one-half of the total buildings will be occupied by people of moderate means, and who are getting out of the rent-paying class.

Of the other Florida cities which are enjoying an unprecedented building growth, Miami stands foremost. One of the most conspicuous examples of that city's development is the announcement of Thomas J. Peters, the tomato king and owner of the Hotel Halcyon, to the effect that work would commence immediately on a 14-story hotel which will cost approximately \$1,500,000.

The new hostelry will be one of the finest in the South, and will contain 800 rooms, with a private bath to each. Part of the structure will be given over to apartments, which are always in great demand in Miami. The contract, which has been awarded, calls for the completion of the hotel by December 1.

Other building activities in Miami include the erection of a large bakery by John Seybold; erection of handsome apartment-house by H. T. Whaler and the building of many small homes.

Definite Beginning Made on Florida Centennial Exposition.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 6—[Special.]—Celebration of the centennial of the purchase of Florida from Spain with an exposition to last an entire year has been decided by prominent Floridians, and the support of the entire State has been assured in the passage by the Legislature of a bill recommending such celebration. While no appropriation was set aside for this purpose, funds ample to finance the exposition will be raised in various ways, and, even though far in advance, the year of celebration is assured success.

The exposition will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the territory which is now Florida from Spain, and will be made international in character. Invitations will be issued at an early date for Central and South American countries to participate, and a number of foreign exhibit buildings are expected to be installed on the exposition grounds.

The exposition site is located in Brentwood, two and a half miles north of the center of Jacksonville, and comprises 135 acres, a portion of which is now used for the State Fair grounds. More than a dozen large buildings will be erected on the grounds and construction of several will start at an early date.

Designs for the principal buildings have been completed and a comprehensive detailed lay-out of the grounds has been arranged by a landscape architect. The group of main exhibit buildings are designed to present a harmonious appearance, yet the variation in detail and ornamental features serves to give each individual characteristics. Decorative motifs have been designed to frame the entrances. Red splashes of Spanish tile roofs are enhanced by well-proportioned masses of tinted cement wall surfaces.

Besides buildings to be erected by foreign governments and States, the general exposition plan includes handsome structures for housing comprehensive exhibits of fine arts, science and education, varied industries, manufacturing, food products, women's work, agriculture, horticulture and other branches of endeavor. The Florida State Building will house displays following the development of Florida from its first year of membership in the Union to the present. Supplementing this building, the resources of agricultural Florida will be shown in a modern model farm demonstrating by actual processes the agricultural possibilities of the State.

Present plans include spectacular displays and entertainment on a lavish scale, and the idea now being developed is to make the exposition the most extensive of the kind ever held in the South and world-wide in importance.

Survey Will Determine Advisability of Improvements Opening Up Great Coal Fields.

Mobile, Ala., June 7—[Special.]—United States engineers will soon make a survey for another lock and dam on the Warrior River. This announcement was made by Col. R. S. Thomas, who is in charge of the United States Engineers Corps at Mobile. The survey will be under the leadership of Colonel Thomas, assisted by 40 engineers and assistants, most of them ex-service men.

If a favorable report on the new construction gets suitable Congressional action, it means that approximately 60 miles of navigable waters will be added to the Warrior system, affording an outlet for rich coal lands in both Walker and Jefferson counties, and indirectly affecting splendid coal lands in Cullman county.

The survey, which is to determine the advisability of putting in another lock and dam, will probably begin about the middle of this month, according to Colonel Thomas, and probably be completed by fall or early winter, and ready for submission to Congress early next spring.

Under act of Congress 18 locks and 17 dams were authorized, and the present project, if carried out, would result in the construction of the 18th lock.

There is slack water now up to Sanders Ferry, near Cordova, in Walker county, and the Warrior is navigable to Sanders Shoals, 440 miles above Mobile.

The contemplated improvements, students of the project hold, would open up vast coal fields heretofore undeveloped, would greatly increase the coal tonnage on the river, augment the exportation of coal through this port, and would stimulate other lines of commerce.

It is claimed that there are not richer coal fields in Alabama than the deposits in Walker county. The seams of that section are known as the earlier type and heavily laden with a very fine quality of coal that has been undeveloped in the past through lack of transportation facilities.

The engineering party which is now being organized will be divided into two sections to expedite the work. Headquarters will be established near Sipsey, Walker county.

The survey will be under the direct charge of George F. Whittemore, assistant engineer, who recently came to Mobile from the reclamation service in Arizona, under the supervision of J. B. Battle, assistant engineer, who has immediate charge of all work on rivers in this engineering district.

Colonel Thomas says that the work involves a topographical survey of the country liable to inundation through construction of the proposed 30-foot dam; the taking of soundings in the river; stream measurements to determine low-water discharge, and borings to determine good foundations for possible lock and dam sites.

He said the main problem is to determine the cost of constructing the lock and dam, or a series of locks and dams of different heights, such as will be justified by advantages accruing from the installation of these improvements.

If this great coal field is opened up through the provision of means of transportation, it means that Alabama will have an unlimited supply of coal—coal easily and economically transported to the port of Mobile, and consequently cheaper coal to the world.

Fertilizer Men Will Meet.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association will be held at the Griswold, Eastern Point, New London, Conn., the week beginning June 23. The forenoons will be devoted to the business sessions and the afternoons to the amusements.

The business meetings will be as follows:

Monday, June 23—Soil improvement committee of the National Fertilizer Association and executive committee of the Southern Fertilizer Association.

Tuesday, June 24—Southern Fertilizer Association and executive committee of the National Fertilizer Association.

Wednesday, June 25—National Fertilizer Association.

Thursday, June 26—National Fertilizer Association and new executive committee of the National Fertilizer Association.

At both sessions of the National Fertilizer Association prominent men, within and out of the industry, will deliver addresses on subjects of importance to the fertilizer trade.

Industrial Activities in the South.

Nearly every phase of industry connected with developing Southern natural resources is represented in the general resumption of industrial activities throughout the South. For the first five months of the year the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has presented 20,966 statements relative to Southern industrial developments. These include mines, mills, factories, foundries, iron and steel plants, road and street improvements, sewer construction, water-works, railway construction, financial organizations, buildings of every class, etc. The 20,966 items are an increase of 2255 as compared to January, February, March, April and May of 1918. For May, 1919, the items total 5870, an increase of 1476 over May of last year. These figures include 650 machinery, proposals and supplies wanted items for last month, the total for the five months of this year being 2292. From France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Roumania, Africa, Mexico, South America and other foreign lands there were received 35 want inquiries.

An accompanying table presents a summary of the industrial and kindred departments for May and the first five months of 1919.

Industrial Developments.

	Totals for May.	Totals for Jan., Feb., Mch., Apr. and May.
Airplane Plants, Stations, etc.	6	19
Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.	59	310
Canning and Packing Plants.	28	132
Clayworking Plants.	11	48
Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.	56	238
Concrete and Cement Plants.	..	11
Cotton Compresses and Gins.	22	101
Cottonseed-Oil Mills.	7	30
Drainage Systems.	26	113
Electric Plants.	89	392
Fertilizer Factories.	14	35
Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.	35	101
Foundry and Machine Plants.	52	183
Gas and Oil Enterprises.	179	717
Hydro-Electric Plants.	10	28
Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.	52	161
Iron and Steel Plants.	8	18
Irrigation Systems.	1	12
Land Developments.	41	123
Lumber Manufacturing.	60	260
Metal-Working Plants.	14	49
Mining.	30	124
Miscellaneous Construction.	24	186
Miscellaneous Enterprises.	133	443
Miscellaneous Factories.	219	789
Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, etc.	289	799
Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, etc.	6	15
Road and Street Work.	452	1959
Sewer Construction.	75	39
Shipbuilding Plants.	11	39
Telephone Systems.	23	55
Textile Mills.	40	137
Water-Works.	70	349
Woodworking Plants.	39	172
	2222	8308
<i>Buildings.</i>		
Apartment-Houses.	146	409
Association and Fraternal.	49	193
Bank and Office.	169	504
Churches.	172	577
City and County.	52	304
Courthouses.	30	86
Dwellings.	487	1484
Government and State.	30	148
Hospitals, Sanitariums, etc.	39	195
Hotels.	94	272
Miscellaneous.	55	207
Railway Stations, Sheds, etc.	7	62
Schools.	338	915
Stores.	273	873
Theaters.	46	135
Warehouses.	108	387
	2095	6716
<i>Railroad Construction.</i>		
Railways.	29	107
Street Railways.	..	12
	29	119
<i>Financial.</i>		
Corporations.	163	547
New Securities.	617	2246
	780	2795
<i>Machinery Wanted.</i>		
Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted.	650	2292
<i>Fire Damage.</i>		
Fire Damage, etc.	94	736
Totals.	5870	20,966

Optimistic Outlook for Kentucky Coal Mines.

Whitesburg, Ky., June 6—[Special.]—Coal operators of the Elkhorn field are more optimistic than for several months past, due to the more satisfactory opening of the Great Lakes trade. Mines are running more regularly and some of the companies report good, long-time orders that will necessitate running to complete capacity for some time, in certain cases for the whole year. In a few instances good orders have been turned down, as the full output of the mines was already contracted for.

Operators of Eastern Kentucky have just been advised of a lowering of the freight rate from the Elkhorn field to conform to the rate given Western Kentucky. Coal operators of this section, however, are selling their coal at a low price, which, together with the high wages paid, leaves a very narrow margin of profit.

It is said here today that large orders have been placed by the Elk Horn Mining Corporation in the Fleming-Haymond-Hempfield field of Letcher county, assuring them of a good run the year round. The Consolidation Coal Co. in the Jenkins-McRoberts field is operating all its mines full time.

Several new branch lines of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will soon be opened up, it is announced. These include the Thornton Creek Branch, the Rockhouse Creek Branch, the Lott's Creek Branch and the Carr's Fork Branch, all opening important new coal fields being rapidly developed. Other short-line branches are planned. Another important coal road will be constructed up Line Fork, and still another up Leatherwood Creek will be started within the year. Surveys are being made for both these branches.

Encouraging reports continue to come from the big mining plant of the U. S. Coal & Coke Co. at Lynch, south of here, on Cumberland River, one of the largest mining plants in the South. A daily capacity of 10,000 tons before 1920 is contemplated. Hundreds of men are still being brought there for work in the mines and on the different kinds of construction work under way. A modern new town, one of the best in Eastern Kentucky, is rapidly springing up. Miles of concrete streets are under way, also water-works, electric lights and telephone system; in fact, a thoroughly modern little city. A city of 10,000 people is planned.

Kentucky Oil Production for May Shows Increase.

Whitesburg, Ky., June 9—[Special.]—Production in the Eastern Kentucky oil field for the month of May shows a good increase over the month previous, with more than 500 strikes. Perhaps one of the best producers was made by the McComas Oil Co. in the Big Sinking Creek district of Lee county.

In the extreme eastern section of the State—in Knott and Floyd counties there were some good strikes—especially in the Beaver Creek field, and drilling continues active. Gas has also been found in that section, and it is said that Beaver Creek is the coming big gas-producing field of Kentucky. A goodly number of large leases have been made within the past few days in Knott and Floyd counties, and an extensive drilling campaign is forthcoming.

In Letcher county a number of leases have been made indicative of another drilling campaign in that section of the State. A rich flow of gas has been discovered on the premises of Archie Craft, Jr., at Sergeant.

A number of new sections in the Kentucky oil field will be thoroughly tested this summer and fall.

Big Factory for Automobile Bodies.

Contract has been awarded to the A. H. Haeseler Building Construction Co., St. Louis, for erecting the main and the drykiln building for a \$2,200,000 automobile body factory which the St. Louis Manufacturing Corporation will build in that city. This company is subsidiary of the General Motors Co., and its automobile body plant is expected to be completed by October. 1200 men to be employed. Its main factory will be 600 feet long by 430 feet wide, costing \$406,731, while its drykiln for lumber will cost \$100,977. A \$500,000 power-house will also be required, and its construction was begun last week.

Give the Soldiers Every Possible Chance—How to Make Farm Life Feasible for Them.

Washington, June 2 [Special].—“Opportunities in the Southern States for land development are so wide, in such great variety and so well known that it is scarcely necessary to go into a description of them,” said Arthur P. Davis, Director of the United States Reclamation Service, today, in testimony before the House Committee on Public Lands, in support of the Mondell bill providing for the establishment of community agricultural settlements for soldiers of the world war.

“There are large opportunities on cut-over timberlands and wet lands in the South,” continued Mr. Davis. “There are tracts of land available that could be acquired cheaply and economically developed. Some of them need draining, others clearing, and some both clearing and draining. The transportation facilities are good.”

Florida has the greatest area of undeveloped land among the Southern States, Mr. Davis said, much of which is available for soldiers’ settlements. Louisiana is second among the Southern States in the matter of opportunities for land development. In that State, said Director Davis, it is easy to find large areas where colonies of 500 to 1000 families can be located. Wet lands in Louisiana are good for farming. The witness expressed the opinion that the farms for soldiers in that State should range in size from 60 to 100 acres.

In Virginia there is a great variety of land available for the soldier settler, said the director. Near the coast there are immense areas that can be acquired and drained. Further back and higher up in the Piedmont section there are attractive lands which were depopulated largely as a result of conditions growing out of the Civil War. There are opportunities of that kind also in Maryland.

There is timber on some of these lands, he said, 40 or 50 years old, much of which would be suitable for making pulp and paper and some of it for lumber. Big areas in the Piedmont section can be improved more cheaply than can some of the wet lands near the coast.

Replying to questions by members of the Public Lands Committee, Director Davis said that the cost of clearing and draining the lands varies greatly. In the Pacific Northwest it is quite expensive, owing to the size and number of the tree stumps to be removed. The term “wet lands” is expansive, the witness explained, covering as it does areas that are subject to occasional overflow as well as dense swamps. The cut-over lands include those from which timber has only recently been removed, as well as those that were lumbered or farmed many years ago and now have heavy stands of trees.

Director Davis gave an account of his stewardship in charge of the \$200,000 fund provided by Congress last year for investigating the possibilities of land development for the benefit of the soldiers. Half of this sum was for use in studying opportunities for further irrigation in 17 Western States and the other half for a survey of the rest of the country. Time and money permitted only a reconnaissance in the South and East. However, the information at hand convinced the Interior Department officials of the feasibility of establishing soldier land settlements in those sections. In the investigations conducted in the Southern States the department had the benefit of the development organizations in that section, which, it is understood, placed all their knowledge, experience and other resources at the service of the Government.

Five or six years will be required to carry out the work proposed in the Mondell bill, in the opinion of Director Davis. He suggested that the \$500,000,000 fund authorized in the bill should be appropriated as follows: \$75,000,000 for the first year, \$100,000,000 for the second, \$125,000,000 for the third, \$150,000,000 for the fourth and \$50,000,000 for the fifth year, respectively.

Representative Wilson of Louisiana, appearing for the Congressional delegation from that State, suggested that the Mondell bill be supplemented by legislation authorizing the Farm Loan Board to lend up to 100 per cent. of the value of land to soldiers desiring to acquire individual farms outside the proposed community settlements or colonies to be established by the Government and who desire financial assistance in developing farms.

If his method were adopted, he said, 50,000 people could be located on farms in Louisiana alone.

Representative Johnson of Mississippi suggested an amendment that would permit a soldier having a farm up to \$1000 in value to be a beneficiary under the plan of Secretary of the Interior Lane as embodied in the Mondell bill. Director Davis said that the overhead cost of working out the individual farm settlement plan would be very high. There should be colonies of 100 families or more, he said, in order to facilitate Government supervision of the development work. In the East the soldiers’ farms might range from 10 to 160 acres.

General Cole of Massachusetts strongly urged the committee to report the Mondell bill. He had found a great many soldiers interested in the plan to provide work and farms for them.

Opportunities for American Enterprise in France.

Lieut. Robert Montgomery of the 146th United States Infantry has received his honorable discharge and resumed civil life as commercial manager of the Louisville Gas & Electric Co., says H. M. Bylesby & Co.’s News Bulletin May 16. As town major for a number of towns in France he was thrown in close contact with the French people and given excellent opportunity to study their needs. He is quoted as follows:

“France realizes that commercially and industrially she needs American system and standardization in rebuilding towns destroyed during the war. The French, as is well known, are inherently an artistic people. In that capacity they excel, but industrially they are centuries behind and in many towns manufacture is done by hand, when machines could be used and quantity production result.

“Yes, I believe France will look to America for machines and mechanical engineers and scientific managers. Not immediately, of course, but in the next two years there will be this great opportunity opened for American industrial genius. In the rehabilitation of French industry it is necessary that it be put on a basis to compete with English and German trade, and it will be necessary to change the method of slow hand-made articles to quantity production. There is the best of feeling between the two countries.

“I was all over France, and was able to make a thorough survey of conditions. One case that struck me was a compass factory, a kind of community, which makes compasses by hand. For 600 years these people have worked in their slow, painstaking way, turning out a few articles in a year that would be the output of a day for some American machines.

“There is also a great opportunity in France for public utilities. With the exception of four or five of the larger cities, the towns are without proper sanitation and water supply. An American engineer could do wonders in these places, and the French people admit the fact.”

Buy-a-Home Movement Inaugurated at Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., June 7—[Special].—At a well-attended meeting here the past week, a State organization of the “Buy-a-Home” movement was started. L. R. Putnam, New Orleans, regional director of the information and education section of the United States Department of Labor, made the principal address and outlined the plans of the movement.

In the necessity for finding employment for the returned soldier, it is estimated that a movement of this kind would furnish work for a large number of men in building houses. With the propaganda of home-building and home-owning, the movement is being pushed in various States. Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi and two others have already been organized. Alabama, Tennessee, Florida and other States in the Southeast will fall in line. J. Kirkman Jackson, who presided at the meeting, was authorized to name a committee of five to take up with civic associations and others throughout the State the matter of holding a big meeting at which the objects of the organization will be pushed.

According to the statement of the principal speaker of the meeting, there is a shortage in the United States of upwards of 2,000,000 homes. Before the war the records show that about 600,000 homes were built each year, and during the war there was no construction work at all.

Export Possibilities and Limitations.*

By E. V. FOLSOM, Sales Manager the Lutcher & Moore Lumber Co., Orange, Tex.

Such figures as are available indicate an immediate tremendous demand for Southern pine from the United Kingdom, and the flow has already commenced. A heavy percentage of lumber and timber used in continental Europe is purchased through buyers in the United Kingdom, but the exceedingly heavy usages of our pine in the islands themselves should in no way be minimized. Millions will be required and will be furnished.

Accredited agents of our Government have submitted detailed reports of immediate and future requirements by Europe, with totals running into the billions. These figures cover not only the immediate necessities for replacing thousands of destroyed buildings, but for restocking purposes, and for the gradual development that will take place when normal conditions have again been attained. Plans now developing include in the lumber designed for foreign markets some of our standard worked domestic stocks. The utilization of these standard sizes will enable the work of reconstruction to proceed more rapidly than it possibly could under the usual export specifications, which provide for only the rough unfinished lumber and timber. The duty on dressed stocks will be more than overcome by saving in freight on the dressed lumber, as well as effect an economical utilization of space in the ships. Naturally, competitive woods are by no means overlooking the tremendous field, but Southern pine has a value all its own, established over the course of years, and even with a return of normal conditions the market is susceptible of considerable expansion.

Argentina, normally a heavy user of our Southern pine, has reduced stocks to a very low ebb, due to war conditions preventing a necessary application of tonnage to this trade. Labor troubles during the past few months helped reduce the available stocks on hand, but early solution of both factors is confidently anticipated, and the flow of lumber to the River Plate will surpass in volume anything that has gone before. Many schedules are in the market today, and while only a small portion of the log is suitable for the South American or River Plate specification, many mills not heretofore interested will be attracted by the advantages and desirability of the trade. Old usages and customs prescribe a set formula for this business, and the introduction of domestic grades and sizes will doubtless be a more difficult task, since no such problem confronts Argentina as does war-torn Europe.

The west coast of South America looks normally to our own Northwest coast woods for supplies, and development of markets here for Southern pine will be rather slow, but with an increased supply of tonnage and a freer use of the Panama Canal, a gradual development of business there may surely be had.

Uruguay and Brazil are coming into the market for supplies to build up exhausted stocks, and the demand will increase as tonnage conditions become easier. African schedules are noted in large volume, and some missionary work here will develop additional attractive business.

West India trade has been very fair throughout the war. Abundant crops of necessities, sold at profitable figures, increased wealth and purchasing power. New buildings, new homes, new plantations, repairs on existing structures all added their quota to the volume. The exports to West India markets would have been even larger had tonnage been available. Many islands show depleted stocks today and buyers are very keen on replacements, their purchases running up into large totals, and deliveries being contracted for months ahead. The possibilities are very good here, and with prosperity assured for all, the demand will be active for years to come.

In smaller volume, but none the less important, is Central American trade, very steady and very worth while. Many new developments in those countries will bring added uses for pine, and possibilities there will not diminish as the months go by.

Canada and Mexico I have not mentioned as possibilities, for we do not consider them export, since they use our standard interior or domestic sizes and grades, but consumption by Canada will not diminish by any means, and Mexico would immediately become a vital factor with stabilized government and responsible ruling instead of anarchy.

We must increase generally the percentage of production suit-

able for export, and if the foreign markets must be worked as diligently to increase the use of our pine as our home fields, then we must take off our coats and go to it.

The field is barely scratched, and with proper cultivation can bring a yield that will do away forever with the old order of ups and downs in the Southern pine market. Is there any logical reason why we shouldn't develop new uses for the wood in foreign fields as well as in our own country?

I have been asked if a mill can successfully cater to both export and domestic trade. From an experience covering many years I say yes, and this is borne out not only by our own company, but by many others. Our domestic trade is the backbone of our business, and we will never desert it. The increased percentage of export production among the mills cannot fail to benefit them, removing as it does forever the bugaboo of whether or not they can buy on any market and feel safe.

It seems vague and far-fetched to speak of overproduction today, when we are so busily endeavoring to confine the order file to the vicinity of production. Yet I warn you the tomorrow is coming when in the barometer we will see production leveling up with orders and shipments. History repeats itself sometimes, and may in this instance, unless we arise to the situation and apply the remedy. If we have in the past been slow to see our faults, let that not be said of us in future.

Another American Bank for Foreign Trade.

The development of foreign markets by American business men is emphasized by the organization of banks to specialize in international banking, one of the newest institutions being the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which began business June 1 at 56 Wall street, New York. This bank is sponsored by two of the largest banks in the Western Hemisphere, the National Park Bank of New York and the Union Bank of Canada, the combined assets of which are more than \$400,000,000. Among those prominent in the formation of the new company are Stuyvesant Fish, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Richard Delafield, Gilbert G. Thorne, Sir William Price, R. H. Williams, E. C. Hoyt, H. B. Shaw, Dr. C. A. Holder, R. O. McCulloch, Stephen Hass, W. J. Dawson and F. S. Appleby. The new concern is incorporated under the laws of New York State with a capital of \$2,000,000 and surplus of \$250,000, these amounts to be increased as occasion demands.

For the present the activities of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation will be devoted particularly to the promotion of American interests in the Far Eastern field, says Dr. Holder. Branches have been established in Yokohama and Shanghai, and negotiations are under way for offices in other important world centers. Offices in the United States have been located on the Pacific coast at San Francisco and Seattle.

Brick Manufacturing Resumed on Large Scale in Mexico.

Monterey, Mexico, May 29—[Specia].—As a result of the revival of building activities in Mexico, the Monterey Brick Manufacturing Co. has resumed operations on a large scale. The products of this plant are shipped to various parts of Mexico, and in pre-revolutionary times it did a large business in the sale of bricks in Cuba and the United States. It furnished more than 4,000,000 brick for the construction of the sewer system at San Antonio a good many years ago. The industry was promoted by Col. J. A. Robertson, pioneer American investor in Mexico enterprises, who came to Monterey from St. Louis, Mo., about 35 years ago. He is given the credit with having had more to do with bringing American capital to Mexico than any other one man. He promoted the construction of the Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad, now a part of the National Railways of Mexico, running from Monterey to Tampico; he induced the American Smelting & Refining Co., the Guggenheims and other large smelting and mining interests to make enormous investments in Mexico; he secured the establishment here of a large iron and steel plant, nail works, foundry, brewery and various other industrial plants. He built the first pressed-brick plant to be constructed in Mexico. It was due to him that an era of brick and concrete street paving was inaugurated in the larger cities of this country. He brought about the use of brick in the erection of business buildings and residences of the more modern types in Monterey, City of Mexico and the other principal cities of Mexico.

*Extracts from an address delivered before a meeting of District No. 1, Southern Pine Salesmen's Service Association, at Dallas, Tex., May 24, 1919.

Trip Through North Carolina Shows Splendid Farming Conditions and Much New Building.

Raleigh, N. C., June 7—[Special.]—In the course of almost continuous travel in the State during recent months, the writer was impressed by the fine farming conditions, the sharp decrease in cotton acreage and the large increase in fertilizer sales, many factories being unable to keep up with orders. It is certain that far more agricultural machinery has come in this season than ever before.

An interesting town visited is Warrenton, which has approximately the same population it had a century ago, but is yet very progressive. It is one of the two places in the United States where the municipality owns a hotel, the only one which owns a railway. With the profits from its railway it has in a large degree paid for street paving, sewerage, electric light and power, and it also owns the ice plant. It is building a new hotel not far from the little church in which Horace Greeley, the editor of the New York Tribune, was married to a lady of the hospitable old town. Some time ago it was suggested that a new church be built, but at this there was an outcry, and the old one remains.

At Oxford a \$50,000 high-school building has been contracted for and an admirable site bought. In the school will be a bathing pool and gymnasium. Near Oxford are the gray stone quarries, from which much granite is being taken, some of it for the Raleigh-Greiner highway, now under construction.

At Henderson the writer visited the extensive plant of the Corbett Truck Co., which began business 12 years ago and which owns also one of the largest buggy plants in the State. In its truck department it employs 140 men. It is adding to its main building, which is 110x60 feet, two others, one 60x100 and one 200x100 feet. It is now turning out 500 trucks a year, and these go to many parts of the United States.

The Carolina Bagging Co. has two plants at Henderson with 200 employees, and buys used cotton bagging from mills in all parts of the South and from Europe. It reweaves daily 600 rolls, 50 yards each, and repairs 350 rolls, also of 50 yards each. Besides this, it remakes old ties. This is an independent company, and at Augusta, Ga., there is the only other independent company in the South. The bagging trust has a plant at Charleston, S. C.

The Baptists are building a church at Henderson of Mt. Airy granite to cost \$150,000, the stone being uncut.

Work will begin in about 30 days on the \$300,000 bridge across the Roanoke River at Williamston, in Martin county; the material is to be concrete and steel. The bridge will be nearly a half mile in length and will be the most important structure across the Roanoke River, giving access to counties heretofore cut off. It is part of the great link of highways between Raleigh and Norfolk, which means so much to Northeastern North Carolina, as well as to the central part of the State.

The United States Department of Roads joins in building eight State highways in North Carolina. One of these is in Brunswick county, and the city of Wilmington helps to meet the cost of it. It is to be a part of the road between Wilmington and Charlotte, another accepted section of this being in Columbus county, the two stretches being 50 miles in length. The department also bears its part of the cost of a concrete service highway from Goldsboro to Kinston. It aids in the construction of 63 miles more of the Wilmington and Charlotte highway and in the building of roads in the counties of Swain, Cherokee, Graham and Jackson, all west of Asheville.

So far the North Carolina Association has received nearly \$10,000 for the promotion of the big campaign to hold cotton and reduce this year's acreage. Some of the largest cotton-growing counties have made the smallest contributions.

The county of Washington, in the east, takes a new step by arranging to send students, selected men, at the county's expense to the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering for four years, to take the course under the condition that the student agrees to return to his home county and live on the farm after he finishes. This matter is being laid before every board of county commissioners and board of education in the State.

The district agents of the Extension Service are pressing the matter of the shipment of hogs to the big markets or to the packing-houses at Wilmington. Carloads of hogs have just gone out

from Hyde county and from Iredell. One carload netted the farmers interested \$425 more than they would have received at local prices.

There is much discussion in this State on the reports from the War Department as to illiteracy in North Carolina, where 487 out of a group of 961 drafted men were found unable to read and write. Inspectors from the State University found in one camp last year a 34 per cent. illiteracy in a group of white soldiers from two adjoining counties of North Carolina, and in seven counties it is stated that 50 per cent. illiteracy was about correct. It is found that 94 per cent. of this illiteracy is rural, that 85 per cent. of it is adult and that adult white illiteracy in the State has increased steadily since 1850. The census showing was bad enough, but the army figures are far more correct. Only one State in the Union makes a poorer showing per pupil for public school expenditure, this being Mississippi, the amount there being \$9.30. For North Carolina it is \$12.31, for Maryland \$12.33, New York \$52.15, California \$78.17, Montana \$86.36. It is expected that, due in no small degree to the war, there will be a sharp improvement in the return for 1919-20. North Carolina will now increase its public school term to six months and pay teachers at least 20 per cent. more.

Dallas to Be Great Distributing Point for Paint and Varnish.

Dallas, Tex., June 9—[Special.]—Within 30 days Dallas, Tex., will be the distributing point for the Southwest in paints and varnish for the Glidden Company, a \$1,500,000 concern. Ten-year leases have been signed for the warehouses and wholesale departments, and it is the opinion of Adrian D. Joyce, president of the Glidden Company, that \$1,000,000 worth of business will be handled in Texas within the next two years in the paint and varnish business. The Texas house will distribute to Southern Oklahoma, part of New Mexico, part of Louisiana and all of Texas.

Texas to the paint and varnish business is a "give-and-take" proposition. From Texas comes a large proportion of the turpentine, rosin, asphalts, naphtha and cotton for the making of mops that these companies utilize in their manufactures. The Glidden Company is also helping to popularize a new Texas product, which has been one of the war babies of the Southwest and which promises to become a profitable by-product of the famous Texas bear grass, member of the cactus family.

"Four years ago the wax of the bear grass or yucca plant, called candelilla, was unheard of as a commercial possibility, and today chemists insist upon a generous supply of it. Formerly manufacturing concerns that required it made their wax polishes from a combination of the chico gum of Mexico and the carnauba wax of Brazil," stated Mr. Glidden, "and about the time these products became scarce as a result of lack of transportation facilities, samples of the Texas bear grass product came to the laboratories and its value demonstrated." He also stated that "the manufactured wax has supplied a particular need for export to China and other places in the Orient, where it is popular as a polish for the black furniture of China."

Will Water Hyacinths Produce Potash?

Des Allemands, La., June 5—[Special.]—Experiments are being conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of ascertaining if water hyacinths will produce potash. Dr. S. M. Tracy of Biloxi, Miss., representing the department, is now at Des Allemands gathering hyacinths from the bayous in this section and shipping them to the Government laboratory for experimental purposes.

The Department of Agriculture has been led to believe that water hyacinths will produce potash because it was demonstrated during the war by the Hercules Powder Co. of Wilmington, Del., that kelp, which is plentiful in the waters of the Pacific coast, produced potash in profitable quantities.

"The water hyacinth," Dr. Tracy said, "is a floating plant. It grows and thrives in water, it has heretofore been a pure waste, and it is very desirable to keep it out of the streams because it obstructs navigation. If we can remove it at a profit it will be a big business proposition."

Home Owning Movement Continues Active in Increased Cotton Storage Facilities Planned for North Carolina.

Jackson, Miss., May 26—[Special.]—A "Own Your Home" campaign will be launched in this State immediately. At a meeting held here May 21, with more than a score of lumbermen, architects and business men, Frank J. Wisner, well-known lumberman of Laurel, Miss., was elected chairman of the State organization, and will shortly outline plans for the work.

The principal address of the meeting was delivered by L. R. Putnam, regional director of the information and education service, Federal Department of Labor, with headquarters in New Orleans.

Mr. Putnam stressed the importance of the movement to Mississippi, because of the State's tremendous building resources in lumber and other materials.

He declared home owners were more efficient workers, and said the menace to the nation contained in the I. W. W. and Bolshevik movements would disappear when Americans became a home-owning people. He said Bolshevism could not thrive among property-owning, self-respecting people.

Thad B. Lampton, prominent banker of this city, and president of the Mississippi Bankers' Association, said the banks of the State were never better prepared in their history to make loans to persons wishing to build homes. Deposits in the banks of the State have shown a \$20,000,000 increase in the past 12 months, in spite of the purchase of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps during that period.

The dearth of residence property in the State has never been so great in its history, and with real estate even in the larger cities to be had at reasonable rates, plenty of money in the banks, a rapidly-increasing population and general prosperity, it seems certain that the State is ready for the campaign.

Lumbermen not already handling all the business they can take care of, and the tide of construction is rising higher every day. There is a marked shortage of labor in the building trades, and an extensive program of construction will mean that scores of workmen from other States can find employment in Mississippi.

Labor conditions are easier in the State than during the war, but there is no apparent danger of a surplus, with a \$10,000,000 highway construction program under way, and much building in immediate prospect.

Mississippi Dairying Industry Makes Rapid Progress.

Jackson, Miss., June 2—[Special.]—Mississippi's progress in dairying has been one of the most startling developments of the State's diversified agricultural program, and figures just made public here show how rapidly the new industry is gaining headway.

During 1918, 41,000 dairy cattle were brought into the State, an increase of 8 per cent. Mississippi led every other Southern State, and was well up with the great dairying States of the West.

Wisconsin during last year brought in only 15,000 cows.

There are 23 licensed creameries in Mississippi, and all are prospering. They are not confined to any one section, although dairying has been especially successful in the cut-over pine lands of the southern end of the State.

The States' dairy products are sold all over the South, and the greater part of the creamery butter used in the State itself is made in Mississippi creameries.

Fine dairy cattle were brought in by the carload during last year, and many co-operating bull associations formed, looking to the general improvement of the cattle used for dairy products.

The Cotton Movement.

In his report ending the close of May, Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that the amount of cotton brought into sight during the 10 months ending the close of May was 10,251,410 bales, a decrease under the same period last year of 1,158,352 bales. The exports were 4,418,815 bales, an increase of 701,210 bales. The takings were, by Northern spinners, 1,743,736 bales, a decrease of 1,066,934 bales; by Southern spinners, 3,249,337 bales, a decrease of 514,995 bales.

Raleigh, N. C., June 6—[Special.]—Very large warehouses for the storage of cotton are to be erected in Raleigh's suburbs, near three railway systems. It is the present plan to house 200,000 bales. The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is to build and maintain this warehouse system, Raleigh being the only point in North Carolina designated. The State is also to have a complete cotton warehouse system, with buildings at many points. The Supreme Court has declared the cotton warehouse law, enacted by the Legislature last February, to be constitutional.

It is estimated that there are now lying on the ground in North Carolina at least 250,000 bales of cotton, entirely exposed to the weather. Much of this has been so kept since early last autumn. The loss by deterioration is enormous. The writer is assured by the manager of a cotton mill that on 500 bales of cotton thus kept on the ground for the past eight months the seller lost \$10,000. The writer has seen tens of thousands of bales, in the aggregate, in, say, 50 counties he has visited in April and May. It is rare to find cotton under shelter. In one yard 117 bales were counted and at a little railway station 164. The people who thus let their cotton "lie out" do not appear to know the damage done to the staple or of the heavy deduction made for the damage in making payments. Of course, there is not a cent of insurance on it.

Contract for building the new kitchen at the Central Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh has been let to J. E. Beaman of Raleigh at \$80,000. The kitchen is to provide meals for 1000 persons. Included in it are a bakery, refrigerating equipment, elevator, butchering plant, dining-room for employees and lavatories, together with a special diet kitchen.

Mississippi Welfare League Plans General Improvement of Living Conditions.

Jackson, Miss., June 2—[Special.]—Raising of \$100,000 for the execution of the plans of the Mississippi Welfare League, a body of the State's leading men, which purposed the betterment of all conditions in the State, and which has as one of its main aims the continuance of good race relations, is expected to be undertaken shortly. Suggestions to this end have been made by Cliff Williams of Meridian, former director for the Employment Service, Department of Labor, for the Southeastern States.

Mr. Williams offered to be one of 100 Mississippians to give \$1000 each for the work of the league. The program suggested provides for amelioration of labor conditions in the State, better race relations and the bringing into the State of more diversified industries, so that the raw materials may be worked up here, instead of being shipped away and repurchased when finished by factories in other sections.

Better schools, better churches and better wages for negroes will help solve the State's labor problems, Mr. Williams declared. He also urged more sanitary surroundings for negroes, declaring that tuberculosis and other diseases of civilization were rapidly working havoc among them.

Mr. Williams' talk was made at a meeting of the executive committee of the league, which was also addressed by Isiah T. Montgomery, negro leader from Mound Bayou, Bolivar county's noted negro colony. Montgomery declared the negro in the South was seeking economic, educational and hygienic uplift, but had no idea of social equality.

Motor Trucks Shipped to Mexico.

Monterey, Mexico, May 28—[Special.]—Motor trucks are being brought into Mexico from the United States in large numbers, according to reports received here from the different border ports of entry. It is stated that the first of a lot of 500 of these trucks that have been purchased by various mining companies of the State of Chihuahua were recently brought across the Rio Grande at El Paso. Many trucks have also been shipped into Mexico through the Laredo and Eagle Pass gateways during the last few weeks. Motor delivery vehicles are also coming into use in the City of Mexico, where many second-hand automobiles have been converted into commercial cars.

Bolshevism

By H. RALPH BURTON, Washington.

[**Mr. Burton is a prominent Washington attorney-at-law, who has given much study to the Russian situation and to Bolshevism. His discussion of these two great world problems is worthy of a very careful study by all Americans.—Editor Manufacturers Record.**]

The Bolsheviks are members of a political machine. They are not a political party; they are merely a plot. The two outstanding leaders are Nicholas Lenin and Leon Trotsky, both of which names are aliases. It is interesting to note that these men, by their agitation of the masses and their extravagant demands, during the revolution following the Japanese war, lost to the people of Russia a constitutional form of government which was just within their reach. A close associate of Lenin, a personal friend, made such radical speeches in the Duma as to cause the real democratic, real patriotic men of standing to cease their support of the liberals, knowing that such a program as some of these fanatics were trying to force through would mean anarchy and ruin of the nation. It was found later that this intimate of Lenin's was a paid agent of the reactionaries, who wrote his speeches for him, knowing that such speeches would result in the withdrawal of the support of all of the sane elements in the liberal movement.

To these violent extremists the world is but a laboratory in which to try out their theories. They are class internationalists, bent upon a world-wide revolution, which would merely turn things upside down and place the power of government in the hands of the most ignorant of the working classes after using them to get into power. There is nothing socialistic about their program. They would merely exchange one privileged class for a much larger, more avaricious, more brutal, more merciless body than the one overthrown. They have from the first been the avowed enemies not only of the propertied classes, but of everyone who has prospered, or who, because of education, is in any way allied with this class, as, for instance, being dependent upon them for a salaried position. Judges, lawyers, clergy, doctors, professional men of every description, clerks, foremen, experts of all sorts, are of the "bourgeoisie," the enemies of the people. Under this regime law is administered by the revolutionary tribunals, the members of which know nothing of law; schools and hospitals were turned over to committees of janitors, kitchen servants and scrubwomen, physicians and professors being forced to take their orders from them. They destroyed the morale of the Russian army, retaining only a uniformed mob of criminals, who supported them because they could now be privileged to break all Ten Commandments with impunity.

They sold to Germany tons of American ammunition, which was used against our soldiers.

They demolished the Russian munition factories before they began negotiations for peace, deliberately rendering the Russian people helpless so that they would be compelled to make a shameful separate peace, and would be unable to defend themselves when Germany should choose to break the peace agreements. They murdered in cold blood thousands of patriotic officers, some of them while they were in hospitals recovering from their wounds. In many Soviets they have even gone so far as to make all women between certain ages the property of the State, to be used by any man, however notorious his character, provided he will contribute money to the Bolshevik revolutionary cause. They have done unspeakable things against God and man. Of what use to go further or to discuss the point as to whether they have accepted German money for personal gain? They accepted enough of it to finance their propaganda, and are now spending millions of the Russian money in the United States, as well as every other country, the burden of which will again fall upon the poor peasant. They have bolstered up their power by creating a new privileged class of criminals, Red guards, and "Government officials," a group bureaucracy infinitely worse and more numerous than the old. With the threat of bombardment, bayonets and machine guns they broke up the Constituent Assembly, the only real democratic institution ever convened in Russia, which was legally to adopt a constitution and form of government. This outrage was perpetrated because, in spite of every means known to a criminal political machine, they had been able to muster but 30 per cent. of the votes. They then put all power into the hands of the Soviets and disenfranchised everyone opposed to their

program. Anyone now elected to a Soviet who is opposed to the Bolsheviks is either murdered or imprisoned as a "counter-revolutionary." Lenin himself says of his aggregation that of 100 of them, 60 are fools, 30 are criminals, and 1 is a true believer in Bolshevism. He is more frank than one of his admirers, an English newspaper man, who says: "These men who have made the Soviet government of Russia, if they must fail, will fail with clean shields and clean hearts."

Lenine and Trotsky always found time to issue orders and to talk about raising an army to fight against Japan in the East and the English, Americans, French and Serbians in the West, but could not raise an army to fight against the Germans in their midst. Why? Because Germany put them in power and was keeping them there. Now it is seen that Bolshevism, nurtured and fostered in Russia by Germans, has turned upon Germany and threatens to envelop that country.

The German policy towards Russia has always been and is still far-reaching, ever looking well into the future. With the access to such a wealth of raw materials, and with a people subjugated, again working for slavery wages, the materials could, as before, be brought to Germany and manufactured into finished products. With such cheap source of labor and materials, Germany could overcome all competition in the world's markets, forcing hard times, low wages and labor unrest in the democratic nations of the world. Possessed of an unequaled storhouse of everything needed in warfare, with the exception of rubber, she could quickly recuperate her finances and prepare for another war of aggression, surpassing all possible rivals in armament and wealth. The advantages to Germany in the exploitation of Russia were recognized when the recent Brest-Litovsk treaty gave Germany full preference of trade in Russia for a term of 20 years. Immediate steps should be taken to stop the advancement by the Germans of their own economic interests in Russia, and the border States, Poland, Lithuania and Roumania, should be so strengthened as to prevent further encroachment by Germany.

Russia is the keystone of the whole question of whether or not we are to have peace and prosperity, or a season of continued intrigue and treachery and expenditure of enormous sums in the race for supremacy in the production of engines of death and destruction. That is why, fearing American capital and the granting of opportunities for American aid in developing Russia, the German propaganda has been directed so bitterly against America and the American Government and other institutions. Our financial institutions especially have come in for German-Bolshevik criticism of the most perfidious sort.

Many millions of the uneducated masses of Russian people believe that "Wall Street" forced the American people into an unpopular war to safeguard the loans made by private American bankers to the Allied Governments. They believe that our President is a "tool of the capitalistic classes." They are taught that his words of encouragement are insincere and hypocritical. They have as yet had no word or evidence to the contrary.

Russian patriots, men of education and discernment, are fully alive to the destruction which has been going on in their country under the direction of the Hun plunderers. They have always looked across the seas to America for our aid in developing their rich resources. From the point of view of temperament, we are best fitted to deal with the Russian people. Because of geographical separation we need never be feared by the Russian nation. Because we have the capital and the experience gained by developing similar resources, our co-operation is eagerly sought. They look to us, also, to build railways and highways, and to improve their inland waterway transportation. We can save Russia much in time and money by introducing more modern and perfected methods.

The former empire of Russia was nearly three times as large as the 48 States of the Union, or just a trifle larger than all of the continent of South America and all of Mexico in addition. Its arable lands, if fully cultivated, are capable of supplying food for the entire population of the world. Its pastures and grazing

ranges are sufficient in extent to support livestock enough to supply the world with beef and beasts of burden; its standing timber and mineral wealth are of similar proportion; oil, coal, lead, copper, manganese, asbestos, gold, silver and platinum are especially abundant.

Reconstruction of Europe absolutely demands the exploitation of Russia's resources — her agricultural, mineral and timber wealth. The Russian people cannot possibly develop these resources to a sufficient degree perhaps even to supply their own demands, without foreign assistance. They have not sufficient capital, a sufficient number of engineers and executives, sufficient machinery and facilities for producing the machinery and tools necessary for so great a development.

Foreign assistance must come, either from the Central Powers or from the Allies. Germany has been proceeding with economic penetration in every possible way. Banks, industries, mines and forests have been bought with German money at from 10 to 20 per cent. of their value. They take what gold they can get and buy up Russian properties at a small fraction of their values, demanding concessions for the balance when the gold is exhausted. They can well afford to support the Bolshevik political machine which controls the Central Soviet with paper money, which the poor peasants must eventually make good.

Students of the Russian question from an unprejudiced standpoint, who have not fallen under the spell of the political charlatans now in power with Russia, have been emphatic in their advice that the basis of the solution of the Russian problem rests upon the foundation of personal contact with the Russian people. An effort along this line would undoubtedly have momentous results for good. By a propaganda of truth and kindly deeds the Russian people would have a better understanding of our real attitude. Such an effort properly directed would drive the Soviet government into either co-operating or showing itself to be the despotic organization that it is.

There is great need for definite knowledge on the part of a majority of the American people because of confusion in the public mind as to the real issues at stake, and with regard to what attitude they should take with respect to revolutionary Russia at the present time. The importance of the Russian problem is apparent from any one of several viewpoints, among which are humanitarian, political, and economic. The humanitarian side of the issue, involving the lives of millions who are destined to starve, freeze or die of preventable epidemic diseases, is too obvious to require plea or argument. Relief has already been so long withheld that millions will surely be lost, and if it is not promptly applied to such a measure as can be given, millions more will be lost. As the result of unsanitary conditions and lack of nourishment, terrible scourges of cholera and typhus have been sweeping the country. Thousands of babies have died in the cities and throughout the land through lack of milk. This is the sort of condition existing after the Bolsheviks have come into power, the only thing they think of being their own control of government affairs.

The United States Government was the first to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government and to welcome it to the family of democratic nations. Soon afterwards we added to our moral responsibility the very definite obligation of a partnership in arms. As confusion increased in Russia and enemy-promoted misrule came into power, we lost contact entirely with the real democratic elements in Russia.

This contact should be re-established in such a way as to confirm the several expressions of our President regarding the friendship of the American people for Russia.

The whole purpose of the Bolsheviks is to trade upon the sorrow and miseries of others in order to place themselves in power. Those whom they have used for their base purposes are afterwards mocked and are compelled by violence to do the bidding of the Bolsheviks. Their political policy may be said to strive to create ferment, dissension and animosities throughout Europe, and later, when Europe has been swept by the flame of radicalism, to use the most cunning rascals in Europe to sow the seeds of discontent in other continents. They figure that there is a double usefulness in this. First, that they will gain the respect and awe of all countries by this method, bringing such countries to the realization that they have the power to create disorder or restore order at will; secondly, they will by intrigue reach their hands into the management of governmental functions by the simple use of politics, mob psychology and top-heavy government indebtedness through government ownership of railroads and other public

utilities. The Governments of Europe will be shackled by an all-embracing terrorism. As their tools they are using the doctrines and the followers of all opinions, such as restorers, monarchists, demagogues, socialists, communists and other Utopians. The Bolsheviks have put all of these at work for them. It is their bane of Lenin that the world will not have peace until Lenin's "super-Government" is recognized openly and with submission.

Bolshevism is an insidious, subtle and destructive force which feeds upon the bestial passions of mankind. It is a thing which is very little understood by the average person. As a matter of fact, there seems to be a tendency on the part of most people to treat it very lightly, as if there were not the slightest danger of their ever having to come into contact with it. To the unthinking, ignorant person, it appears as a panacea for every social ill. It promises a remedy for all of their suffering. There is not a want in all the category of their desires that it does not offer to fulfill. When stripped of all its superficial covering so carefully constructed it is shown to be an anarchistic policy backed by cunning schemers whose sole purpose is to obtain control of all the world by creating between the classes a hatred which must result in disastrous controversies, leaving the plotters an opportunity to take advantage of those whom they have succeeded in embroiling in a meaningless, useless, terrible war. They are not content to stop where they are at present. It is merely the beginning of what they conceive to be an international revolution. They follow the principle of first destroying, by the germ of Bolshevism, the social fabric of a nation in order that they may have the opportunity to go among the masses and preach their doctrines. Theirs is a policy of absolute destruction, without an iota of constructive ambition. It is a return to the days of the cave dwellers, retrogression in the extreme, and an absolute destruction of competition, which science recognizes as the main force of progress. The stability of the world would, by the elimination of all border lines, become completely unbalanced.

There is a tremendous influence for Bolshevism, not only in Europe, where the condition hourly grows more menacing, but in the United States, where the Bolsheviks are preaching their devilish theories with amazing freedom.

Until the people of the United States not only realize that their safety, both for the immediate and for the future, lies in controlling Bolshevik forces wherever they exist, but also voice that feeling publicly so that the officials of our own Government may know that they desire immediate, forceful and determined action to accomplish this purpose, we may expect chaos to reign supreme in the affected nations, with the ever-constant danger of its spreading in every direction.

Mississippi Threatened With Labor Shortage.

Jackson, Miss., June 2—[Special.]—Lack of labor, both skilled and common, is the only present menace to Mississippi's reconstruction problem, which includes expansion in every line, industrial and agricultural, and which is rapidly getting under way.

Skilled men in builders' trades are already scarce, and construction is only beginning, while contractors report they must have hundreds of men if they are to fulfill their contracts.

Good-roads work is already being interfered with by the lack of labor. Common labor is in excellent demand, and the wages offered are good.

Farm labor is scarce, and the lumber industry, faced with tremendous demands, is already suffering from a lack of help. The State is feeling keenly the lack of the thousands of negroes who left during the war, and also the absence of the many young white men who have not yet returned.

Port of Mobile to Be Utilized by Birmingham Coal Operators.

Mobile, Ala., June 7—[Special.]—Following the announcement of a rail-and-water rate for the Warrior River, information reaches Mobile that this port will soon become utilized for the exporting of large quantities of coal from mines in the Birmingham district. Coal operators there are now maturing their plans for the organization of a corporation with storage and handling facilities in this city. The matter first came to public attention at a meeting of the State Harbor Commission. A detailed statement is promised at an early date outlining the plans of operation and development.

COTTON OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS AND EXHIBITORS HOLD SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

Representative Gathering Discusses Problems of Vital Interest to Oil Mill Industry.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Atlanta, Ga., June 6.

Atlanta's immense Auditorium-Armory came very nearly proving inadequate this week to the needs of the tenth annual convention of the Interstate Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and the Exhibitors' Association, the two allied organizations which meet annually in joint session. It was the most representative gathering and the best display the machinery men have ever had in the 10 years of the associations' existence.

Addressed by E. T. Allen, division manager of the Union Seed & Fertilizer Co.; George C. Spiers of Atlanta, Ga., and S. W. Shelley of Charleston featured Thursday's session. Mr. Allen called upon superintendents and managers to co-operate closely and fully in the running of their mills, each stimulating and backing up the other in the work.

Linters was the subject of Mr. Spiers, who sketched briefly the vital part which the oil mills of the South contributed to the war work of the nation, and showed how this contribution was made at the expense of additional equipment and in many instances the entire reorganization of the plants.

Mr. Shelley spoke of the peanut industry, which is now one of the vital factors in the vegetable oil field. He pointed out the difficulties in the way of peanut oil manufacturers due to the fact that peanut oil is a virgin oil and therefore must be turned out in a pure state. He also told of the tremendous growth of this branch of the industry.

The third day brought the election of new officers, who are as follows: President, J. H. Morgan of Ozark, Ala.; vice-president, C. F. Crynes of Athens, Ga.; secretary and treasurer, Starr W. Shelley of Charleston, S. C., and the following vice-presidents for the different States: Alabama, L. W. Brower, Montgomery; North Carolina, D. C. Albert, Dunn; Georgia, R. F. Rogers, Una-dilla; Virginia, B. B. Price, Suffolk; Mississippi, Frank S. Mason, Hattiesburg; South Carolina, C. H. Spencer, Pelzer.

Chief interest for all the mill men lay in the machinery exhibits, however, and the hall was crowded from morning to night with superintendents looking at machinery. The men were there for business, to solve the problems which are facing them in reconstruction, and they wanted to get all the mechanical assistance to be found.

"I have never witnessed a more businesslike gathering of cotton oil men in all the years we have been holding these exhibits," said W. H. Camp, president of the exhibitors. "The men are in earnest. They are face to face with revolutionary conditions in the industry, and they are bent on finding a solution.

"The great problem of labor, which has not abated in the slightest, has sent them looking for labor-saving machinery for their plants. High prices of raw products are making them efficient. And they are here to remedy the old conditions under which they have labored."

There was ample opportunity for them to secure a liberal education in modern appliances. Almost every machine needed for a mill was in evidence. From the immense thermostatic continuous cooker which the Murray Company had on display, dominating the entire hall by its bulk, down to the smallest gauge and valve in the various supply exhibits, they were there.

Before the entrance was an elaborately displayed exhibit of Lunkenheimer Company, staged by the General Fire Extinguisher Co. of Atlanta, showing a wide variety of valve appliances and other products included in the Lunkenheimer line.

Two center aisles had a dozen tastefully arranged exhibits, showing beltings, greases, bearings, rubber lines, packings, saws, pumps, crushers, a shaking grate bar, shown by the Armstrong Manufacturing Co.; Bauer Bros.' sand and ball shaker, the automatic meal sampler of Brust Manufacturing Co., which had been in use for three years without a breakdown of any kind; compression boxes, an interesting display of press cloth and cordage by the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, and the Ohio blower exhibit preaching the gospel of fresh air with its Swartwout ventilators and appliances.

A large part of one side of the hall was taken up with an ex-

tensive exhibit by the Haralson Sales Co. of Birmingham, showing a line of gauges, thermometers, motors, pumps and other appliances. James D. Haralson, apologizing to one of the waiting superintendents who had to exercise patience in getting to the exhibit, said: "This has so far exceeded our expectations in the way of a convention that we have determined to add another booth next year to care for our friends in an adequate manner." This sentiment was echoed around the hall. M. N. Haralson and several assistants were present at the exhibit.

On the other side of the hall was the Fairbanks exhibit of cottonseed weighing outfits, scales, trucks and similar appliances. Nearby the Fairbanks-Morse Company had a big type "Y" engine, a large motor and several pumps on display.

A booth that attracted considerable attention was that of the Butters-Camp Company, where the automatic saw-sharpening machine made by this company was being demonstrated. The extra pressure brought to bear upon the linter departments of the mills recently has brought the automatic sharpener of linter saws into unusual prominence.

Before the stage the Graton & Knight display of belts and leathers was shown. The stage was occupied by the demonstration of the Morse Chain Co.'s rocket joint chain and by a large display of rubber belting, hose, etc., of the Goodyear people.

The Goodrich mechanical specialties were handled at the show by J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., which also had the Belmont packing lines. Steve Noble, well known to the Southern trade by reason of his six years in the territory with packing concerns, has recently taken an interest in the Tull company, and was in charge of the booth.

Not the least attractive of the booths was the United States Ball Bearing Manufacturing Co.'s location, where, under a large revolving globe, the various ball bearings made by this company for the Rolls-Royce and Le Rhone airplane motors were displayed. M. G. White, an inspector for the allied governments, was in charge, and told of the progress made by our American manufacturers along lines that before the war were dominated by German and other foreign concerns.

The meeting of the Oil Mill Superintendents Exhibitors' Association, which brought the three days' events to a close on Friday, was attended by a most enthusiastic set of exhibitors. The re-election of the present officers was made unanimous. They are W. H. Camp, president; L. J. Leary, vice-president; S. A. Pardee, secretary and treasurer, all of Atlanta.

The one outstanding social event of the convention was the entertainment given by the exhibitors to the visiting delegates in the roof garden of the Hotel Ansley on Thursday evening.

The place of meeting for next year was left to a special committee which is yet to be appointed.

Nash County, North Carolina, to Vote on \$400,000 Bond Issue for Roads and Courthouse.

Rocky Mount, N. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The county commissioners of Nash county yesterday announced that the people of this county will be given an opportunity on July 12 to vote for or against a \$400,000 bond issue for constructing a modern cement highway from Rocky Mount to Nashville, the county-seat, a distance of eight miles, and erecting a new courthouse.

At present there are no cement roads in Eastern North Carolina, and the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce is fathoming the bond issue in the hope that its passage will mark the beginning of a network of hard-surface roads covering this section of the State.

The road in question is a part of the Coast to Capital Highway, recently approved by the State Highway Commission. This highway extends from Columbia, Tyrrell county, to Raleigh, the capital of the State. At Raleigh it connects with a trunk line highway leading to the western part of the State.

Southern Firm Gets \$125,000 Contract for San Domingo Sugar Mill.

William J. Oliver Manufacturing Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., has received contract for constructing 100-ton sugar mill for a San Domingo Sugar Co. at a cost of approximately \$125,000. Work will begin in about 30 days. The mill will be constructed and assembled at Knoxville.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

The Cotton Question from the Grower's Standpoint.

W. B. YEARY, Cotton Specialist.

When I receive the MANUFACTURERS RECORD I find a quiet time, divorce my mind from other things, and sit down peacefully to read and digest the valuable thoughts contained therein, editorially and by its able contributors.

While for the last 20 years I have lived on the farm, previous to that I was engaged in mercantile and banking in a small country town. I have owned farming lands and my success in business depended upon the success of the farmer. Unlike many, I learned that the farmer's success depended upon the price he received for his products, which were mainly cotton.

This has directed my efforts to the study of our system of pricing and how the price can be made remunerative and more stable. Having given this phase of cotton my best thoughts, naturally I am interested in your editorials and the letters from others on this subject, such as those of W. W. Morrison of New Orleans, E. W. Dabbs of Mayesville, S. C., and others with whom I am personally acquainted and know that their interest in cotton is sincere.

I find the great stumbling block in the way of the South having a voice in the price of cotton is the fact that so few understand how the price is made and how it can be controlled by the South or by the producers.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the less the producers know about how the price is made, or the grade or value of their product, the more easily they can be fleeced by the dealer in both spots and futures. This is fundamental with any product. Keeping these things mystified prevents organization and the adoption of methods to control the price. Those interested in perpetuating this ignorance and preventing control and stability of prices give out the argument that the deals or bets on the board are entirely controlled by the supply and demand of cotton or the conditions which are likely to increase or decrease the supply and demand.

While these have their influence and are factors which must be considered, the condition and action of the producers overshadow these factors and destroy them as factors, as has been frequently proven in the past, although the effects have been purposely left out of the causes given for advances or declines in price and some phase of supply and demand substituted as the cause. One can readily see that if when the farmers are organized to control the price, and the price advances, if credit for the advance is given as the effect of the organization it would encourage organization until the price would become so stable much of the attractiveness of dealing in futures would be lost, the mystery of values would vanish, and with it the profitable fleecing of the producers would be reduced to the minimum. Hence we must not expect those opposing us to give us credit for advancing or stabilizing the price.

If the friendly press of the South does not give the people credit for the good results they achieve, and dig it up for themselves or secure someone to do so, the people will never know the result of their efforts—will never be encouraged to move forward in the control of their business. This has been demonstrated several times in the past.

Many years prior to 1903 the average price for the cotton crops were from 4.9 cents to 9.3 cents. Up to 1903 there had been no effort to advance or control the price—to "bull the market," as the expression goes. During that year Dan Sully decided to "bull the market." He bought cotton and held it for higher prices. While he did not buy any more cotton than is produced in three or four ordinary counties, his act of controlling a part of the crop induced speculators to the bull side, which advanced the price \$50 per bale for a time, making the entire crop average \$20 per bale more than any crop had sold for in 12 or 15 years. The organized farmers and business men of the South affected the price \$15 to \$20 per bale for the crops of 1905, 1906 and 1907 by holding back and marketing slowly. Scales, Brown, Haynes and others in 1909-10 acted on a similar plan as Sully and caused those two crops to bring \$25 per bale more than they would have brought without their effort. In 1912-13 a farmers' organization taking cotton off the market for 15 cents increased these crops about \$20 per bale.

The action of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in making

money available to finance cotton in 1915 and establishing the Reserve banking system in time for the 1916 crop prevented bear raids and were powerful bullish factors which added millions to these crops. The 1917-18 crops have been controlled by the producers themselves by being officially organized by the State Department of Agriculture of the cotton-producing States and the organized farmers. Experts and spinners admit that they have caused these two crops to bring at least \$50 per bale more than they would have brought without the organization.

By referring to the Government reports one will see the crops other than these, or when no effort of control of cotton and prices were made, the price dropped back to or near the pre-Sully period.

While Mr. Sully was at work the Associated Press gave out what he was doing and how it affected the price, but it was seen by the dealers to be a mistake insofar as the safety of their business was concerned. Since then not one word of credit has been given to any of the individuals or organizations for their effect on the price, though individuals who are experts do not hesitate to give credit where it belongs.

I had a letter from a future dealer in New York a few weeks ago inquiring if the farmers were going to continue to hold their cotton for 35 cents, stating he had a \$50,000 loss by the manipulated slump in price, but was not uneasy if the farmers continued to hold, showing he knew that controlling cotton would control speculation and the price.

Judge W. F. Ramsey, chairman of the Reserve Bank at Dallas, Tex., made the statement a few weeks ago in a public address that "if the farmers were not holding firmly there is no telling how low the price would be, that it would take a yard-stick to measure how low." Bankers and cotton buyers all over the South admit the South would have been bankrupt but for the official organization of the farmers of the South, still no credit is given it in the market reports.

This action of suppression emphasizes the necessity of individuals and the press giving public utterances of the good effect of organizing and controlling the price. The farmers and country people generally need encouragement. Publicity is of vital importance in an undertaking of such importance, and I know no better source to start such publicity than the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. It seems to be fearless and not tied to gamblers in cotton. The enclosed chart and leaflet may be of interest to you.

Desires Industry Employing Female Help.

C. J. EDWARDS, Editor The Abbeville Meridional, Abbeville, La.

Now that this cruel war has happily ended and it is predicted that this country is about to enter upon an era of great industrial development and prosperity, I am anxiously awaiting some sign of promise for this immediate vicinity.

Abbeville is a thriving town of some 3500 people, and numbers a large idle female population. This idleness is from necessity, rather than choice, and if you can suggest some small industry which could afford employment with reasonable remuneration to these people, I would be tempted to make an effort to secure such an enterprise.

We have both rail and water transportation, mild climate, cheap rents, good schools and low living costs. With your suggestion I would appreciate name and location of similar successful industries now in operation.

Wants Equipment for Canning Factory.

F. VERNON ALER, Martinsburg, W. Va.

I am interested in the establishment here of a canning factory and would like to get in touch with the manufacturers of equipment, cans, labels, etc.; in fact, everything pertaining to the business. I am interested in the orchard business and shall expand in this line with a view of installing a small canning plant to start. You know how, and the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is the happy connecting medium between seller and buyer, so that I will expect after your next issue all the necessary ammunition.

RAILROADS

Atlantic Coast Line Partly Completes Extension.

In the annual report of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. for the year 1918, just published, it is stated that construction of the extension from Sebring, Fla., the southern terminus of the Haines City Branch, was continued for account of the company by the Federal management. The objective of this extension is Immokalee, Fla., 81 miles south of Sebring. It was completed for a distance of 44 miles to Harrisburg, Fla., together with a branch from Harrisburg to Moore Haven, about 15½ miles, the latter point being on Lake Okeechobee. The combined length of this main extension and its branch is 59.7 miles, all of which was placed in operation. Owing to the necessity for retrenchment in capital expenditures, it was decided to complete the main extension from Harrisburg to Goodno, immediately beyond the southern bank of the Caloosahatchie River, slightly more than 10½ miles, and to temporarily suspend construction of the remainder of the line to Immokalee.

Continuing, the report says: "Expenditures for certain equipment ordered prior to Federal control and equipment allotted to your company by the Railroad Administration necessitates the issuance in the near future \$3,923,000 equipment trust notes, series C, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum, maturing in semi-annual installments, the last of which will be due fifteen years from date of notes. These notes will be secured by a lien on the following equipment: Twenty United States standard light Pacific locomotives, 10 Mikado locomotives, 5 United States standard switch locomotives, 950 United States standard box cars, 300 United States standard gondola cars. The aggregate cost of said equipment is estimated at \$5,231,635.

"On December 31, 1918, all equipment trust bonds heretofore issued had been retired except \$750,000 of Series B. * * *

"The most serious problem which has been forced upon the railroads during Federal control has been the enormous increase in the cost of living and in wages caused by the requirements of urgent and unlimited production of war necessities and by the elimination at the same time from industry and food production of not less than 5,000,000 young and vigorous men called into active service in our own and foreign armies.

"If these increases are to be permanent, railroad freight and passenger rates must again be raised to yield a fair net return upon capital invested and to furnish a basis for necessary railroad credit to make possible improved facilities and extensions required in Atlantic Coast line developing territory.

"The comparison for the years 1917 and 1918 of the total number of employees in the service of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and of their compensation, eliminating from 1917 all officers and employees eliminated by the Federal Administration in 1918, shows as follows: 1917, 18,674 employees, \$16,019,027 payrolls; 1918, 20,135 employees, \$26,428,006 payrolls. An increase in number of employees of 7.82 per cent. in payrolls of 64.98 per cent., and in tons moved of 7.61 per cent. with an actual decrease in total train miles."

The income statement shows gross corporate income of \$14,069,144.04; net corporate income, \$7,284,832.06. It is observed that these figures are conservative approximates owing to the limited time for the accountants to check up all inter-related items as to the company and the Federal control.

The report is signed by Chairman H. Walters and President J. R. Kenly.

Texas Line to Be Developed.

The Artesian Belt Railway, according to a report from San Antonio, Tex., was sold last week at auction by the receiver, W. W. King, for \$150,000, to Harry Landa, J. E. Jarrett and W. R. Wiseman of the Commonwealth Bank & Trust Co. of that city, and Mr. Landa is reported saying that it will be developed into one of the best roads in Texas; an extension is in contemplation. The line is 42 miles long, connecting Maedona, Kirk and Christian, Tex.

New Construction by the Santa Fe System—Comment on Federal Control.

The annual report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co. announces the completion of the extension of the South Plains and Santa Fe Railway from Lubbock southwest to Seagraves, Texas, about 64 miles, also the completion of the North Texas and Santa Fe Railway from Shattuck, Okla., about 30 miles westward into Texas, the terminus now being Darrouzett, although the ultimate objective is Spearman, Texas, about 85 miles from Shattuck. Construction ceased at Darrouzett by order of the Railroad Administration. Concerning the Osage County and Santa Fe Railway, planned to be built from Owen, Okla., to a connection with the Eastern Oklahoma Division of the main line between Remington and Fairfax, Okla., about 62 miles, it is stated that no important progress was made during the year.

A summary of the operating results for 1918 is as follows: Operating revenues, \$187,658,222.95; operating expenses, \$137,793,059.42; net operating revenues, \$51,865,163.53; railway operating income, after deduction of taxes, etc., \$44,024,928.07; railway operating income as defined in Federal Control Act, \$44,206,338.62. Gross corporate income was \$47,196,262.50; net corporate income, \$28,348,432.89. Surplus for the year, \$8,760,582.51.

Your directors call attention to these possible differences of opinion which may result in future contention and litigation:

"Among these is the allocation to this company over its protest of a number of cars which we have objected to receiving or to paying for out of our corporate funds.

"And the question of maintenance: The contract provides that the property shall be returned in substantially as good condition as when taken over, and it is not impossible that this stipulation may be fulfilled, but during the first year of Federal control it was not possible for the Government to furnish the amount of either labor or material used in previous years. Thanks to the excellent condition of the property when taken over, such deterioration as has occurred is not yet serious, but will become increasingly so as time goes on unless checked by large expenditure."

To Connect "Eastern Shore" and Baltimore.

Plans for the construction of a fast electric railway from Salisbury, Md., to Tolchester Beach, Md., about 75 miles, are reported contemplated by manufacturers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which is that part of the State lying east of Chesapeake Bay. The idea is outlined in a letter from H. H. Messenger of Federalsburg, Md., to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore. The aim of the parties interested is to make closer passenger and freight connections between the Eastern Shore and Baltimore than now exist. From Tolchester to Bay Shore Park, near the city, a fast ferry service could be operated, and from the Park to Baltimore the existing lines of the United Railways & Electric Co. could be used. The route suggested for the new railway is from Salisbury via Sharpstown, Federalsburg, Denton, Ridgely, Price, Church Hill and Chestertown. There are practically no engineering difficulties excepting three bridges, which need not be expensive. Quicker transportation between Baltimore and the Eastern Shore has been the desire of a considerable portion of the population of Maryland for several years; at present many residents of the Eastern Shore can reach Philadelphia in less time by rail than they can get to Baltimore by the present rail and steamboat connections.

Large Decrease in Net Railroad Income.

It is announced that the net income of the Norfolk & Western Railway during the first four months of this year has shown an average decrease of 54 per cent. as compared with the same months of last year, the net for the period being only \$1,264,618.93 as compared with \$2,762,747.78 in the same period in 1918. During April the decrease was 65 per cent. as compared with the same month a year ago. The proportion of operating expenses to operating revenues was over 81½ per cent in April as against 62½ per cent. in April, 1918.

Results to Railroad Equipment Under Government Control.

President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway said something in the annual report about possible litigation upon the return of the railroads to their owners.

"No reflection was intended either on the Railroad Administration or on its probable program," explained Mr. Ripley to a representative of Dow, Jones & Co. "It may be possible for us to arrange our affairs with the Government without litigation. That will be difficult, however.

"If we assume that President Wilson's recommendation is carried out, the railroads will have been at the time of their surrender in public hands two years, during which period they have got jammed up more or less. The sorest spot is the equipment, which has been made a composite item for all the roads.

"Santa Fe has as many cars as it ever had, but they are not the same cars we bought and paid for. Coming home from New York I saw more Santa Fe box cars between Harper's Ferry and Washington than I would be likely to see in twice that distance anywhere on our own road. We ship out a great deal more than we ship in, and our cars stay East instead of being loaded back, as formerly."

Mr. Ripley was not objecting to the car pooling principle, but to its actual effect in present practice upon the operations of the Atchison. Eastern cars left with the Atchison in substitution for its own do not begin to be in as good order, consequently the Atchison has to do a lot of extra repairing or sacrifice service.

Foundations of Solution for the Railroad Problem.

Washington, June 2—[Special.]—Senator Cummins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate and who will have charge of the bill providing for the operation of the railroads after they are returned to their owners, announces that the cardinal principles on which the solution of the railroad problem must be based are: Consolidation of railways into 18 or 20 systems under the initiative and direction of the Government, not regional systems, but systems which preserve competition; Government guarantee of a return on the invested capital, not to favor capital, but because now the return is practically guaranteed without securing the low rate of return which a direct Government undertaking should command; operation by private corporations rather than by the Government.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, on the other hand, has prepared an elaborate brief to show that the Government should not guarantee dividends.

\$8,000,000 New Financing for Central of Georgia.

The Central of Georgia Railroad has sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York \$8,000,000 of ten-year 6 per cent. collateral trust bonds which, it is stated, will be offered to investors at 99. The proceeds of the sale will be used to pay off temporary loans made for capital purposes and also to pay for similar expenditures in prospect. This is the first bond issue of the road since 1907, excepting a small issue of equipment certificates in 1916. The bonds will be secured by a deposit of \$11,000,000 of 6 per cent. 40-year refunding and general mortgage bonds, Series A, issued under a new mortgage dated April 1, 1919, which is a substitute for the general mortgage dated in 1912, under which no bonds had been sold. This new financing, it is said, will leave the company with only bonded debt, none of which will mature in less than 10 years. An aggregate of \$60,000,000 of bonds may be issued under the new mortgage in series from time to time as required.

Approved the Warfield Plan.

The Georgia Bankers' Association, in convention at Savannah, Ga., last week unanimously endorsed the plan of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, known as the Warfield Plan, for the return and regulation of the railroads, and went on record as unalterably opposed to Government ownership as well as to methods that have been proposed for the railroads' return, which involve new companies, years of valuation and serious legal complications.

Electric Railways' Commission Created.

Announcement is made at Washington of the appointment by President Wilson of a Federal Electric Railways Commission to investigate and make recommendations to solve street-railway problems caused in various cities of the entire country by the greatly increased costs of conducting business. The commission is composed as follows: Edwin F. Sweet, assistant Secretary of Commerce; Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; Louis B. Wehle, general counsel, Finance Corporation; Charles E. Elmquist, president National Association of Street Railway and Utilities Commissioners; Charles W. Beal, of the Investment Bankers' Association; Philip H. Gadsden, American Electric Railway Association, and William D. Mahon, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. A representative of the American Cities' League of Mayors was also named, but his acceptance has not been formally received. Mr. Elmquist was elected chairman and Mr. Sweet vice-chairman of the commission.

The commission is not authorized to settle differences in any cities or elsewhere; its duty will be to investigate, report and recommend concerning the street-railway business generally, with the idea of eliminating the difficulties existing. There will not be any interference with either State or municipal authorities whose duties include regulation of street railways. Furthermore, the members of the commission are to serve without pay.

Save Operating Expense by Full Loading.

B. L. Winchell, Regional Director of the Southern Region, United States Railroad Administration, Atlanta, Ga., has addressed a circular letter to railroads and terminals in this region, saying: "While the supply of freight cars is, generally speaking, plentiful, there is now more than ever the necessity of working for economical operation, and if intensive loading, consonant with the safe transportation of the freight itself, can be held up to old war standards, a great deal will have been gained in the aggregate in the saving of operating expenses . . . Our experience is that shippers and consignees generally are willing to co-operate, as far as their own situation will permit, if they are properly approached and made to understand conditions."

Small Railroad to Be Sold.

The Elkin & Alleghany Railway property is to be sold at Elkin, N. C., at 1 P. M. June 29, G. B. Penney being appointed by the court to conduct the sale. The line is 16 miles long from Elkin to Veneer, N. C., but an extension of 87 miles has long been contemplated.

Will Again Be Put Up for Sale.

The Georgia Const & Piedmont Railroad, which was offered for sale May 6 at Brunswick, Ga., without result, no bidder appearing, is to be again offered on July 1, the first Tuesday in the month, the upset price being \$600,000.

Another Alabama County Inaugurates Co-operative Hog Shipments.

Auburn, Ala., May 31—[Special.]—The first car of hogs shipped co-operatively went out from Limestone county last week. Adjacent counties have been successful in marketing their products in this manner, and recently Fred Stewart, farm demonstration agent at Athens, arranged for a shipment from Limestone which proved successful in every way. M. H. Pearson, assistant marketing specialist of the Alabama Extension Service from Auburn, graded the hogs, and two cars were consigned to Louisville, Ky. The hogs were declared to be some of the best ever raised in Alabama, but few light ones in the shipment, and at present price good results from the sale are anticipated.

There has recently been completed at Lynchburg, Va., at a cost of \$131,000, a fine Y. M. C. A. building. Stanhope S. Johnson of Lynchburg designed the structure, and W. K. Barger of Lynchburg was the general contractor.

Good Roads and Streets

ONE HUNDRED MILLION FOR ROAD BUILDING

Great Activity in Highway Construction in Southwest.

By C. E. COLLINS, Field Secretary Southern Land Association, Memphis, Tenn.

Construction of hard-surfaced highways is being undertaken on a very large scale in and near the alluvial region of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and plans are maturing for the beginning of other permanent roads that will contribute materially in making the "alluvial empire" one of the premier highway sections of the South.

It is estimated that road work now in progress or soon to be undertaken will cost from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000. No less than 450 miles of hard-surfaced highways will be completed and opened to traffic before the end of the year.

Arkansas and Mississippi seem to be running neck and neck in the race for improved roads, but Mississippi apparently is doing more work that is of a permanent character.

It is estimated that various Mississippi counties since the beginning of the year have authorized the expenditure of \$6,000,000 for road construction. Washington county is the leader in the Delta section, having \$2,000,000 with which to work.

Probably no single county in the whole South has undertaken more road work for the immediate future than Crittenden county, Arkansas, which may be described as the neck of the funnel to the free wagonways of the Harahan bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis. An enormous amount of motor and wagon traffic will pass through Crittenden county when Eastern Arkansas highway programs are completed. It was as important for that whole section as it was for Crittenden county that the Crittenden roads be good ones, and Crittenden's road boosters were not slow in providing a fund of \$6,000,000 to handle the immediate projects.

Adjoining counties are preparing to hook up their systems with the permanent roads through Crittenden. St. Francis county has graded many miles, has surfaced 8 to 12 miles with gravel and is planning to improve many more miles in one way or another. The St. Francis Good Roads Association is on the job to see that the money is expended prudently.

Craighead, Lee and Poinsett counties have a tri-county organization for road betterment. White county has let contracts for \$400,000 worth of improvements, while Blytheville will be the center of 100 miles of road improvement in Mississippi county. Benton county will increase her system of improved highways more than 35 per cent., adding 60 miles of hard-surfaced roads. Sixty miles of gravel roads are provided for in Montgomery county, and legislation has been completed for big improvements in Van Buren, Stone and Searcy counties.

Work on roads out of Little Rock will cost, it is estimated, \$1,500,000.

Conway county will build 144 miles of asphalt roads in the next two years, and contracts have been let for 21 miles of road in Prairie and Woodruff counties at a cost of \$400,000.

Road construction in the State of Mississippi is booming, and it is almost as generally of a permanent nature as it is extensive. Coahoma county already has a fine system of gravel roads, and will add 23 miles of concrete. Tunica, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Sunflower and other counties in the alluvial belt are working on projects that will cost each from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Leflore county will spend nearly \$250,000 graveling 116 miles of her highways. The Washington County Highway Commission is ready to start 39 miles of concrete roads in the Greenville vicinity. Quitman county has marketed \$525,000 in bonds for road building this year. Adams and Franklin counties have big projects ahead, and Tate county has voted \$300,000 for construction of 100 miles of gravel roads. There is a project for connecting two of the State's industrial institutes—the Mississippi Industrial Institute of Columbus and the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College of Starkville—and the money is practically available.

The official route of the Jefferson Davis Highway through a section of the State has been selected. Starting at Memphis, it will pass through the counties of De Soto, Marshall, Lafayette, Yalobusha, Grenada, Montgomery, Carroll, Holmes, Yazoo, Madison and Hinds. The route is 200 miles, and has been worked, but not completed in places. Statistics given out recently show that

181 miles of grading has been finished, 11 miles are under contract, 55 miles graded and completed, 30 miles of grading contracted for or provided for by funds, \$500,000 in money spent and \$201,000 in money for contracts or available for early contracts.

Louisiana also is providing for better roads at a rapid rate. Through a bond issue the Louisiana link of the Jefferson Davis Highway will be completed by building the Hammond-New Orleans Highway.

The work that has been mentioned by no means is all that will be done this year in the four alluvial land States. In fact, it represents but a small portion of the undertakings.

There are hundreds of others, many of them big, either under way or pending, and they are all of moment in the Mississippi Valley. To these may be added the hundreds of community, town and township projects ranging from the work a single farmer or planter is doing along his own lands to activities that mean several miles of first-class lateral or feeder roads. This sort of work, to many of the districts, is a forerunner of big future development.

More than ordinary interest is attached to improvements that are being made in Eastern Louisiana and Arkansas and Western Tennessee and Mississippi because better roads will be big factors in further development of alluvial or once overflowed lands which these four States are reclaiming.

Southern Asphalt Association Organized.

The Southern Asphalt Association, which was recently organized, opened its headquarters in Atlanta on June 1, with offices in the Healey Building. This association is composed of leading contractors in the South engaged in making asphalt pavements, and it was formed for the purpose of supplying correct and reliable information to public officials and taxpayers concerning the utility and advantages of asphalt for street and road purposes. Every assistance will be provided by which public officials may obtain any information they desire pertaining to the use of asphalt as applied to the building of streets and roads. The association will advocate the adoption and use of standard and proved types of pavement. Special information will be compiled, if desired, concerning the service asphalt pavements have rendered in other cities where similar traffic and climatic conditions prevail. No endeavor will be made to secure favorable consideration for any particular type of pavement or kind of asphalt, except in so far as to recommend against experimental or cheap pavements which have failed to give satisfaction after having been thoroughly tried. Officials will be informed of the advisability of securing expert supervision of pavement construction by independent laboratories. If desired, names of reputable firms qualified to render such service will be gladly furnished. The association will ardently support every movement for the improvement of construction methods, as it is realized that the welfare of the asphalt pavement requires that every precaution be observed to insure the utmost value in the pavement. The association will also endeavor to find employment for skilled and experienced workmen, so that its members may have the advantage of their services.

Besides furnishing information to cities contemplating the construction of new pavements, the association will interest itself in advising municipalities and other public bodies as to the best way to maintain their pavements in good condition, and the cheapest and best methods for making repairs to pavements that have been cut open to take care of underground structures.

The general manager of the association is J. M. Woodruff, who was for years active in road-building work in the South and was recently connected with the Standard Asphalt & Refining Co. of Chicago as manager of its advertising and paving department.

The officers of the association are: President, Walter Ely, president of the Ely Construction Co., Augusta, Ga., and vice-president, W. R. Mayrant, general manager of Simons-Mayrant Company, Charleston, S. C. The board of directors is composed of the president and vice-president and R. M. Hudson, president of the R. M. Hudson Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Fred L. Connor, president Murray Construction Co., Knoxville, Tenn., and W. R. Dunn of the Dunn Construction Co., Birmingham, Ala.

The need of an association of this kind has been felt for a long time in the South. Heretofore there was no common meeting-ground or avenue of co-operation whereby those engaged in asphalt paving work could discuss problems of vital interest to the members, and especially to those communities that were considering the use of this type of pavement. The lack of this co-operation reacted not only upon the competent asphalt paving con-

tractors, but it also enabled irresponsible contractors to secure work, which, failing to stand up, gave public officials wrongful impressions of the possibilities of roads constructed with asphaltic materials. The contractors organizing the Southern Asphalt Association are those who are desirous of building these types of pavements in the most efficient way possible, and they felt by getting together and creating an association of this kind it would prove not only of benefit to them, but would give confidence to public officials in their plans to build asphalt roads and streets.

Arkansas Counties Active in Road Building.

The various counties in Arkansas are showing the greatest activity in the history of that State in highway improvement. Indicative of this activity are the facts contained in the following letter received by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from William J. Parkes, manager of the Parkes Engineering Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., which tells of new highways under construction or being planned in Conway, Grant and Calhoun counties:

"There have been five road districts organized in Conway, as follows:

"Number 1. To construct 33 miles of bituminous macadam road from Morrillton northeast through Center Ridge. This work has been let to W. P. McGeorge & Company, and construction is now under way. The estimated cost is \$360,000.

"Number 3. To construct 18 miles of bituminous macadam road in that part of the county south of the Arkansas River, estimated cost \$181,973.70.

"Number 4. To construct approximately 40 miles of road from Morrillton north and northwest. Plans and specifications not completed. Material not determined, but probably bituminous macadam.

"Number 5. To construct approximately 25 miles northeast from Plumerville. The same stage of proceeding as No. 4.

"We are engineers for the above four districts. In addition, there is one other district, for which we are not engineers. This is No. 2, which will construct approximately 25 miles of road east and west through Morrillton and Plumerville.

"Grant Count has organized the following districts:

"Number 2. To construct 14 miles of gravel road from Sheridan south through Erin. Estimated cost is \$90,000. This contract has been let to R. O. Guinn, and construction is now under way.

"Number 5. To construct 18 miles of gravel road from Sheridan northwest toward Benton. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

"We are engineers for the above districts. In addition, there have been organized two other districts, for which we are not engineers, No. 3, to construct about 12 miles of gravel road from the Cross Roads School house through Ain, and District No. 4, to construct approximately 20 miles northeast from Sheridan on the Little Rock Road.

"Two other districts, No. 6, to construct about 20 miles of road between Poyen and Leola, and No. 7, to construct about 18 miles of gravel road between Sheridan and Leola, are now in the process of formation and will very probably be organized shortly.

"There have been two road-improvement districts organized in Calhoun County, No. 2, to construct 60 miles of gravel road radiating out of Hampton, in the southern half of the county, for which surveys are now being made. We are engineers for this district. There has also been organized another district, for which we are not engineers. This is No. 1, to build approximately 90 miles of gravel road in the north half of the county."

For Permanent Highway from Wilmington to Asheville, N. C.

At the recent meeting of the Charlotte-Wilmington Highway Association, held at Monroe, N. C., resolutions were adopted requesting the State Highway Commission to make an immediate survey of this highway, so that information could be furnished the commissioners of the counties through which the highway passes to enable them to plan their work for carrying on construction. The commissioners of these counties were urged to begin at once gathering necessary data, laying out and grading the proposed highway. This highway will be approximately 350 miles in length and 40 feet wide. It will run from Wilmington via Charlotte to Asheville, and will be built of hard-surfaced materials. Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick of Charlotte is president of the association, and W. C. Wilkinson of Charlotte, secretary.

Florida Planning Big Program of Road Building.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 2—[Special.]—With a present total of 4721 miles of improved highways, Florida is preparing to add to its road system through the operation of a well-planned program which the State Road Department will start as quickly as State and Federal funds are available. The recent act of the Legislature abolishing the convict lease system and converting convicts to the use of the road department for highway construction and maintenance will be a big factor in helping this development. In addition, the recent assignment of 84 army motor trucks to the road department will add considerable needed equipment and will place the department in a position to carry out the work as planned.

Probably the first operation of considerable size will be on the main trunk highway connecting Jacksonville and Pensacola, the road department having mapped out a plan whereby, through work centered at different points along the route, the construction can be carried on rapidly.

By keeping a careful record of all roads improved by the department during recent years it has been announced that a total mileage of 4721 of improved highways is now existant in Florida. This mileage is exclusive of street paving in municipalities.

Of this total, marl or sand-clay is the material of construction in the majority of instances. Shell takes precedence in other materials used. The brick mileage in the State totals 463, while there are 444 miles of asphalt. There are only eight miles of concrete roads in the State, Duval county furnishing six of these. The other two are in Volusia county.

In the sand-clay column Jackson county leads with 752 miles. Duval leads the State in brick roads with 80 miles, and its mileage of shell roads, 114, is nearly twice that of Brevard and Hillsborough, the next largest, combined.

Polk county leads in asphalt roads, having 287 miles.

The only improved roads in 21 of the 54 counties of the State are sand-clay. These are Baker, Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, Escambia, Gadsden, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Suwannee, Walton and Washington.

Flagler county has 18 miles of brick highway, this constituting the entire mileage of improved roads in that county. The only material used on Franklin county's 11 miles of improved roads is shell. Monroe county has only four miles of improved roads, and these are of plain macadam. All of Polk's improved roads are of asphalt. The 46 miles of improved roads in St. John's county are of brick. Wakulla county has six miles of plain macadam roads. Dade county has 235 miles of plain macadam roads.

With the Federal aid funds and what the State is expected to appropriate to match the Government money there will be over \$8,000,000 available for road construction in Florida. Considerable of this money will be used in matching county appropriations or other funds for roads of temporary construction to provide brick, asphalt or concrete.

Dallas County, Texas, Votes \$6,500,000 for Good Roads.

Returns from the bond election on May 24 in Dallas county, as officially announced by the county commissioners, show that the \$6,500,000 good roads bond issue carried by 5628 to 2210. County commissioners and the advisory board, appointed to supervise the expenditure of the funds, have been called to meet the latter part of June, at which time it will be determined the amount of bonds to be offered for sale, the roads to be improved, etc.

The Dallas county issue was the largest good roads bond issue ever placed before the people of any county in the State of Texas, and the fact that it carried by so large a margin has influenced to a large extent the interest in the State's \$75,000,000 highway bond issue to be voted on November 4. It is believed the initial issue of the \$6,500,000 Dallas county bonds will be approximately \$1,500,000.

Union County Will Offer Only \$475,000 Worth of Bonds.

Union, S. C., May 30—[Special.]—Union county will be able to offer for sale only \$475,000 worth of bonds voted for building permanent highways, because the State Constitution provides

that no township or county can vote bonds or other indebtedness in excess of 8 per cent. of the assessed valuation of property.

Last Friday morning a very important meeting of all the township highway commissioners was held in this city, when the bonding company which had been making an investigation reported the results of their examination into the assessed valuation of the property in the various townships.

According to this report, Jonesville township, instead of issuing \$150,000 worth of bonds as was voted, can, on account of the assessed valuation of property, issue only \$65,000 worth; Pinckney township, only \$80,000; Santuck, \$60,000; Fishdam (Carlisle), \$35,000; Goshen Hill, \$20,000; Cross Keys, \$20,000; Bogansville, \$70,000. On account of the large amount of assessed property in Union township, the total amount voted, \$125,000, can be sold, which gives the county as a whole \$475,000.

After discussing the matter the meeting adjourned, the commissioners present returning to their homes to have a meeting of their respective township commissions and consider and decide when the work of building improved highways shall be commenced with the amount of bonds that will be available. The sentiment seems to be that the best thing to do is to make a start, for it will enable many miles of road to be constructed, particularly as many of the townships will probably receive considerable aid from the Federal Government.

Bond Issue Will Not Increase Tax Rate.

San Antonio, Tex., May 28—[Special.]—One million dollars of the Bexar county bond issue to be voted on May 31 will be used for the building of roads designated by the State Highway Commission as postroads. In addition, \$1,000,000 will be obtained from Federal and State funds appropriated to aid the county public highway development, giving a total of \$2,000,000 for designated highways in Bexar county and \$500,000 for roads not officially designated.

Inasmuch as Bexar county is now the banner county of the State for good roads, it is believed that this latter amount is sufficient to build a perfect network of hard-surface roads throughout the county.

A statement issued by the County Commissioners' Court points out that no increase in tax rates will result from the passing of the bond issue. The statement follows: "An issue of \$1,500,000 30-year road bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, will require the sum of \$125,000 per annum to meet the interest and sinking fund. An assessed valuation of \$125,000,000 at the rate of 10 cents on each \$100 valuation will yield the amount of interest and sinking fund above required.

"The road and bridge tax levied is 15 cents on a valuation of \$125,000,000. This tax will yield \$187,500. After deducting \$125,000 to take care of interest and sinking fund, there is left a balance of \$62,500 per annum to take care of roads not included in the bond issue, which will be ample.

"By utilizing the road funds in this manner it will not be necessary to raise the tax rate to take care of the contemplated bond issue.

"We now receive as our proportion of the automobile moneys between \$75,000 and \$80,000 per annum, which will be adequate to take care of the maintenance of roads constructed out of the bond issue."

Prospectus Issued for Southeastern Good Roads Show.

A complete prospectus of the Southeastern Good Roads Show and Agricultural Implement and Tractor Exposition, to be held in Greenville, S. C., July 14-19, is now being sent out. This prospectus gives full information about the plans for the exposition, showing the layout of the different exhibit floors and other details desired by those who may be contemplating an exhibit. As the exposition, in connection with various meetings that will be held during the week, will be devoted primarily to North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and in view of the tremendous interest being shown in highway improvement in these States, it is anticipated that an unusually large attendance will be present at the meetings and the exposition.

Copies of the prospectus, together with other information desired, can be obtained from F. M. Burnett, general manager, Greenville, S. C.

Ruby Cotton Mills.

An equipment of 6000 spindles for manufacturing combed hosiery yarn has been decided upon for the Ruby Cotton Mills of Gastonia, N. C., recently mentioned as incorporated with \$300,000 capital. Organization has been effected with these officers: President, W. G. H. Adams; vice-president, J. W. Carroll; secretary-treasurer, George P. Spencer.

Textile Mill Notes.

A. Q. Kale, High Point, N. C., contemplates building a cotton mill.

W. A. Mauney and D. A. Rudasill, Cherryville, N. C., contemplates building a cotton mill.

C. B. Armstrong, Gastonia, N. C., will build a 6000-spindle mill to spin No. 26 hosiery yarn.

Hugh W. White and associates have chartered the White Hall (Ga.) Yarn Mills with \$100,000 capital.

O. A. Knox and associates have incorporated the Knox Hosiery Mills, Cleveland, Tenn., with \$40,000 capital.

M. E. Beyer and associates have incorporated the Etowah (Tenn.) Textile Mills with \$150,000 capital.

R. W. Bailey and associates have incorporated the Star Knitting Co., Memphis, Tenn., with \$50,000 capital.

The Convict Bureau of Alabama will install 118 automatic looms in the prison cotton mill at Speigner, Ala.

Forty new wide looms will be installed in an addition to be built by the Park Woolen Mills of Rossville, Ga.

An increase of capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000 has been decided upon for the Liberty Hosiery Co., Rock Hill, S. C.

The Sunshine Hosiery Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn., has purchased an additional building and will equip it with machinery to double present capacity.

The erection of a mill for spinning asbestos yarn is contemplated by M. Truesdell of the General Asbestos & Rubber Co., Charlotte, N. C., so it is reported.

Contract has been awarded to C. A. Mauney for the erection of an additional mill building for the Howell Manufacturing Co., Cherryville, N. C., this corporation having decided to double its plant.

A bleachery will be built by the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills, and this company has ordered 350 new additional knitting machines. The company was mentioned recently as to build a three-story 65 by 50 foot dyehouse.

An additional cotton-yarn mill, to be equipped with 10,000 spindles, will be built by the Cedartown (Ga.) Cotton & Export Co., and the machinery has been ordered for this new plant. Later the company plans to build a weaving mill.

At a cost of \$35,000, the Melville Woolen Co. of Sykesville, Md., will reconstruct its mill building recently damaged by water. Steel and glass will replace stone, the contract having been awarded to the Consolidated Engineering Co. of Baltimore.

Cotton yarn will be manufactured by the Kimesville (N. C.) Manufacturing Co., organized with \$50,000 capital, and Thomas Roby of Philadelphia is president. An equipment of 4080 spindles, with steam power and belt drive, will be operated.

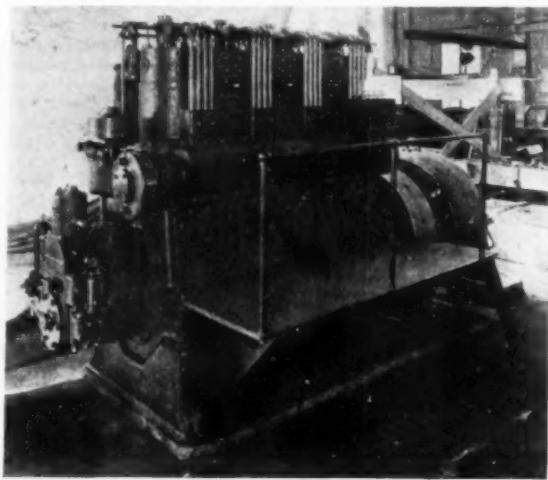
A building has been secured by the Champion Knitting Mills, Chattanooga, to be equipped for a daily capacity of 250 dozen pairs of women's silk hose. This company was mentioned recently as incorporated with \$15,000 capital by Walter C. Champion and others.

Plans and specifications have been prepared by C. E. Bearden of Chattanooga for additions to the Peerless Woolen Mills at Rossville, Ga. They provide for a 200 by 80 and a 150 by 65 foot two-story building of brick mill construction, to be equipped with looms and other accompanying machinery producing cassimeres and worsteds. From \$150,000 to \$175,000 will be invested for the new buildings and their equipment for woolen cloth manufacture. The company's new facilities will increase its output by one-third and add 100 to the present force of 300 operatives.

MECHANICAL

A New Oil Motor of Hvid Type.

The new type "M. V." heavy-duty marine oil engine here illustrated embodies the well-established and successful method known in Europe for many years as the Brons principle and in the United States as the Hvid principle. These motors combine the economy of the Diesel type with mechanical simplicity, and their use is particularly recommended where service and economy are expected. The motor is entirely independent of any carburetor, hot bulb or plate, spark plug, high-pressure air compressor and storage tanks, fuel pump or spray valve. The compression is carried to approximately 500 pounds per square inch, and



THE NEW OIL ENGINE.

the motor is started from cold without pre-heating and is put under full load in a few seconds. These motors will burn any grade of the cheaper fuels, from kerosene to the heaviest of fuel oils, the same fuel serving for starting the motor.

In the design of this type of engine the aim has been to combine simplicity of construction with accessibility, and no effort has been spared to reduce the operating attention. The design is pleasing in detail, and all parts are substantially proportioned. Excellent shop facilities and the use of jigs and templates insure interchangeability of parts. The engines are thoroughly tested and adjusted before shipment and are ready to meet the requirements when erected.

The engine is of the inclosed type, and the design has adhered as far as possible to the thoroughly tested practice of modern high-speed Diesel engines. Not only is the crankcase inclosed, but the camshaft bearings, roller levers and gears run in a bath of oil. The camshaft can be removed by taking off the front cover. Accessibility of the crank pins is provided by very large openings in the crankcase. Air to the cylinders is admitted through slotted mufflers. Exhaust ell and header are water-jacketed.

Starting is accomplished by means of compressed air of about 125 pounds pressure per square inch, each cylinder being provided with an air-starting valve. The starting is assisted by compression relief valves. Starting and relief valve rockers are mounted on eccentric shafts, and a single turn of the control lever brings the engine from starting into running order. This operation of the control lever also shuts off the fuel to the cylinders during the starting period. Compressed air for charging the starting tanks is supplied by a compressor driven off the engine shaft.

The amount of fuel required is regulated by a governor mounted on a vertical shaft. Independent from this automatic regulation of a constant engine speed, a hand control lever is provided to slow the engine down while running. The lubricating system is complete and entirely automatic.

This new oil motor is manufactured by the Pittsburgh Filter & Engineering Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose factory is at Oil City, Pa.

W-S-M Tire Applying Press.

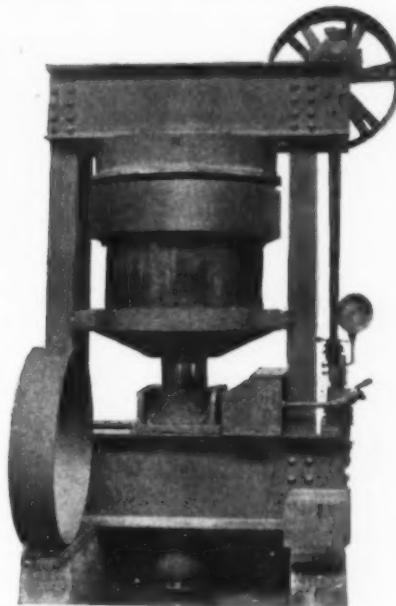
It is no doubt true that a majority of people have never stopped to think of how solid rubber tires are put on and taken off wheels. That they do not slip unresistingly into place is evident. Tires being held on the wheels by friction only, mounting and demounting requires from 50 to 200 tons pressure. Where do truck and tire dealers get this force? The Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company makes a 200-ton tire-applying press for the actual mounting and demounting of tires. It is shown in the picture herewith.

A little over a year ago the rubber companies took their problems to this company, whose broad engineering knowledge and experience in the manufacture of heavy machinery enabled it to design a tire-applying press which has been adopted as standard.

Five hundred of these presses were built the first year, and they are now leaving the company's plant at Akron, Ohio, at the rate of 35 a week, 15 to 20 presses a week often being taken by a single tire company for its dealers.

There are records of removing front wheels, pressing off an old tire and installing a new tire and remounting the wheel in seven minutes. The same work has been done with rear wheels and dual tires in 45 minutes. The press makes it possible for any dealer to mount any size solid rubber tire quickly and easily. He can sell tires and mount them immediately for use.

To mount a tire the ram is lowered, the wheel is placed on lower platen and the tire in position above it. The belt is thrown



TIRE PRESS READY FOR USE.

to tight pulley. The control valve is then closed. The lower platen raises and forces the tire onto the wheel.

To demount tire a ring is placed on lower platen just large enough to clear wheel which is placed upon it. A second ring—or set of blocks, as is sometimes used, is placed on the circumference of tire. The control valve is then closed and the tire pressed down off the wheel.

All presses are designed to mount and demount all sizes up to the largest solid tire built, 42 by 14 inches.

The Value of Manufacturers Record.

LOUIS J. HENNESSY, Assistant to General Manager and Vice-President, The Texas Chamber of Commerce, Dallas.—The Texas Chamber of Commerce is the successor of the "Associated Industries of Texas." We are continuing the subscription of the former organization, and wish you would be guided accordingly.

The writer has been identified with commercial organization work in the Southern States for the past ten years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the prestige, force and value of your publication. We know of no better means of keeping posted on many of the essentials of development in the South than through the medium of your excellent, well-edited publication.

Commendations, Kicks and Comments

Here's a Kick to Satisfy Him.

JOHN W. CHALKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer Big Stone Gap Land Co., Big Stone Gap, Va.—Herewith our check for \$6.50 covering subscription from March 21, 1919, to March 21, 1920.

We note the reprint sent with your letter entitled "Comments, Kicks and Commendations." I do not see quoted therein any of the kicks you so richly deserve. The writer feels that some of your editorial matter, and particularly the falacious, unfair and abusive argument, has been outrageous. We have read so much good matter in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, although we have often noted your partisanship and one-sided method of presenting a matter, even when we agree with you, that we cannot understand why you resort to so much misleading and even untrue statements in making many of your points.

And Here's the Other Side of the Story.

JOHN W. JACKSON, Postmaster, Palmetto, Fla.—Enclosed I hand you my check for \$6.50 to cover my subscription to your paper for another year.

You may lose a few subscribers by reason of the fact that you do not cater to the hyphenated American sentiment that is poisoning the minds of some of our people, but you will gain a great many more whose hearts went out to the American boys that pierced the depths of the Argonne Forest in the interest of civilization and humanity, and we may yet have to go to Berlin for a solution of that problem.

Free Expression on Important Subjects.

C. H. WILSON, Bartow, Fla.—I appreciate profoundly the "War Eagle Series" received today. It is a privilege to read these patriotic articles full of facts, and your many admirers should feel it likewise a privilege to keep these thoughts fresh in the minds of men. I note also that you continue faithful to these principles, having read recently a letter to you from a German and your explanatory answer. I happen to be acquainted with one of these real Germans living in our community. About the same day of each month this so-called father would be on hand to receive a frail girl's wages that she had earned as cook, and this frail girl, in addition, made most of the clothes for several children in her father's family.

May your years be long and your vigor mighty to the end. If more fearless and intellectual men would give such free expression, and the aid of the press organizations they control, individuals everywhere would stand more closely united for principle and virtue regardless of its effect. Few periodicals measure up to your standard, while they give free expression to subjects of less moment.

"Necessity of Most Vigorous Americanism Cannot Be Overestimated."

W. L. VAN DUZOR, Jacksonville, Fla.—I have your several favors and appreciate your interest. I agree with you fully when you state "that a regular reading of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD will prove of special interest and benefit to me." The necessity of the most vigorous Americanism cannot be overestimated at this time. "Unconditional Surrender" should have been the orders to Germany on November 11, 1918, and so avoided these six months of expense and political filibustering for peace.

Our office is favored weekly with a copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and I take it all in. Thank you for the marked copy dated May 15.

One More Valuation of League of Nations Discussion.

E. R. LEFEVRE, Real Estate, Gadsden, Ala.—Enclosed please find check for \$12.80 to cover advertisement in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, also for one year's subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. I have received the value of the year's subscription in reading any one of the items you have in your valuable paper on the League of Nations.

Mr. Holswade Declines to Give Us His Moral or Financial Support.

WILL G. HOLSWADE, Treasurer, The Security Savings Co., Huntington, W. Va.—We are in receipt of your special favor of the 17th inst., in which you request us to send a subscription for your magazine. Beg to advise that so long as you continue your malicious and unpatriotic attacks on the statesmanship and policies of our great President you may expect neither moral or financial support from this concern.

Fearlessness Appreciated.

THOS. J. PANCOAST, Secretary-Treasurer, Miami Beach Improvement Co., Miami Beach, Miami, Fla.—We are very much interested, indeed, in your paper, and appreciate the fearlessness with which you tackle any proposition. If our country had more papers of the same type, it would be a great benefit. I enclose check for \$6.50 for our subscription to May 15, 1920.

FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

Agency Desired for Motor Cars, Etc.

F. MAGIS, Ouffet, Belgium.—I am interested in motor cars, motor cycles, machine tools, etc., and would like to receive catalogs, price lists, etc., with particulars for agency.

Belts, Supporters, Garters, Etc.

J. F. SAVARIN, Villeurbanne, Lyon, France.—I would like to be put in communication with American manufacturers of belts, supporters, garters, etc. Correspondence in French suggested.

Both Export and Import Business.

THE ASIAN OVERSEAS TRADING CO., P. O. Box No. 487, Bombay, India.—We would like to have the names and addresses of importers of Indian products and also of exporters of American products, such as machines, hardware, stationery, etc.

Cotton Goods, Hosiery, Toys, Aluminum, Etc.

OMRAO SINGH SHADI, Ram Surana, 372 Baldwin St., Delhi, India.—We will be highly pleased to have the names of firms dealing in cotton piece goods, hosiery, toys, aluminum sheets and circles, and newly-invented articles. We are export and import commission agents and jewelers.

Woolen Goods, Shoes, Rubber Soles and Heels.

HECTOR EDNO, SEMPRUN, Barranquilla, Colombia.—I would like to have the names and addresses of houses dealing in woolen piece goods for men's clothing; also shoe and rubber soles and heels. I am much interested in these articles and want to make some purchases. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Trade to and from the Netherlands.

A commercial department of the Netherlands Legation at Washington has recently been established for the express purpose of fostering trade between the United States and Holland, and it is officially stated to be in a position to give commercial information to American merchants about trade between the two countries.

Buy and Sell a Variety of Goods.

SANTIAGO CRUZ GOMEZ, Las Palmas, Canary Islands.—We will purchase direct the following articles: Wrapping paper, matches, sulphur, cement, hams. The following we will handle on commission basis: Food products, hardware, textiles, flour, cereals. We represent a number of Spanish houses. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Names of Certain Manufacturers Wanted.

D. S. NAHMIAS, Via Nironi 5, Milan, Italy.—Certain of my clients in the Orient ask me urgently for the following articles in which they might do a large business: Pointes de Paris, tin boxes, first and second choice; iron wire, jute cloth, jute sacks, twine, writing and wrapping paper, horn combs, celluloid combs, twisted threads for cotton stockings. I would like to have the best addresses of manufacturers of these articles.

Machines to Make Cloth and Sandpaper.

COMPANIA COMERCIAL E IMPORTADORA, S. A., Mexico, D. F., Mexico. We would like to get in touch with any manufacturers who are not now represented in this country. Our organization can handle any number of different articles, and we would like immediately to be placed in relation with houses building machinery for the manufacture of emery cloth and sandpaper. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

All Kinds of American Products and Manufactures.

THE FAR EASTERN TOURIST AGENCY, 3-B Finlayson Green, Singapore, Straits Settlements.—We are interested in all kinds of American products and manufactures, and wish to get in touch with importers giving us sole agency. We daily receive inquiries from different sources for American goods. We have an inquiry from a ship-builder here who wants to buy a couple of steam winches of one ton each, and we would like to hear from a firm exporting this kind of machinery and to have catalogs. We also have an inquiry for window and plate glass, ribbed glass, machinery for making matches, prices to be quoted c. i. f. Singapore, as customers want to know

exactly what it will usually cost them for goods landed here. We are in position to supply dealers in the United States with any kind of products exported from this country—tapioca, sago, rubber, dye-stuffs, rattans, gums, etc. Correspondence in English.

Would Represent Textile Manufacturers.

S. M. LACOUTRE, Mexico, Mex.—I have for three years represented some American textile houses, as people in this country were unwilling to buy through second parties. I would like a list of manufacturers of textiles to solicit direct representation. Names of manufacturers of the following are desired: Denims, ginghams, zephyrs, tickings, cashmeres, indigos, Palm Beach cloth, sweaters (cotton, wool, silk and artificial silk), cotton drills. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Lubricating Oils Wanted.

ERNEST LOUIS MAX, 4 Place Sadi-Carnot, Marseilles, France.—I read with great interest in your paper of the large development of your oil fields, and as we have here good opportunities to sell lubricating oils, I shall be glad to open correspondence with a reliable firm for the sale of their lubricating oils in this market. To save time it would be advisable, if the firm be willing to try selling here, to forward immediately samples of various qualities, with analysis of each and prices, if possible on c. i. f. terms. Correspondence in French suggested.

Hosiery, Stationery, Cotton Piece Goods, Toys, Household Machines.

UTAM JASHAN & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi, India.—We are interested in only hosiery, stationery, cotton piece goods and toys. We do not deal in machinery, excepting household handy machines. There is a very large field for such goods in India, though their worth is not yet being taken into consideration, as labor is very cheap here. We are sure if we have connection with a reliable manufacturer of these goods we can fully introduce his manufactures throughout India. These are general merchants and commission agents. Correspondence in English.

Can Sell a Variety of Goods in Spain.

JAIME AVELLANEDA, Barcelona, Spain.—I want to enter into commercial relations with some American manufacturers who are seeking representation in this country on a commission basis. Now is the time for the United States to try to control our markets, as they are in a better position than any other nation. List of products I would like to represent: Pharmaceutical products, industrial chemical products, shoe leather, shoe findings, varnish and enamels, dyes, furniture, metal trimmings for furniture, hardware, celluloid articles, rubber goods, advertising material, calendars, writing paper, etc.; office supplies, buttons, photographic supplies. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

All American Goods Desired.

CHARLES ZUNZ, Ltd., 13 Rue du Canal, Brussels, Belgium.—We are interested in the import into Belgium of all American commodities which can be supplied at competitive prices. Amongst these we would mention: Electrical appliances of all kinds, wrought iron and steel tubes for gas, water and steam; malleable iron, wrought iron, gun metal and brass fittings for gas, water and steam; copper and brass, including wire; sheets, bars, rods, etc.; electrolytic copper, wire bars, merchant iron and steel bars, plates and sheets, tinplates, zinc sheets and zinc boiler plates, ladies' and gents' hosiery in cotton and wool, cotton and woolen cloths, etc., etc. This concern has a New York address: 15-25 Whitehall St., and London address: 124 Fenchurch St., E. C.

Selling Agency for the West Indies.

WEST INDIA SPECIALTY SALES CO., Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.—We are interested in obtaining representation of American manufacturers of all kinds of hardware, enamel ware, iron, steel, galvanized sheets, all kinds of glassware, crockery, leather, textiles, men's shirts, pajamas, neckwear, knitted underwear, embroideries, laces, veilings, etc.; also all kinds of food products, drugs, chemicals, etc. The West Indies constitute a good market for American goods, and we are in an excellent position to handle these lines. Our Trinidad office is at 42 Frederick St., in line with the leading wholesale houses in the city. Other islands are regularly visited by our traveling men. We do not purchase, neither do we carry stocks unless requested to do so by principals.

Full Postage—Mail Service Also Very Bad.

WILLIAM E. JESSUP, Apartado Postal No. 1, Guatemala, Central America.—Regarding the outlook for selling American goods in this country. One of the first things American business houses should

learn is the rate of postage that applies to foreign countries; the sending of letters with postage short paid, while trifling in itself, finally gets on the nerves of the addressees. The mail service has been going from bad to worse until now it is simply abominable, not only with regard to delays, but the amount of mail matter which is lost or stolen is steadily growing in volume. I presume that as long as the censorship is in effect complaints would avail nothing, but in my opinion it is the duty of exporters, importers, their associations and the business public in general to demand an improvement, and I hope your periodical will be among the first to champion their cause.

All American Goods Desired.

J. QUIROS PEREZ, Caracas, Venezuela.—All American goods are in demand in this market, and at present the following are desired in large quantities: Glassware, enameled ware, dolls, toys, hardware, pharmaceutical specialties, shoe leathers, leather goods, scientific instruments, etc. I only represent foreign firms as selling agent. I am interested in receiving proposals, catalogues and price lists of such concerns as these: New Toy Co., Inc., 200 Fifth Ave., New York; Lancaster Glass Co., Lancaster O.; Icy-Hot Bottle Co., 154 W. Second St., Cincinnati, O.; James Davis, 1400-1406 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago; Commonwealth Silver Co., 220 Fifth Ave., New York; Imperial Health Brace Co., New Haven, Conn.; Roche Electric Machine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Principal credit terms in this market are from 120 to 150 days date of invoice for payment.

Agricultural Implements and General Merchandise.

JEAN DUMONT, Bureau 9, Place de la Republique, Oran, Algeria.—On the return of the armies, after 56 months of mobilization, I shall again take up the direction of my business—exports and imports. Anxious to develop commercial relations between North Africa and America, I inform you that my firm is particularly well placed for the exportation of Algerian products, which it has done for many years, as well as for the importation into our colony of American products, which I can place on commission or buy on my own account. I have learned that Algeria is going to be reunited with New York by regular service. Would like to hear concerning articles known to me which might be placed with or offered to me. Everything pertaining to agriculture would be in good demand. It is the same with all products in general use. Correspondence in French suggested.

Cast-Iron Pipe—Light Railroad Materials.

RICARDO A. D'OLIVEIRA, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.—We are in need of 50,000 feet of cast-iron tubing (16,000 meters by 10 centimeters), and we would like to know if it would be possible to buy it second hand. We want to enter into commercial relations to buy material for the construction of small-gauge railroad, and would like to get catalogs for the materials above mentioned, also all requirements for sending orders by cable. We need railroads of small gauge and, inasmuch as the price of new material is too high, and the country is in bad shape financially, it would be best to buy second-hand material in good condition at reasonable prices. We want to be put in touch with a house able to supply us quotations at a moment's notice by cable. We could arrange to send 25 per cent. of the amount of any order to any bank designated at the time we send the order, and the balance payable in the accustomed manner or any way agreeable to the firm. Correspondence in Portuguese suggested.

Would Represent Any Manufacture.

P. MAUDUIT, 65 Rue Sadi-Carnot, Alger, Algeria.—This city is the business center of Algeria, Tunis and Morocco, and before the war France, Belgium, Spain, England, and especially Germany, divided among themselves the bulk of the foreign trade. America, with the only exception of the typewriter, is hardly or not at all represented here. What does this mean? The answer is this: When we ask to represent any American article, we are always told by the American manufacturer to "buy." Is it possible for a merchant alone to buy in sufficient quantity to supply the demands of so many and important clients? No, it is of paramount necessity that we may order our goods from samples and catalogs. We can not in any other way form business relations. Of course, you should take every precaution that payment be made for samples of any value received, and we are very glad to give the guarantees desired. America is destined to take the former place of Germany in our country, and this is the opportune time to get the business. Any articles can be sold in this market. Below you will find a list of the articles which are of personal interest to our firm: Hardware, household articles and furniture, iron and steel beds, spring mattresses, oil cloth, linoleum, economy linen, paints and varnishes, bleached, unbleached, colored and printed cotton, lighting apparatus, conserves, condensed milk (sweetened or unsweetened). We are ready to study any business branch and to give a second list of articles in demand here or any other information required. Correspondence in French suggested.

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Fla., Pensacola.—Escambia County Comms., J. Geo. White, Chrmn., will construct steel and concrete bridge across Eleven-Mile Creek on Pensacola and Beulah road; bids until June 21. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Griffin.—Spalding County Comms., Griffin, and Fayette County Comms., Fayetteville, Ga., will construct steel bridge at People's Crossing, Flint River, between Brooks and Vaughn; I. M. Goodman, Supt. Roads, Fayetteville.

Miss., Rolling Fork.—Sharkey County Supvrs. will construct bridge over Deer Creek on China St.; bids until June 24; alternate plans for 200-ft. 40-ft span bridge and 300-ft. 20-ft. span bridge; R. F. Cornell, Engr., 803 First National Bldg., Vicksburg, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Va., South Hill.—South Hill-Henderson Bridge Corp., capital \$75,000, chartered; J. E. Boyd, Prest.; R. S. McColl, V.-P.; Wm. Hunter, Secy.; operate toll bridge in Mecklenburg County.

Va., Spotsylvania.—State Highway Comman., G. P. Coleman, Commr., Richmond, will construct 30-ft. reinforced concrete span and approaches over Snow Creek between Spotsylvania and Caroline Counties; Virginia Project No. 49; bids until June 17. (See Machinery Wanted—Road and Bridge Construction.)

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Harrison County Court, J. Jas. Crews, Clerk, will construct concrete bridge No. 12 over Ten-Mile Creek, near mouth of Gregory's Run; J. R. Wilson, County Road Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—Baltimore & Ohio R. R., H. A. Lane, Ch. Engr., will rebuild section of bridge across railroad tracks (previously damaged) to connect with structure now spanning Monongahela River; cost \$30,000; City Comms. and Monongahela Valley Traction Co. will repave approach and raise street.

W. Va., Pineville.—Wyoming County Court, Will P. Cook, Clk., will construct 2 bridges on West Virginia Project No. 1054, Elmore-Henderson Rd.; bids until June 17. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

W. Va., St. Albans.—Kanawha County Comms., Charleston, and Lincoln County Comms., Hamlin, W. Va., let contract Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Va., at \$19,215 to construct superstructure and concrete floor for bridge over Coal River at Alum Creek; F. G. Burdette, County Engr., Charles-ton.

W. Va., Welch.—City plans to construct bridge across Elkhorn River; \$5000 bond election June 7; J. C. Summers, Mayor.

Canning and Packing Plants.

Fla., Orlando.—P. P. Phillips will build 112x110-ft. \$3000 addition to meat-packing plant.

Md., Baltimore.—Consolidated Engineering Co., 243 Calvert Bldg., has contract to build 4-story 288x114-ft. building for meat-packing plant.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—State Board of Control, Charleston, W. Va., has \$45,000 appropriation to build community fruit-packing plant.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ala., Blocton.—Blocton Export Coal Co., capital \$2000, incptd. by John M. Duncan and others.

Ky., Frankfort.—Lee Oil & Coal Co. incptd. by Andrew P. Calhoun and others.

Ky., Pineville.—New Straight Creek Mining Co. chartered by Jno. Carlton and others; capital \$10,000.

Ky., Russell.—Russell Coal Mining Co. chartered by S. B. Kinman and others; capital \$25,000.

Tenn., Buffalo.—Buffalo Coal Co., 310 Empire Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn., organized; A. B. Day, Prest.; Milton T. De Vault, Secy.; D. H. Jenkins, Treas.; develop 1500 acres; install plant; daily capacity 1000 tons; A. W. Evans, Engr., Peters, Tenn. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$75,000.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Tennessee By-Products Coke Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by W. W. Beatty, G. M. Grandin, both of Warren, Pa.; F. C. Parshall, A. R. Phillips and W. H. Turner, each of Tidioute, Pa.

Tenn., La Follette.—Big Creek Coal Co. organized; G. W. Card, Prest.-Mgr.; W. A. W. Card, V.-P.; W. A. Higginbotham, Secy.-Treas.; develop 66 acres; daily output 100 tons; install \$4000 machinery; lately noted incptd., capital \$30,000, under Jacksboro. (See Machinery Wanted—Mining Equipment; Boiler; Hoisting Engine; Cars; Pumps.)

Tenn., Valley Creek.—Pruden Coal & Coke Co., Victor N. Hacker, Prest., Knoxville, Tenn., will develop Pruden mine No. 3; erect commissary, boarding house and 200 dwellings; whole cost \$175,000.

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha City Coal Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by R. E. Whittaker, A. O. Hogue and others.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Domestic Coke Corp., Chas V. Critchfield, V.-P., Cleveland, O., progressing with \$3,500,000 plant; Koppers Co., Gen. Contr., Pittsburgh; H. B. Kirkpatrick, Contract Mgr. Koppers Co., advises Manufacturers Record: Construction 40 per cent. completed; expect entire completion by Jan. 1; battery of 60 Koppers ovens with by-product recovery apparatus; daily carbonizing capacity to exceed 1000 net tons coal; pusher machines being built by Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., coal charging and punching cars by At-

las Car & Mfg. Co., both of Cleveland; coal and coke belt conveyors by Robins Conveying Co., Chicago, and electric motors by Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh. Facilities will include 2 mi. spur railroad, costing \$125,000, Keeley Construction Co. of Clarksburg, W. Va., being contractor; purchase electricity for light and power from Monongahela Valley Traction Co. (Lately noted to build. This enterprise matures previously announced plan of Fairmont By-Products Corp. to build \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 coal mining, coke oven and town plant in Monongahela Valley.)

Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ark., Batesville.—Phelps Compress Co., Little Rock, will build \$35,000 cotton compress and warehouse; daily capacity 600 bales.

Ark., Bird.—Bird Gin Co. chartered by C. L. Bird and others; capital \$27,000.

Ark., Corning.—Corning Custom Gin Co. (lately noted incptd., \$15,000 capital) organized; T. W. Wynn, Prest.; F. B. Sprague, V.-P.; Secy.-Treas., G. B. Oliver, Jr.; erect \$18,000 plant; sheet metal building; purchased \$7600 gin machinery and \$7400 oil engine. (See Machinery Wanted—Iron; Oil.)

S. C., Bennettsville.—R. L. Kirkwood will build cotton gin.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Ark., Ashdown.—United Oil Co. will build \$150,000 cottonseed-oil mill.

La., New Orleans.—Gulf & Valley Cotton Oil Co. will build \$200,000 refinery with daily capacity 50,000 gals. cotton oil.

N. C., Clinton.—Sampson Oil & Fertilizer Co. organized; build 4-press cottonseed-oil mill and fertilizer plant of 100 tons daily capacity; install 50 H. P. Corliss engine. Lately noted incptd. with \$150,000 capital by A. H. Herring and others. (See Machinery Wanted—Oil Mill; Fertilizer Plant; Engine.)

S. C., Greenwood.—F. S. Evans and others plan \$100,000 company to build cottonseed oil mill.

S. C., Cheraw.—Cheraw Oil & Fertilizer Co. increased capital from \$75,000 to \$125,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—Memphis Cotton Oil Refinery Co. increased capital from \$3000 to \$18,000.

Drainage Systems.

Fla., Vero.—Indian River Farms Drainage Dist. organized; O. O. Helseth, E. C. Walker and Jno. LeRoy Hutchison, Supvrs.

La., Washington.—Kettle Creek Drainage Dist. Comms. will construct ditches to drain Big and Little creeks; remove 335,650 cu. yds. dirt; bids until June 21; W. H. Griffin, F. M. Combs and J. W. Fanning, Comms.; I. T. Irvin, Jr., Atty. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage, Ditches.)

La., Lake Charles.—Comms. Thornwell Drainage Dist. No. 1, Lake Arthur La., will construct drainage canals; 190,000 cu. yds. excavation; bids until June 21; T. H. Mandell, Engr. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

Miss., Macon.—Noxubee County Drainage Dist. No. 1 Comms. will construct drainage

system; 58,000 acres Noxubee River basin; 25 to 30 mi.; bids until June 23 for plans and specifications; I. L. Dorroh, Atty. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

N. C., Greenville.—Pitt County Drainage Dist. No. 2 let contract Wilson Construction Co., Wilson, N. C., to construct drainage canal; Harding & Rivers, Engrs., Greenville. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Electric Plants.

Md., Baltimore.—Church Home and Infirmary, Broadway and Fairmount Ave., will build 3-story power plant; brick; Wyatt & Nolting, Archts., Keyser Bldg.

Miss., Coldwater.—City voted \$10,000 bonds for electric lighting; install street-lamp system and construct transmission system from Senatobia; S. D. Wooten, Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Miss., Senatobia.—City will enlarge electric plant in order to furnish electricity to Coldwater, which will install street-lamp equipment and construct transmission system from Senatobia. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., La Fayette.—City plans installation electric-lighting system. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Yazoo City.—City proposes to increase and improve electric-lighting facilities. Address City Engr.

N. C., Cornelius.—City let contract C. F. Asbury, Electrical and Contracting Engr., Charlotte, N. C., to construct transmission system for electric lighting and power; erect transformer at point of connection with Southern Power Co.'s system, from whom electricity will be purchased; will issue \$6000 bonds; J. B. Readling, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Wynona.—Wynona Public Service & Mfg. Co. chartered by Earl Chownins and others; capital \$30,000.

Tex., Eastland.—Eastland Electric & Gas Co. inceptd. by H. P. Brelsford and others; capital \$50,000.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Potomac Light & Power Co. will rebuild \$12,000 sub-station damaged by fire.

Fertilizer Factories.

Md., Salisbury.—Farmers & Planters' Co. will build fertilizer plant with storage warehouse; 225x70 ft.; frame with metal siding; first floor of concrete and second of wood; slate-coated asbestos roofing; cost \$15,000; elevators to cost \$2000.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ky., Hickman.—Hickman Milling Co. chartered by Roy F. Clark and others; capital \$50,000.

Okla., Ada.—Idabel Milling Co. chartered by Thos. P. Holt and others; capital \$25,000.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ala., Rock Run—Car Wheels, Axles, etc.—Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., will build \$300,000 plant manufacturing car wheels, railway axles, Corliss engines, boilers, etc. (See Iron and Steel Plants.)

Ky., Louisville—Dairy Equipment.—Standard Milk Machinery Co. increased capital from \$3000 to \$20,000.

Ky., South Louisville—Plows.—B. F. Avery & Sons Co., Chas. F. Huhlein, Prest., will expand \$200,000 to build 230x100-ft. 2-story assembling plant, \$25,000 warehouse and other buildings.

La., New Orleans—Machine Works.—Novelty Machine Works, Bruno Praeger, Prest., 534 Julia St., will build plant; 60x100-ft. mill-construction, \$15,000 building; Alfred Garrett, Contr., 745 Maple St.; R. L. Moroney, Archt.

200 S. Scott St. (B. Praeger lately noted contracting for machine shop.)

S. C., Greer—Machinery.—Greer Transportation Machine Co. chartered; E. E. Crosby, Prest.; B. M. Sloan, V.-P.; W. S. Barfield, Secy.; capital \$25,000.

W. Va., Mt. Hope—Machine Shop.—New River Co., M. C. Moore, Pur. Agt., Macdonald, W. Va., will build machine shop; let contract June 15 for 90x100-ft. brick and glass machine shop; composition roof; concrete and wood-block floor; install machinery. (See Machinery Wanted—Machine Shop Equipment.)

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ark., Little Rock.—Eclair Oil Co. organized; capital \$75,000; E. L. Marshall, Prest.

Ga., Thomasville.—Thomasville Oil & Gas Co. organized by J. B. Way and others; capital \$500,000.

Ky., Carrollton.—Port William Oil & Gas Co. chartered by A. J. King and others; capital \$40,000.

Ky., Frankfort.—Lee Oil & Coal Co. inceptd. by Andrew P. Calhoun and others.

Ky., Frankfort.—Allen-McLean Oil Co. capital \$100,000, inceptd. by C. A. Fish, W. Pruitt Graham and J. J. King.

Ky., Lackey.—Webb Oil & Gas Co. chartered by M. M. Collins and others; capital \$25,000.

Ky., Lexington.—Periscope Oil Co. chartered with \$50,000 capital by David Barrow and others.

Ky., Lexington.—Lawson Oil & Gas Co. chartered by T. C. Bradley and others; capital \$150,000.

Ky., Lexington.—Lexington Royalties Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by E. G. B. Mann, W. L. Shearer and others.

Ky., Paris.—Associated Oil Royalties Corp., capital \$500,000, chartered by J. M. Williams, E. T. Hinton and O. T. Hinton.

Ky., Scottsville.—Utopia Oil Co. chartered by Chas. F. Miller and others; capital \$150,000.

Ky., Winchester.—Gem Oil Co. capital \$400,000, inceptd. by D. D. Crabb, W. L. Day and Geo. E. Motch.

Ky., Winchester.—Central West Petroleum Co. capital \$250,000, inceptd. by C. C. Robbins, Graham F. Johns and others.

La., Shreveport.—Keen & Woolf Oil Co. organized by C. D. Keen, W. C. Woolf, E. R. Bernstein and others; capital \$3,000,000.

La., Shreveport—Oil Refinery.—Union Refining & Pipe Line Co. increased capital from \$100,000 to \$1,250,000.

N. C., Greensboro—Oil Station.—The Texas Co., William Thompson, Supt., will build \$100,000 oil station, replacing plant lately burned; erect fireproof warehouses and other buildings of reinforced concrete with tapestry brick; construct fireproof wall around plant.

Okla., Holdenville.—Holdenville Gas Co., capital \$75,000, inceptd. by G. C. Stebbins, C. A. Steere and C. B. Coon.

Okla., Holdenville—Oil Pipe Line.—Hughes County Pipe Line Co., capital \$75,000, inceptd. by G. C. Stebbins, C. A. Steere and C. B. Coon.

Okla., Tulsa.—Oklahoma & Kansas Oil & Gas Co., capital \$500,000, inceptd. by Geo. B. McLeod of Luberton, N. C.; Robt. H. McNeill of Silver Springs, Md., and Walter F. Eller of Washington, D. C.

Okla., Tulsa—Gasoline.—Kraton Gasoline Co. chartered by David L. Krakower and others; capital \$10,000.

Okla., Tulsa—Gasoline.—Northland Gasoline Co. chartered by B. J. Arbon and others; capital \$300,000.

Texas.—Texas Standard Oil Co., capital \$200,000, inceptd. by David Lepow, 132 W. 27th St.; David Medbov, 43 W. 24th St.; Sidney Hoffman, 366 Broadway; all of New York.

Tex., Amarillo.—Coble-Heywood Oil Syndicate organized; capital \$75,000; W. T. Coble, Prest.; Thos. Currie, V.-P.; W. S. Heywood, Secy.

Tex., Dallas.—Birmingham-Dallas Oil & Gas Co., capital \$200,000, inceptd. by A. W. Walker and others.

Tex., Houston—Oil Refinery.—Southern Oil & Refining Co., W. F. Mitchell, Gen. Mgr., will build oil refinery in ship channel.

Tex., Iowa City.—McReynolds Oil & Refining Co., main office, Pierce City, Mo., organized with \$5,000,000 capital; purchases production, leases and oil refineries; installing pumping station at Paola, Kan.; undertakes its own drilling; open bids for piping first of each month at Pierce City; R. Arthur McReynolds, Engr., Iowa City. (Lately noted organized to develop 29,960 acres oil land leases in Texas and Kansas.)

Tex., Laverne.—Mutual Oil & Development Co. inceptd. by Hugo Kott and others; capital \$30,000.

W. Va., Moundsville—Gasoline.—Hope Gas Co. will build gasoline plant.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ark., Okolona.—R. H. Andrews plans installation of hydro-electric plant on Antoline River.

Okla., Tahlequah.—City voted \$200,000 bonds to construct hydro-electric plant; generate electricity for municipal lighting system; approved plans for dam across Illinois River. (Prof. Gladstone of University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, lately noted as estimating 1000 H. P. available.)

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

S. C., Columbia.—City will build cold-storage plant and abattoir; cost \$40,000; T. Keith Legare, City Engr. (See Miscellaneous Enterprises.)

Tex., Plainview.—J. F. Neal, Sweetwater, Tex., will build 140x75-ft. cold-storage plant, to include poultry-killing and packing dept.

Tex., Plainview.—F. J. Neal, Sweetwater, and associates reported to erect cold-storage packing plant; 75x140 ft.; capacity 6 carloads produce.

Va., Norfolk.—Chas. R. Barnes Co., Box 1081, organized; Chas. R. Barnes, Prest. Treas.; B. H. Barnes, V.-P.; erect 75-ton ice and cold-storage plant; wants plans and estimates on equipment and boiler-house. (See Machinery Wanted — Ice and Cold-storage Plant.)

Iron and Steel Plants.

Ala., Rock Run—Iron Furnace, etc.—Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., will repair and blow in Rock Run charcoal iron furnace; build \$300,000 plant to manufacture railway axles, car wheels, Corliss engines, etc. (See Foundry and Machine Plants.)

Mo., St. Louis—Rolling Mill.—Scullin Steel Co., 6100 Manchester Ave., has plans and specifications for \$2,000,000 rolling mill; 500x75½-ft. building for 12-in. mill and 487½-76-ft. building for 22-in. mill; all steel buildings; install oil-fired continuous-heating furnaces, 4 stand 22-in. mill, 3 rolls high, hot bed, hot saw straightener, 5 stand 12-in. mill, 2 stand 12-in. rougher, with hot bed and finishing equipment; electric motor drive; cast steel into 12x12-in. ingots; reheat and roll into billets; m're, merchant bars, light rails, structural shapes, etc. Perrin & Marshall, Engrs.

Archts., New York. (Lately noted to build \$2,000,000 rolling mill planned for future installation of 10 more units, etc.)

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—Cuba Lumber Co. organized by J. C. Persons; capital \$25,000.

Ark., Jasper.—Barron & Son, St. Paul, Ark., will build sawmill for hardwood lumber.

Fla., Perry.—Interstate Lumber Co. will build mill; purchased some mechry.

Ky., Lexington.—Central Lumber Co. organized to build mill.

La., Shreveport.—Michael O'Neil will build mill to saw material for oil-well derricks.

La., Shreveport.—J. L. Mullen Saw Mill Co. chartered; capital \$100,000; J. L. Mullen, Prest.; R. R. Rawlings, V.-P.; N. E. Dawson, Secy., Treas.

Miss., Wells.—Victor Lumber Co. will build sawmill; daily capacity 30,000 ft. lumber.

Mo., St. Louis.—Cornelius Lumber Co. inceptd. by Ralph W. Siegel and others; capital \$50,000.

N. C., Mt. Olive.—Enterprise Lumber Co. will build sawmill.

N. C., Rutherfordton.—Hunt Mountain Lumber Co. capital \$50,000, inceptd. by Fred McBrayr, H. L. Carpenter and R. L. Hunt.

S. C., Sumter.—Penn-Sumter Lumber Co. will build sawmill.

Tenn., Memphis.—Schwartz Lumber Co. inceptd. by S. B. Schwartz and others; capital \$50,000.

Tenn., Rockwood.—Lay Lumber Co., Knoxville, purchased 11,000 acres timber land; build sawmill.

Tex., Houston.—Trinity River Sawmill Co. inceptd. by H. G. Corn and others; capital \$150,000.

Va., Norfolk.—Murray Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; A. E. Murray, Prest.; C. R. Dalton, Secy.

Va., Roanoke.—Smith River Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$165,000; S. D. Morgan, Prest., Huntington, W. Va.; W. E. Hanson, Secy., Roanoke.

W. Va., Seth.—Rockcastle Lumber Co., Beckley, W. Va., purchased 30,000 acres timber land.

Metal-Working Plants.

Ala., Birmingham.—Auxiliary Springs, etc.—A. R. G. Auxiliary Spring Co., E. P. Kirkpatrick, Secy., 1908 Avenue B, will install plant to manufacture auxiliary springs, etc., for automobiles; install presses, punches, shearing machines, threading machines and baking ovens. Lately noted inceptd. (See Miscellaneous Factories) with \$5000 capital. (See Machinery Wanted—Machine-shop Equipment.)

D. C., Washington.—Typewriters.—Typewriter Mfg. & Sales Co. chartered by L. O. Waddell and others; capital \$50,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Springs.—Wm. Haselherst, Park Ave. and Preston St., will build 150x100-ft. brick building; equip to manufacture springs; T. E. Merriman, Contr.; Plaza Engineering Co., Archt.

Mining.

Ark., Little Rock—Mica.—Arkansas Mica Mining & Oil Co., capital \$150,000, inceptd. by C. B. Hall, F. C. Robinson and A. C. Larr.

Ga., Cartersville.—Barytes.—Pagan Mining Co., capital \$36,000, inceptd. by W. J. Weinman, W. S. Peebles and others.

Mo., Lohman.—Barytes.—American Barytes Corp., capital \$100,000, organized by W. C. Ir-

win, Paul Shallenberger, Jas. M. Hayes and M. R. Vogel.

Okl., Newkirk—Smelter.—Newkirk Smelter Co., Pittsburg, Kans., will establish plant; purchased 40-acre tract; use 4,000,000 cu. ft. gas daily.

Tenn., Columbia—Phosphate.—Victor Chemical Co. leased 1134 acres phosphate land; install plant.

Va., Suiter—Manganese.—John L. Crockett, Bluefield, W. Va., acquired R. B. Miller mines; develop 188 acres; 45 tons daily output; W. K. Graham, Constr. Engr., Bluefield. (Lately noted.)

Va., Roanoke—Iron.—Catawba Mining & Manufacturing Co. chartered; capital \$300,000; E. E. Francy, Prest., Toronto, Canada; S. W. Harrell, Secy., Roanoke.

Va., Wytheville—Iron.—Geo. S. Williams and Alex. L. Gardner purchased 1500 acres iron-ore land.

Miscellaneous Construction.

Ark., Bridge Junction—Levee.—St. Francis Levee Board, H. D. Tomlinson, Prest., will construct 4-mi. levee near St. Francis River; 750,000 cu. yds.; bids until June 30; H. N. Pharr, Chief Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Levee.)

La., New Orleans—Fruit Wharf.—Dock Board will construct steam-heated fruit wharf; 1000-ft. frontage; cost \$400,000; banana conveyors will form part of equipment.

Tex., Bay City.—Matagorda County Levee Improvement Dist. No. 1 votes June 21 on \$150,000 bonds; John F. Perry, County Judge.

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ca., Douglas—Potato Curing.—S. J. Stubbs, Prest., Douglas Oil & Fertilizer Co., will build sweet-potato curing plant.

Ga., Griffin—Publishing.—N. B. Drewry and others will erect brick building; to be occupied by Daily News and Sun; plans being prepared.

Ga., Savannah—Building Specialties.—Julius J. Lax Co. organized to handle building and plumbing specialties. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Specialties, etc.)

Ga., Thomasville—Sweet-potato Dehydration. Conservation Food Mfg. Co. organized; Lee Nell, Prest.; S. E. Smith, V.-P.; Jas. F. Evans, Secy., Treas.; leased 150x50-ft. building; purchased machy.; daily capacity, 10 tons.

La., Monroe—Potato Curing.—Ouachita Sweet Potato Curing Co. let contract to Fountleroy & Ellis to erect 45x120-ft. building; cost \$75,000; capacity 20,000 bu. (Lately noted to erect.)

Md., Baltimore—Steamboat Line.—Baltimore-Newport News Steamboat Co., capital \$100,000, inceptd.; C. H. Harrison, Prest.; C. H. St. John, V.-P.; R. T. Ford, Treas.; A. S. Butterworth, Secy.; office, Pier 2, Pratt St.; operate between Baltimore and Newport News.

Mo., St. Louis—Publishing.—Welle Publishing Co. inceptd. by J. L. Welle and others; capital \$8000.

N. C., Albemarle—Publishing.—Herald Co. inceptd. by A. C. Hunnicutt and others; capital \$25,000.

N. C., High Point—Dairy.—Dixie Dairy Co. inceptd. by C. C. Robins and others; capital \$125,000.

N. C., Monroe—Laundry.—T. K. Hudgens, Spartanburg, S. C., plans establishing steam laundry.

N. C., Newton—Laundry.—Setzer Lumber Co. plans to establish laundry. (See Machinery Wanted—Laundry Equipment.)

N. C., Oxford—Construction.—Granville Construction Co., capital \$5000, inceptd. by D. E. Lanier and others.

S. C., Columbia—Abattoir.—City has plans for abattoir and cold-storage plant; brick and concrete; 1 story and basement; 97x33 ft.; 2 cold-storage rooms; rendering tank; cost \$40,000; daily capacity 50 hogs, 30 cows and 10 calves; soon invite machinery bids; T. Keith Legare, City Engr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Lexington—Publishing.—Lexington Herald Co. inceptd. by W. T. Walker and others; capital \$5000.

Tenn., Knoxville—Publishing.—City Directory Co. organized; Sam R. Connally, Prest.

Tex., Freeport—Laundry.—W. M. Gould will establish laundry; has 30x60-ft. 1-story mill-construction building; purchased equipment.

Tex., Houston—Abattoir.—E. N. Drouet plans to erect \$50,000 sanitary abattoir on Houston Delt & Terminal R. R.

Va., Roanoke—Construction.—Roanoke Electrical Construction Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd.; E. V. Willis, Prest.; R. A. Bondurant, V.-P.; H. K. Stone, Treas.; J. C. Bondurant, Secy.

Va., Waynesboro—Publishing.—Blue Ridge Publishing Corp., H. M. Magle, Prest., Neese Bldg., 524 Main St., will enlarge printing plant; install additional machinery, including typesetting machine, newspaper folder, remelting furnace and imposing stones; twice-a-week newspaper and job printing. Lately noted inceptd. with \$10,000 capital. (See Machinery Wanted—Printing Machinery.)

W. Va., Welch—Transfer.—White Transfer Co., capital \$99,000, inceptd. by K. M. Bright, W. S. Kirkpatrick and L. D. Whitmore.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Calvert—Rosin and Turpentine—National Reduction Corp., Frank W. Boykin, Prest., 115 Broadway, New York, will erect \$250,000 buildings; Arthur D. Little, Inc., Engr.-Contr., Cambridge, Mass. (Lately noted to erect plant, etc.)

Ala., Summerville—Tobacco.—Alabama Tobacco Growing Corp. organized by Jas. R. Reynolds of Elmira, N. Y., and others; capital \$75,000.

Ala., Mobile—Bottling.—Palliser Bottling Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd. by P. E. Loeffler and others.

Ala., Uniontown—Creamery.—E. Van Horn plans to erect creamery.

Fla., Miami—Cigars.—Eli Witt Cigar Co., Charles Woodberry, Agt., will establish branch factory.

Fla., Pensacola—Syrup.—West Florida Syrup Co., capital \$5000, inceptd.; R. T. Raines, Prest.; J. A. White, V.-P.; Felo McAllister, Acting Treas.; manufacture syrup from cane, fruits, nuts, etc.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Jelly.—Sunkrest Jelly Co., capital \$30,000, inceptd.; J. B. Robinson, Prest.; Mary G. Taylor, V.-P.; Henry Taylor, Secy., Treas.

Ga., Atlanta—Coca-Cola.—Coca-Cola Co. will erect 100x150-ft. building; 3-story and basement, with office accommodations; cost \$250,000; Arthur Tufts, Contr. Engr.

Ga., Columbus—Chero-Cola.—Chero-Cola Co. will erect 2 additional buildings; brick and semi-mill construction; providing 40,000 sq. ft. extra space for storage and increased manufacturing facilities.

Ky., Greenville—Tobacco.—S. E. Rice Tobacco Co. will erect 3-story concrete and brick factory building.

La., New Orleans—Bottling and Dehydrating.—Jackson Pure Products Co., M. Fabacher, Prest., Decatur and Jefferson Sts., will

build bottling and dehydrating plant; 3 story, 88x120-ft. building; let following contracts. Fred J. Postel, Mech. Engr., 343 S. Dearborn St.; L. Lehle, Structural Engr., 3739 Pine Grove Ave., both of Chicago; Fromber & Drennan, Gen. Contr. and Carp.; Hartwell Plumbing & Heating Co.; Widner Electric Engineering & Construction Co., each of New Orleans.

La., Thibodaux—Sugar Refinery.—La-fourche Sugar Refining Co. retained Stanley F. Morse, Const. Agricultural Engr., Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, to make plant improvements; probably recommend drainage system, buildings, etc.

La., Thibodaux.—Abby & Highland Planting & Mfg. Co. retained Stanley F. Morse, Const. Agricultural Engr., Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, to recommend plant improvements; probably recommend sewer system, buildings, etc.

Md., Baltimore—Shoes.—M. & S. Shoe Co. let contract to Consolidated Engineering Co., Calvert Bldg., to erect 3-story steel and concrete factory building; cost \$75,000.

Miss., Magee—Creamery.—Mississippi State Tuberculosis Sanatorium will establish creamery; install machinery; Ben Price, Archt., 1422 Jefferson County Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala. (See Machinery Wanted—Boiler; Engine; Generator; Pump Head.)

Mo., Jefferson—Clothing.—D. M. Oberman will build clothing factory addition; 3 stories; 150x50 ft.

Mo., Springfield—Clothing.—Fitzu Manufacturing Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd. by J. H. Roundtree and others.

Mo., St. Joseph—Batteries.—Utz & Fitzpatrick will erect brick battery building; cost \$10,000.

Mo., St. Louis—Gelatin.—American Gelatin Products Co., 3939 Olive St., organized; Con P. Curran, Prest.-Treas.; Arnold D. Alt, V. P.; Gen. Mgr.; Frank M. Mason, Secy.; mfrs. gelatin sheets. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

N. C., Ayden—Tobacco.—Ayden Redrying Plant Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by A. L. Jackson, B. Wingate and others.

N. C., Charlotte—Dyes.—Jno. L. Dabbs will not establish dye plant; has been appointed Southern sales manager for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and will establish warehouse for dyes. (Recent item erroneous.)

N. C., Charlotte—Asbestos.—Southern Asbestos Co., Wm. Truesdale, Mgr., Charleston, S. C., will establish factory.

N. C., Greensboro—Chemicals.—Vick Chemical Co. inceptd. by H. S. Richardson and others; capital \$50,000.

N. C., Hickory—Overalls.—Hickory Overall Co., J. D. Elliott, Prest., let contract for erection 50x200-ft. brick factory building; cost \$25,000; install machinery to manufacture overalls. (Lately noted to erect.)

N. C., Salisbury—Teddy Mfg. Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd. by Chas. A. Klutts, R. A. Kohluss and others.

Okla., Blackwell—Lek Tro Manufacturing Co. has plans to erect daylight factory.

Okla., Tulsa—Tire and Rubber.—Oklahoma Tire & Rubber Manufacturing Co., capital \$1,000,000, inceptd. by Ed. L. Jones, Remington Rogers and Elith J. Baxter.

S. C., Greenville—Air Products.—United States Air Products Co. chartered by Walter B. Leatherman of Frederick, Md., and others; capital \$25,000.

Tenn., Bristol—Creamery.—Holston Creamery Co. will construct building.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Medicine.—Chattanooga Medicine Co., W. S. Griscom, Genl.

Supt. will erect 4-story brick factory building and 2-story addition to main office; equip laboratory; cost, including equipment, \$75,000; Clarence Jones, Archt.

Tenn., Watauga—Roofing.—Watauga Roofing Products Co. inceptd. by J. W. Warren and others; capital \$3000.

Tex., Fredericksburg—Medicine.—Anti Zyma Dental Medicine Co. organized; J. W. Barber, Prest.; C. S. Scott, V.-P.; G. Chisholm, Secy.-Treas. and Mgr. (Lately noted inceptd. capital \$5000.)

Tex., Marshall—Creamery.—East Texas Creamery & Produce Co. organized; W. C. Pierce, Prest.; Jno. A. Hanen, V.-P.; H. L. Smith, Secy.

Tex., Paris—Mattress.—Rodgers-Wade Co. will erect \$30,000 mattress-factory building.

Va., Danville—Tobacco.—W. A. Willingham & Co. will build 2-story, 192x81-ft., fireproof construction tobacco factory; cost \$35,000; T. C. Thompson, Contr., Charlotte, N. C.; Heard & Chesterman, Archts., Danville.

Va., Roanoke—Creamery.—Clover Creamery Co., H. M. Bush, Mgr., 502 Nelson St., S. E., will erect 3-story 72x75-ft. brick, fireproof building; cost \$30,000; install \$10,000 to \$20,000 machinery; bids open Aug. or Sept.; daily output 3000 gal. milk, 1000 gal. ice-cream and 600 lbs. butter. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Milk Machinery.)

Va., Salem—Beverage.—Virginia Beverage Corp. let contract to construct 20x100-ft. 2-story building; concrete floor; additional storage building.

Va., Wytheville—Chemicals.—Amido Chemical Co. chartered; capital \$15,000; W. C. Stone, Prest.

W. Va., Huntington.—L. H. Cort, 4th Ave. and 12th St., will erect 1-story brick factory and store building; cost \$20,000.

MOTOR CARS, GARAGES, TIRES, ETC.

Ala., Birmingham—Motor Car Cleaning—Birmingham Auto Cleaning Co., capital \$4000, inceptd.; P. H. Hambright, Prest.-Mgr.; Walter McCoy, V.-P.; Thomas McCoy, Secy.-Treas.

D. C., Washington—Garage.—Jas. E. Granberry, Fleming Bldg., will erect 56 garages; each 1 story, 15x18 ft.; Edgar H. Mosher, Contr., Colorado Bldg. (Lately noted to erect.)

D. C., Washington—Garage.—Harry B. Willson, 715 8th St., will erect 3-story 50x10-ft. garage; Chas. Tompkins, Contr., 1883 3d St.; Frank Temilinson, Archt., 1430 K St. (Lately noted to erect.)

Ga., Eastman—Garage.—Reynolds Auto Co. will erect 13,000-sq.-ft. brick building; concrete floor; composition roof; cost \$12,000; open bids July 1; garage and salesrooms.

Ga., McRae—Garage.—W. Z. Williams Co., 413 Georgia Casualty Bldg., inceptd.; W. Z. Williams, Prest.; A. H. Reppard, Secy.-Treas.; C. A. Fulghum, Mgr.; erect 1-story 70x10-ft. ordinary construction building; cost \$15,000; construction by owner; P. E. Dennis, Archt., Macon, Ga.

Ky., Covington—Garage, etc.—J. Keller, Madison Ave., will erect 2-story and basement 38x10-ft. garage and apartment building; Hildreth & Beckman, Archts. and Contrs., 10 E. 26th St.

Fla., Oldsmar—Garage.—Welch Mfg. Co. will build garage; let contract to E. R. Holbrook for brick building with plate-glass front.

Ga., Atlanta—Automobiles.—Reo Atlanta Co., C. W. Dupre, Prest., will build 4-story, 190x50-ft. reinforced concrete structure costing \$80,000.

Ga., Atlanta—Garage.—J. G. Lewis Motor Co. will build 4-story 190x50-ft. reinforced concrete structure costing \$90,000.

Ga., Macon—Garage.—McCord & Satterfield will build garage.

Ky., Hopkinsville—Tires.—Western Kentucky Tire Co. chartered by Oscar Goodwin and others; capital \$50,000.

Ky., Louisville—Automobiles.—Kean-Myers Motor Sales Co., capital \$15,000, inceptd. by Jno. J. Kean and others.

Md., Baltimore—Garages.—Louis Deal, 3549 Greenmount Ave., will erect 19 garages; each 1 story 10x18 ft.; A. B. Fox, Contr., 2917 Greenmount Ave.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—I. Rosenstadt, Moreland Ave., will erect 75x219-ft. garage; ordinary construction; cost \$25,000; Geo. R. Calles, Jr., Archt., Melvin Ave., Catonsville, Md.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Joseph C. Dahle let contract to James T. Mathis, 3302 Powhatan Ave., to erect 2½-story 48x36-ft. building.

Md., Baltimore—Garage, etc.—Emil Funk let contract to Arthur J. Shriner, 1715 E. Pratt St., to construct 2-story 50x80-ft. building.

Md., Baltimore—Garages.—Wm. M. Burns, 3422 Chestnut St., let contract to Jos. H. Small, 356 Cedar St., to erect 12 one-story 19x18-ft. garages.

Md., Baltimore—Garage, etc.—John Bridge, care of Coale Muller & Safety Valve Co., 36 E. Oliver St., will erect 1-story 150x400-ft. garage, postoffice and station; cost \$200,000; E. L. Palmer, Jr., Archt., 513 N. Calvert St.; E. L. Reeder, Engr., Saratoga St. and Park Ave.; for occupancy of Government.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—H. Corry and M. Goldstein, 145 W. Hamburg St., will erect 1-story 46x155-ft. garage; cost \$48,000; J. C. Spedden, Archt., 2715 Harlem Ave.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—E. H. Koester, 648 W. Lexington St., will erect 1-story 60x80-ft. garage; cost \$7500; John Freund, Archt., 16 E. Biddle St.

Md., Baltimore—Garage, etc.—Martin Horn, 2208 Harford Rd., let contract to John Wm. Nelson, Ridge Ave., Belgravia Station, to erect garage and cottage; cost \$21,000.

Md., Chevy Chase—Garage, etc.—R. K. Galbraith, 76 Brookville Rd., will erect garage and residence.

Md., Hagerstown—Garage, etc.—Carl Brandt, care of Brandt Cabinet Works, Pennsylvania Ave., will erect garage and residence; cost \$12,000; H. E. Yessler, Archt., 12 Hamilton Row.

Mo., Joplin—Garage.—B. L. Buhler, 2022 Main St., will erect 1-story 75x50-ft. garage; L. A. Garrison, Contr., 1808 Anna Baxter St.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—W. B. Weaver, 304 Commerce Bldg., will erect 1-story 60x130-ft. garage.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—F. H. Thwing, 642 E. 36th St., will erect 3-story and basement 63x150 ft. garage and showroom; James W. Flanagan Construction Co., Contr., 2336 Benton St.; Geo. F. Green, Archt., 424 Rialto Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—City Fire & Water Dept., W. G. Goodman, Ch. Engr., will erect 1-story 52x80-ft. garage; Lonsdale Bros., Contr., 520 Bryant Bldg.; Albert Turney, Archt., 4147 Mercer St.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—Lion Eagle & Realty Co., care of I. Adler, 3717 Tracy St., will erect 1-story 50x100-ft. garage.

Mo., Springfield—Showroom.—H. L. Schnell will erect 1-story 52x25-ft. brick and concrete building; to be occupied by Oakland Automobile Agency, Wm. T. Merriman, Mgr., Kansas City.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—Mrs. G. Viviano will erect garage and residence; Cann & Corrubia, Archts., 1324 Central Natl. Bank Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Automobile Bodies.—St. Louis Mfg. Corp. (subsidiary of General Mo

tors Co.) will build \$2,200,000 plant; 600x430-ft.; 1 story \$406,731 main building; \$100,977 drykiln building; \$500,000 power-house; install mech. to mfr. automobile bodies; A. H. Haeseler Building & Construction Co., Contr. for main and kiln buildings.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—Weber Motor Car Co. will occupy 150x100-ft. garage, to be erected by Washington University; reinforced concrete; Preston J. Bradshaw, Archt.

Mo., University City—Garage.—Albert Hauserman will erect garage and residence; G. G. Clymer, Archt., Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

N. C., Charlotte—Auto Supplies.—Carolinian Auto Supply House, 221 N. College St., will erect 2-story addition to present building; double capacity of plant; cost \$30,000.

N. C., Charlotte—Motor Cars.—American Motors Co. chartered by N. W. Wallace, Jr., and others; capital \$50,000.

N. C., Lexington—Garage.—John A. Young Motor Co., J. A. Young, Mgr., will erect 90x157-ft. building; tile walls; composition roof; cost \$10,000; purchase drill presses, lathes, etc. (Lately noted to erect.)

N. C., Raleigh—Motor Cars.—Kline Sales Co. inceptd. by R. L. Snyder and others; capital \$20,000.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Motor Cars.—Norvell Motor Co. inceptd. by Richard F. Norvell and others; capital \$3200.

Okla., Newkirk—Garage.—Nelson and O'Neal will erect 50x150-ft. 1-story building.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Garage.—Herskowitz Estate, 2 N. Broadway, will erect 2-story-and-mezzanine building; 100x140 ft.; Ed P. Boyd, Archt., 1509 N. McKinley St.

Okla., Pawhuska—Garage.—Ferguson-Hurley Motor Co. will erect 2-story building; Monott & Reid, Archt., 409 Empire Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Shawnee—Garage.—Broadway Garage will erect \$15,000 addition.

Okla., Shawnee—Garage.—Central Sales Co. will erect \$13,000 garage and salesroom.

Okla., Tulsa—Garage.—E. M. White, 18 S. Yorktown Ave., will erect garage and residence; L. G. Wilson, Contr., 226 N. Rosedale St.

Okla., Tulsa—Garage, etc.—John S. Davenport, 123 S. Boston St., will erect garage and residence; Mangrum Construction Co., Contr.

Okla., Tulsa—Garage.—C. A. Coffland, 425 S. 13th St., will erect garage and residence.

Okla., Tulsa—Garage.—H. F. Wilcox, 216 S. Denver St., will erect \$12,000 garage.

Okla., Tulsa—Garage.—C. L. Vaughn, 306 S. Lewis St., will erect garage.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Garage.—Hughes Motor Co., care of W. B. Hughes, Sr., East 11th St., will erect 2-story 69x150-ft. fireproof building; cost \$35,000; C. E. Bearden, Archt.

Tenn., Knoxville—Automobiles.—Marathon Motor Co. inceptd. by M. R. Barton and others; capital \$25,000.

Tenn., Knoxville—Garages.—G. L. Price plans erecting 2 garages, probably 2 stories; cost \$50,000.

Tenn., Memphis—Automobile.—H. A. White Auto Co. will erect \$100,000 fireproof building; D. D. Thomas & Sons, Contrs.; Raymond B. Spencer, Archt., Goodwyn Institute Bldg. (Lately noted to erect.)

Tenn., Memphis—Garage, etc.—Memphis Motor Transportation Co., Main St., let contract to Ozanne & McKnight to erect 2-story truck storehouse and garage; brick and reinforced concrete; fireproof; cost \$55,000; Hanmer & Cairns, Archts.

Va., Alexandria—Automobiles.—Potter-Williams Garage & Sales Co. inceptd.; Chas. H.

Potter, Prest., Washington, D. C.; E. C. Glasscock, Secy., East Falls Church, Va.

Va., Norfolk—Automobiles.—Overland Motor Car Co., A. W. Depue, owner, will erect 2-story 53x133-ft. building; reinforced concrete with terra-cotta; cost \$70,000; Wickham C. Taylor, Archt.

Va., Norfolk—Automobiles.—Interstate Auto & Repair Co. chartered; capital \$15,000; Chas. L. Hannaway, Prest.

Va., Norfolk—Garage.—C. E. Snowden, 1610 Highland Ave., is having plans prepared for 1-story garage.

Va., Norfolk—Motor Trucks.—A. D. Speight Motor Truck Co. chartered; capital \$20,000; A. D. Speight, Secy.

Va., Norfolk—Garage.—David Cain, Lorraine Hotel, will erect 3-story 75x100-ft. public garage; Nichols & Lindman, Contrs., Seaboard Bldg.; Neff & Thompson, Archts., Seaboard Bldg.

Va., Petersburg—Garage.—Cotten Motor Co. will erect 60x250-ft. fireproof garage; cost \$30,000; Fred A. Bishop, Archt.

Va., Richmond—Garage.—Miss Helen Baker, 1619 Monument Ave., will erect 2-story 24x21 garage and chauffeur's apartments; Jas. Fox & Son, Contrs., 25th and Franklin Sts.; H. C. Messerschmitt, Archt., 1124 Mutual Bldg.

Va., Roanoke—Garage.—Tompkins Brothers will build \$5000 garage; brick.

W. Va., Elkins—Garage.—Elkins Garage Co. capital \$75,000, inceptd. by J. R. Kemper, R. Chaffey and H. B. Shaver; erect 2-story 90x150-ft. building.

W. Va., Huntington—Garage.—L. J. Ashworth, care of 20th St. Bank, will erect 2-story-and-basement 66x165-ft. garage and apartments; L. J. Dean, Archt., Foster Bldg.

W. Va., Kearneysville—Motor Cars.—Victory Auto Sales Co. chartered by F. O. Trump, Carl H. Fleming and others; capital \$50,000.

W. Va., Wheeling—Garage, etc.—C. B. Robinson, Lore & Co., Mutual Bank Bldg., will erect 2-story 30x34-ft. garage and bungalow; M. F. Geisey, Archt., McLain Bldg.

W. Va., Wheeling—Garage, etc.—Wheeling Metal & Mfg. Co. will erect garage and office building; Geo. H. Dieringer, Archt., Wheeling Bank & Trust Bldg.

Road and Street Construction.

Ark., Blytheville—City let contract Healey & Rouse, Cape Girardeau, Mo., at \$661,838, to pave streets, etc.; 38,476 sq. yds. reinforced concrete paving; 25,584 sq. yds. reinforced concrete gutters; 42,582 lin. ft. concrete curb; 900 lin. ft. 15-in. and 700 ft. 18-in. vitrified pipe storm sewer; Pride & Fairley, Engrs. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ark., De Queen—Sevier County Commrs. let contract McEachern & McEachern, Little Rock, Ark., at \$90,000 to construct 16 mi. gravel road; width 12 ft.

Ark., Hampton—Calhoun County, Road Dist. No. 1, will construct 90 mi. of gravel road. Address County Commrs.

Ark., Hampton—Calhoun County, Road Dist. No. 2, is having surveys made for 80 mi. of gravel road; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Ark., Helena—City will pave 7 mi. of streets; cost \$50,000; H. E. McRae, Chrmn. Commrs.

Ark., Pine Bluff—State Highway Dept., Little Rock, will build 19 mi. gravel roads 14 ft. wide; 85,600 cu. yds. earth excavation, 1328 lin. ft. reinforced concrete pipe, \$200 lbs. steel reinforcing bars, three 80-ft. steel truss spans, etc.; bids until June 26; opened by Commrs. Road Improvement Dist. No. 1, Jefferson and Lincoln Counties; Moreland & Bennett,

Engrs., Citizens' Bank Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Melbourne—Izard County, Road Dist. No. 1 (including Calico Rock) will grade roads and surface with water-bound macadam; cost \$160,000; open bids June 15; Ben Davis, Engr., Kensaw Bldg., Little Rock. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction; Road Roller; Crusher.)

Ark., Morrillton.—Conway County, Road Dist. No. 1, will construct 33 mi. bituminous macadam road from Morrillton through Center Ridge; cost \$360,000; W. P. McGeorge & Co., Contrs.; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Ark., Morrillton.—Conway County, Road Dist. No. 2, will construct 25 mi. of road through Morrillton and Plumerville.

Ark., Morrillton.—Conway County, Road Dist. No. 3, will construct 18 mi. bituminous macadam highway south of the Arkansas River; cost \$181,973.70; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Ark., Morrillton.—Conway County, Road Dist. No. 4, will construct 40 mi. of road from Morrillton north and northwest; probably bituminous macadam; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Pine Bluff, Ark., is preparing plans. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Newport—Jackson County Commrs. let contract Gregory & Wilson to construct 15 mi. roads.

Ark., Newport—Jackson County, Road Dist. No. 2, let contract A. S. Madling, Newport, to construct roads.

Ark., Sheridan—Grant County, Road Dist. No. 2, will construct 14 mi. gravel road from Sheridan through Erin; cost \$90,000; R. O. Guinn, Contr.; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Ark., Sheridan—Grant County, Road Dist. No. 3, will construct 12 mi. gravel road through Attn. Address County Commrs.

Ark., Sheridan—Grant County, Road Dist. No. 4, will construct 20 mi. road from Sheridan to Little Rock Road. Address County Commrs.

Ark., Sheridan—Grant County, Road Dist. No. 5, will construct 18 mi. of gravel road from Sheridan toward Benton; cost \$100,000; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Pine Bluff, Ark. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Sheridan—Grant County, Road Dist. No. 7, will construct 18 mi. gravel road between Sheridan and Leola. Address County Commrs.

Ark., Walnut Ridge—Lawrence County, Western Road Improvement Dist., will expend \$500,000 to construct roads; local material; open bids within 30 days; Pritchett & Hight, Engrs., 203 Ruger Bldg., Little Rock. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Bronson—Levy County Commrs. will build highway between Lukens and Sumner; 46,000 sq. yds. limestone surfacing, 13,000 cu. yds. grading, 18 acres clearing and grubbing, etc.; bids until July 8; D. Frazier Thomas, Engr., Gainesville, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Haines City—City engaged McElroy Engineering Co., Tampa, to plan and supervise paving of streets; cost \$120,000.

Fla., Leesburg—City will pave streets; 50,000 sq. yds. brick, sheet asphalt, concrete, asphaltic concrete, bitulithic or Finley penetration macadam; bids until July 7; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Porter, City Clerk. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Ocala—Marion County Commrs. will build 28 mi. roads; 1.7 mi. for Dunnellon-Lebanon Highway to Levy County, Road No. 1; 5.3 mi. Dunnellon to Levy County line, Road

No. 2; 11.9 mi. Dunnellton to Romeo. Road No. 3; Dunnellton-Romeo Highway to Ocala Rd., Road No. 4; bids until July 7. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Vernon.—Washington County, Chipley Special Road and Bridge Dist., will construct 45 mi. hard-surfaced roads; cost \$70,000. Address C. B. Dunn, Chipley. (Lately noted to issue bonds.)

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Palm Beach County, Road Dist. No. 6, issued \$100,000 warrants to construct roads. Address County Commsr.

Ga., Adel.—Scott County Commsr. ordered vote June 30 on \$250,000 bonds to construct roads.

Ga., Athens.—City will pave Hancock Ave. from Thomas to Foundry St. with Belgian blocks; J. W. Barnett, City Engr.

Ga., Brunswick.—Glynn County Commsr., P. E. Twitty, Clerk, will pave 4.4 mi., or 46,400 sq. yds., highway from city limits to pierce acid plant, for which Federal aid has been allotted; bids until July 5; E. R. Conant, Consit. Engr., Brunswick. Lately noted to have voted \$350,000 bonds and to secure \$350,000 Federal aid (total \$700,000) to construct roads along Dixie Highway. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ga., Brunswick.—City will pave 105,000 sq. yds. streets; bids until July 5; E. R. Conant, Consit. Engr., Brunswick. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Calhoun.—City will improve streets and sidewalks; 5000 lin. ft. granite curbing; 500 sq. yds. sheet-cement sidewalks; 10,500 sq. yds. street pavement; storm-water sewers, etc.; bids until June 11; Knox T. Thomas, Consit. Engr., 502 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta; A. R. Daniel, Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

Ga., Dahlonega.—Lumpkin County issued \$50,000 bonds to construct roads; W. B. Townsend, Ordinary. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Decatur.—DeKalb County Commsr. of Roads and Revenues, L. T. L. Nash, Commr., will order election Aug. 1 on about \$500,000 bonds to construct roads.

Ga., Homerville.—Clinch County Commsr. ordered election to vote on \$250,000 bonds to construct roads.

Ga., Griffin.—Spalding County Commsr., J. E. Wallace, Chrmn., let contract MacDougald Construction Co., Atlanta, at \$160,000, to construct concrete road on Dixie Highway from Experiment to Henry County line; 64,000 sq. yds. paving; width, 18 ft. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Griffin.—City Commsr. let contract Pittman Construction Co., Atlanta, at \$180,922, to grade, curb, drain and pave 3 mi. of streets with vitrified brick; Solomon-Norcross Co., Consit. Engr., 1625 Candler Bldg., Atlanta. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ky., Georgetown.—Scott County Commsr. plan to expend \$100,000 to construct roads; applied for \$25,000 Federal aid; \$10,000 State aid; \$65,000 taxes voted.

Ky., Lebanon.—Marion County voted tax for road construction and maintenance. Address County Commsr.

La., Breaux Bridge.—City will construct 6000 sq. yds. cement walks with curbing; bids opened June 3; Geo. Champagne, Mayor.

La., Lake Charles.—Automobiles.—Gayle Hardware Co. will build automobile salesroom; has 120x102-ft. site.

La., Lake Charles.—City Commsn. will pave portions of 7 streets, about 17,000 sq. yds., with vertical-fiber vitrified brick; specifications and profiles completed; cost \$60,000.

La., Springville.—Livingston Parish Police Jury, Louis F. Harris, Secy., Denham Springs,

La., will open bids Aug. 1 to construct model road in Road Dist. No. 1; \$180,000 bonds authorized. Lately noted to have voted bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Baltimore.—City will grade, curb and pave with Hillside vitrified block, old granite block, all on concrete base, and cement concrete streets and alleys listed in Contracts Nos. 164, 165 and 166; bids until June 18; R. Keith Compton, Chrmn. Paving Commsn., 214 E. Lexington St. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Miss., Ashland.—Benton County Commsr. will issue \$200,000 bonds to construct roads; J. J. Hudspeth, Clerk.

Miss., Carrollton.—Carroll County Commsr. let contract Healy Construction Co., Meridian, Miss., to grade and gravel 5 mi. Black Hawk Rd.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Coahoma County voted \$490,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commsr. (Lately noted to vote.)

Miss., Cleveland.—Bolivar County Commsr. let contract Healy Construction Co., Meridian, Miss., to gravel-surface 6 mi. of Egypt Ridge Highway.

Miss., Greenwood.—City let contract Hornaday Construction Co., Memphis, Tenn., at \$51,000, to pave 7 streets with asphalt macadam; 20,613 sq. yds. paving, 13,011 lin. ft. concrete curb and gutter, and drainage. F. T. Walker, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Meridian.—Lauderdale County, Dist. No. 5, voted \$115,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commsr.

Miss., Moss Point.—City will construct 28,000 yds. slag-surfaced streets; bids until July 1; voted \$35,000 bonds; C. M. Fairley, City Clk. Lately noted to vote on bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Miss., Indianola.—Sunflower County Commsr. let contract Healy Construction Co., Meridian, Miss., to surface with gravel 25 mi. of roads in Dist. No. 5; H. S. Stansel, Engr., Ruleville, Miss. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Lexington.—Holmes County Commsr. of Improved Public Highways, Dist. No. 5, will improve 20% mi. highway; 6 mi. grading, graveling, culverts and bridges, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. graveling and 7 mi. graveling; bids until July 2 at Tchula; John M. Harbert Engineering Co., Engr., Indianola, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Magnolia.—Pike County Commsr. ordered vote for June 28 on \$300,000 bonds to improve roads.

Miss., Tunica.—Tunica County Commsr. let contract Healy Construction Co., Meridian, Miss., for grading, waterways and surfacing with gravel 13.7 mi. of roads in Dist. No. 2.

Mo., Bolivar.—Polk County, Johnson Township, voted \$25,000 bonds to construct 15 mi. rock roads. Address County Commsr.

Mo., Bolivar.—Polk County, Johnson Township, voted \$25,000 bonds to construct road connecting with Cedar Hickory and St. Clair Counties.

Mo., Jefferson City.—State Highway Board, John Malang, Secy., plans construction 600 mi. highways; has \$9,300,000 available from Federal aid; divide State into 6 districts.

Mo., Macon.—Macon County Commsr. ordered vote July 8 on \$500,000 bonds to construct hard-surfaced roads.

Mo., Macon.—Macon County Commsr. considering election on \$500,000 bonds to construct and maintain hard-surfaced roads.

Mo., Sedalia.—Pettis County voted \$500,000 bonds to construct rock roads. Address County Commsr. (Lately noted to vote.)

N. C., Asheville.—Buncombe County will grade and drain road from top of Elk Moun-

tain; also 1.8 mi. Wagoner Branch Rd.; bids until June 23; O. L. Israel, Commr. of Highways. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

N. C., Dobson.—Surry County will construct 50 to 100 mi. of sand-clay or top-soil roads; Highway Comms. receives bids until July 1; A. E. Smith, Chrmn. Commsn., Mount Airy, N. C. Lately noted to have issued \$500,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

N. C., Gastonia.—Gaston County Commsr. let contract Simmons, Whitton & Co., Charlotte, N. C., to construct asphalt-tar highway from Gastonia to Pleasant Ridge; 3 mi.; width 18 ft. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Hillsboro.—Orange County Commsr. will build road requiring 13,500 cu. yds. earth excavation, 41,500 cu. yds. soil surfacing, etc.; bids until June 25; State Highway Commsn., W. S. Fallis, Engr., Raleigh, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

N. C., Morganton.—City will expend \$50,000 for street improvements; construction by city under supervision of W. R. Patton, City Mgr. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving Machinery.)

Okla., Altus.—City will pave South Main St. Address Mayor Hickman.

Okla., Bartlesville.—City will resurface First and Second Sts., cost \$40,000; extend Cherokee Road through city park to connect with Bartlesville-Dewey Highway, cost \$12,000; pave 9 mi. of streets, cost \$340,000; also pave about 5 mi. sidewalks; purchase street-sprinkling and flusher equipment, cost \$5000. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Bartlesville.—Washington County Commsr., J. C. Mitchell, Clerk, will construct 20 mi. hard-surfaced roads, probably concrete; construction under Federal and State inspection; \$250,000 county and \$250,000 Federal aid probably available; R. K. Hughes, Engr., Tulsa, Okla.

S. C., Chester.—City plans vote on \$123,000 bonds for street improvements; will engage engineer to make survey and prepare estimates; J. B. Westbrook, Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving Engineer.)

S. C., Columbia.—City will resurface 40,000 sq. yds. old pavement; bids until June 24; T. Keith Legare, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Okla., Newkirk.—City will pave 4 mi. of streets with asphalt. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to issue bonds.)

Okla., Poteau.—Le Flore County Commsr. will order vote on \$600,000 bonds to construct roads.

S. C., Anderson.—Anderson County Highway Commsn. will construct 220 mi. roads; various types of construction; \$1,450,000 bonds authorized. (Lately noted to have voted bonds.)

S. C., Columbia.—City let contract Powell Contracting Co., Columbia, at \$53,000 to pave Assembly St. from Gervais to Taylor with cement concrete; 17,000 sq. yds. paving; 5000 ft. curbing; T. Keith Legare, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Newberry.—Newberry County Commsr. will expend \$25,000 to grade and topsoil 6 mi. road; C. C. Jordan, Contr.; J. N. Stirling, Engr.; J. C. Sample, County Supvr. (Lately noted to have let contract.)

Tenn., Decaturville.—Decatur County voted \$125,000 bonds to construct roads, including highway from Hardin County line to Saltillo to Sugar Tree, 40+ mi. Address County Commsr.

Tenn., Dyersburg.—City will pave streets with asphalt. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Murfreesboro.—City will construct 15,500 sq. yds. asphaltic concrete pavement, 400

lin. ft. headers, 500 cu. yds. excavation, 1000 sq. yds. macadam foundation; 5600 lin. ft. concrete curb and gutter and 2200 sq. ft. concrete sidewalks; 2600 lin. ft. clay pipe sewers, 12 catch basins and 85 lin. ft. storm-water culverts; J. T. Rather, Secy. Comms., receives bids until June 17; G. B. Howard & Co., Engrs., 148 Fourth Ave., North, Nashville. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

Tex., Belton.—City engaged H. R. Smith as engineer for street paving and oiling; cost \$75,000; Neal Bossel in charge. (Lately noted to vote June 17 on \$75,000 bonds.)

Tex., Bonham.—Fannin County Comms. will construct 7 1/4 mi. gravel road, with concrete culverts, from Grayson County line through Savoy to Ector; State Highway Project No. 63; 12,800 cu. yds. excavation; 14,420 cu. yds. gravel; 419 yds. concrete; bids until June 16; Will Harkins, County Auditor. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Cuero.—DeWitt County Comms. will construct 12.1 mi. gravel road topped with tarvia; \$80,000 available; J. W. Benjamin, Engr.

Tex., El Paso.—City plans to construct scenic drive from Mesa Ave. to Columbia St., Highland Park; R. E. Hardaway, Engr., estimates cost at \$75,000.

Tex., Galveston.—City let contract Uvalde Rock Asphalt Co., Galveston, to surface Post-office St. with asphalt.

Tex., Gonzales.—Gonzales County, Wrightsboro Dist., voted \$35,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Tex., Menard.—Menard County Comms. ordered vote on \$400,000 bonds to construct roads.

Tex., Robert Lee.—Coke County Comms. ordered vote June 28 on \$60,000 bonds to improve roads.

Tex., San Antonio.—Bexar County voted \$1,500,000 bonds to construct roads; Federal aid available. Address County Comms. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., San Antonio.—B. F. Nicholson and others interested in \$100,000 plan to pave streets on Beacon Hill.

Tex., Waxahachie.—City let contract Texas Bitulithic Co., Dallas, Tex., to pave Marvin Ave. and Victory St.; R. T. Smith, City Engr.

Va., Lexington.—State Highway Coms., G. P. Coleman, Commr., Richmond, will construct 4.27 mi. waterbound macadam road from Fairfield to Timber Ridge Church, Rockbridge County; Virginia Project No. 35; bids until June 17. (See Machinery Wanted—Road and Bridge Construction.)

Va., Lovington.—State Highway Coms., G. P. Coleman, Commr., Richmond, will construct 2.69 mi. waterbound macadam road from Ryans Mill to Coleen, Nelson County; Virginia Project No. 33; bids until June 17. (See Machinery Wanted—Road and Bridge Construction.)

W. Va., Beckley.—Raleigh County Comms. let contract J. H. Hening, P. O. Box 168, Charleston, W. Va., to construct 8 1/2 mi. bituminous macadam roads; \$120,000 available; C. E. Scott, Engr., Beckley. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Roller.)

W. Va., Beckley.—Raleigh County Comms. let contract G. T. Franklin, Beckley, at \$39,014 to construct 4 mi. Besoco-Odd Rd.; 20 ft. wide.

W. Va., Berkeley Springs.—Morgan County Comms. will pave 2667 sq. yds. with concrete; let contract at \$8502 to G. W. Ensign, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.

W. Va., Elkins.—Randolph County rejected bids (lately noted received until June 2) to complete 19 mi. improved roads and streets in Leadsville Dist.; invites new bids until July 8; this work previously let to R. M. Hudson

Paving & Construction Co., but not completed; will let contract in five sections, averaging 4 mi. each; bids on concrete, macadam, Tarvia, Warrenite and asphaltic concrete; Thaddeus Pritt, Clk. County Court. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Elm Grove.—Town Council will pave Wheeling, Waddle, Marshall, Liberty and Springdale Aves.; concrete or brick on gravel base; bids until June 12. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

W. Va., Fayetteville.—Fayette County, Quilmont Dist., votes June 18 on \$194,000 bonds to construct roads; R. J. Stegall, Clk. County Court.

W. Va., New Cumberland.—Hancock County, Butler Dist., voted \$100,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

W. Va., Pineville.—Wyoming County Comms. appropriated \$40,000 to construct Elmore-Herndon Rd.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Ohio County Comms. will resurface National Road in Liberty Dist.; bids until June 30; W. O. McCluskey, Jr., County Road Engr.; H. C. Underwood, Clerk. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Winfield.—Putnam County Comms., J. M. Henson, Clerk, will improve roads in Curry Dist.; 3 mi. hard-surface; 2 mi. extra grading; G. H. Davis, Engr., Poca, W. Va.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

Ark., Blytheville.—City let contract Healey & Rouse, Cape Girardeau, Mo., to construct 900 lin. ft. 15-in. and 700 lin. ft. 18-in. vitrified pipe storm sewer in connection with street paving; total contract, \$661,838; Pride & Fairley, Engrs. See Road and Street Work. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Summerville.—City sold \$15,000 sewer bonds; Wesley Shropshire, Mayor.

Ky., Louisville.—City votes in Nov. on \$2,000,000 sewer bonds; David R. Lyman, City Engr.

Md., Dundalk.—Dundalk Co. will erect sewage and pumping station; hollow-tile and frame structure, 27x42 ft.; Edward L. Palmer, Jr., Archt., 513 N. Charles St., Baltimore.

Mo., Kansas City.—City will construct sewer costing \$21,831; let contract to M. Walsh & Son; Robt. Waddell, City Engr.

N. C., Morgantown.—City will expend \$10,000 to extend sewer system; construction by city under supervision of W. R. Patton, City Mgr.; open bids for piping, etc., June 16. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping, etc.)

Okla., Bartlesville.—City is having plans prepared by City Engr. for sanitary sewer system.

S. C., Lake City.—City voted bonds to install sewer and water systems; cost \$150,000 to \$200,000. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tenn., Binghamton.—Town plans \$15,000 expenditure for additional sewer mains; 4 to 8 in. cast-iron mains; H. B. Everett, Chrmn. Impv. Coms., Lately noted to issue bonds for sewers, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping.)

Tenn., Maryville.—City issued \$50,000 sewer bonds; D. F. Young, Mayor.

Tenn., Murfreesboro.—City will construct 2600 lin. ft. clay-pipe sewers, 12 catch-basins and 85 lin. ft. storm-water culverts; J. T. Rather, Secy. Comms., receives bids until June 17; G. B. Howard & Co., Engrs., 148 Fourth Ave., North, Nashville. See Road and Street Construction. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

Tex., Corpus Christi.—City will construct sewers for North Bluff section; cost \$5500; H. A. Stevens, City Engr.

SHIPBUILDING PLANTS.

Fla., Fort Pierce.—Boats.—Backus & Son will enlarge and improve plant; add facilities to construct motor boats for Government. (Previously noted to enlarge.)

Fla., Miami.—Fishing Boats.—Miami Anglers' Boat Co., Hotel Urney Bldg., Incptd.; \$50,000 capital; Edward S. Huff, Prest.; Walter C. Graves, V. P.; R. B. Burdine, Secy.; John W. Claussen, Treas.; Chas. O'Connor, Mgr.; has concrete construction building; will build fishing boats for expert anglers and for Miami Anglers' Club. (Lately noted.)

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

Mo., Fulton.—City votes June 17 on \$50,000 bonds to install telephone system; W. B. Whitlow, Atty.

N. C., Highlands.—Highlands Telephone Co., capital \$5000, Incptd. by J. Q. Pierson and others.

W. Va., Marlinton.—Pocahontas Telephone Co. organized; Geo. P. Moore, Prest., Edray, W. Va.; construct 200 mi. lines; H. C. Solter, Engr. (Lately noted Incptd., capital \$15,000.)

TEXTILE MILLS.

Ga., Rossville.—Cassimeres and Worsteds.—Peerless Woolen Mills, J. L. Hutcheson, Gen. Mgr., will invest \$150,000 to \$175,000 for additions: erect 200x80 and 150x65-ft. 2-story building; brick mill construction; install looms and other machinery; increase capacity one-third; C. E. Bearden, Archt., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ga., Rossville.—Cassimeres.—Park Woolen Mills, F. A. Carter, Gen. Mgr., will build addition and install 40 new wide looms.

N. C., Charlotte.—Asbestos Yarn.—M. Truesdell of General Asbestos & Rubber Co. contemplates building asbestos-yarn spinning mill.

N. C., Gastonia.—Hosiery Yarn.—C. B. Armstrong will build 6000-spindle mill to spin No. 26 hosiery yarn.

N. C., High Shoals.—Cotton Products.—A. Q. Kale contemplates building cotton mill.

N. C., Kimesville.—Cotton Yarn.—Kimesville Mfg. Co. organized; capital \$50,000; main office, 215 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Thos. Roby, Prest.; A. C. Havens, Treas.; W. K. Baldwin, Supt.; operate 4080 spindles; steam power; belt driven.

Tenn., Etowah.—Cotton Products.—Etowah Textile Mills Incptd. by M. E. Beyer and others; capital \$150,000.

WATER-WORKS.

Ala., Gadsden.—City will expend \$10,000 to \$12,000 for laying 8000 ft. 6-in. cast-iron water pipe; Supt. Water Dept. in charge. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping, etc.)

Ga., Athens.—City will expend \$2000 for water mains; M. E. Barnett, City Engr.

Ga., Summerville.—Summerville Cotton Oil Co. will increase capital to build water-works. (City will not build; recent report erroneous.)

La., Baton Rouge.—City (lately noted to install pump, etc.) will install direct-connected motor-driven vacuum pump, 100 H. P. induction motor, 18-in. face by 60-in. diam. iron-split pulley, 66-ft. by 18-in. belt, etc.; bids until July 1 by Comms. Public Parks and Streets; W. E. Atkinson, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works Equipment.)

La., Lake Charles.—City Coms. plans to extend water system and lay additional water mains.

Md., Sparrows Point.—Bethlehem Steel Corp. will build pumping station; 75x50-ft. structure; Gladfelter & Chambers, Contrs., 36th St.

and Roland Ave.; Ed L. Palmer, Archt., 512 N. Charles St., both of Baltimore.

Mo., St. Joseph.—St. Joseph Water Co. will install turbine pump for emergencies.

N. C., Morganton.—City will expend \$15,000 to extend water system; construction by city under supervision of W. R. Patton, City Mgr.; will open bids for piping, etc., June 16. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping, etc.)

Okla., Shawnee.—City contemplates voting on \$250,000 bonds for water-works improvement. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Chester.—City plans vote on \$17,000 bonds for water-works improvements and extensions; will engage engineer to make survey and prepare estimates; J. B. Westbrook, Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

S. C., Lake City.—City voted bonds to install water and sewer systems; cost \$150,000 to \$200,000. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

S. C., Fountain Inn.—City will construct steel water tower and tank for municipal water system upon foundations built by city; capacity of tank, 50,000 gals.; height of tower, 110 ft. from top of foundation piers to floor of balcony; bids until June 25; D. M. Garrett, Chrmn. Board of Public Works; lately noted to have let contract A. H. Gulon & Co., Gastonia, N. C., at \$65,000 to construct water-works and sewer system. (See Machinery Wanted—Tank and Tower.)

Woodworking Plants.

Fla., Jacksonville—Fruit Packages.—Fruit Package Export Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd.; A. L. Church, Pres.; A. C. Starbird, V.-P.; Frederick Van Roy, 2d V.-P.; Frank Carmel, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Rome—Cabinets.—Rome Cabinet Co. inceptd. by F. L. Forster and B. C. Yancey of Rome, J. P. Broyles of Cincinnati and Jacob Druckman of New York; capital \$65,000.

Ky., Shelbyville—Staves.—Magoffin Stave Co. increased capital from \$16,500 to \$41,250.

Ky., Stanton—Furniture.—Stanton Furniture Mfg. Co. chartered by S. E. Baker and others; capital \$4000.

La., Shreveport—Doors, etc.—Shreveport Long Leaf Lumber Co. will build plant, mfg. sash and doors.

Miss., Meridian—Woodenware.—Hardwood Manufacturing Co. inceptd. by Wyatt Easterling and others; capital \$30,000.

Mo., St. Louis—Furniture.—Jos. Smith Furniture Co., 919 N. 7th St., will build 6-story 130x120-ft. factory structure; John Grewe Construction Co., Contr., Century Bldg.; Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Archts., 949 Century Bldg.

N. C., Greensboro—Furniture.—High Point Chair & Furniture Co. inceptd.; capital \$125,000; H. G. Barnes, Pres.; Ernest S. Wall, Secy.

W. Va., Huntington—Caskets.—Huntington Casket Mfg. Co. will build \$7000 2-story factory structure.

W. Va., Mullens—Desk.—Princeton Desk Co. will build factory.

Fire Damage.

Ark., DeWitt.—J. W. Shackelford's store, A. B. Culpepper's building, City Meat Market, Wilson Bros.' shop; loss \$60,000.

Ark., Fort Smith.—Fort Smith Handle Co.'s factory; loss \$10,000.

Ga., Macon—Macon Canning Co.'s plant; loss \$25,000.

Md., Ocean City—Deep Sea Products Co.'s cannery and fertilizer factory.

N. C., Valle Crucis.—Valle Crucis Episcopal Mission School's dormitory.

S. C., Lowryville.—A. M. Titman's residence.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Farmers' Co-operative Warehouse, owned by H. P. Brown; loss \$75,000, including contents.

Tenn., Camden.—S. S. Clayton's residence.

Tenn., Harriman.—W. D. Newton's residence.

Miss., Jackson.—Moore Box Co.'s factory; loss \$60,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—Rosenbaum & Mendel Furniture Co.'s building; loss \$25,000.

Va., Harrisonburg.—W. E. Friddle's restaurant.

Va., Martinsville.—Perry Preston's dwelling.

Va., Norfolk.—N. H. Gowing Veneering Co.'s cutting department; loss \$30,000.

Va., Norfolk.—Freiburg & Co.'s warehouse.

Wrecked by Explosion.

Md., Ruxton.—Gneiss Rock Water Co.'s plant; loss \$20,000.

BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not considered.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Birmingham.—Harry Licht will erect apartment-house, first of 5 units to be erected on site fronting Highland Ave., Glenn Ave. and Cliff Road; each apartment to have 5 rooms and sleeping porch.

D. C., Washington.—Owner, care F. H. Smith, \$15 15th St., will erect apartment-house at 16th and R Sts.; 8 stories and basement; brick, stone and terra-cotta; Phillip M. Julian, Archt. Commercial National Bank Bldg., receiving bids.

Fla., Bradenton.—E. B. Rood is interested in organization of company to erect apartment-house.

Fla., Bradenton.—H. E. Mower will erect apartment-house.

Fla., Miami.—Mrs. H. H. Dickinson will erect apartment-house; 2 stories; cost \$30,000.

Fla., Miami.—Bay View Apartments will erect 2-story concrete and stucco addition.

Fla., Miami.—Burdine & Quarterman will erect business building; apartments on 3d floor. (See Stores.)

Fla., Sarasota.—Dr. Joseph Halton will erect office building; apartments on 2d floor. (See Bank and Office.)

Md., Baltimore.—Walter F. Hidey, 5105 Milford Ave., will erect apartment-house at Milford and Gwynn Oak Aves.; 2½ stories; 31x46 ft.; cost \$15,000; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Parkway Co., Jas. W. Miller and others, temporary offices 312-14 Equitable Bldg., purchased site on University Parkway at 39th and Oak Sts.; considering erecting one or more apartment-houses; may utilize portion of site for apartments and remainder for home sites; cost about \$1,000,000; plans indefinite; Chas. M. Balder, 312-14 Equitable Bldg., attorney for purchasers.

Md., Baltimore.—Dr. Harry G. Preston

will alter apartment-house and laboratory at 18-20 E. Preston St.; brick; 3 stories; Fredk. Thomas, Archt., 135 N. Kenwood Ave.

Md., Baltimore.—Isador Penitz will erect apartment-house at Lake Drive; 3 stories; 45x125 ft.; 6 suites; cost \$75,000; Benj. Frank, Archt., 328 N. Charles St.

Md., Cumberland.—D. W. Hardesty will erect apartment-house; 5 suites; store on first floor.

N. C., Hickory.—Lyerly Estate will erect apartment-house; 40x80 ft.; six 5-room apartments; brick and stone; 5-ply tar and gravel roof; cost \$25,000; Louis Asbury, Archt., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—L. E. Z. Aaronson will erect apartment-house at 704 S. Cheyenne St.; 45x140 ft.; 4 stories; 40 apartments; brick and frame; composition roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting cost \$85,000. Address M. O'Connell, 7th and Cheyenne Sts. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Knoxville.—Dr. E. M. Coffee will erect apartment-house; 3 stories; brick; 53x100 ft.; cost \$20,000.

Tex., Houston.—Mrs. J. E. McAshan, 3509 Montrose Blvd., will convert buildings into apartments; Jones & Tabor, Archts. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Huntington.—A. Solof will erect apartment-house; 4 stories; 10 bachelor apartments of 2 rooms and bath; store on first floor; cost \$30,000 to \$35,000; A. F. Dickey, Archt.

W. Va., Huntington.—L. J. Ashworth, Twentieth Street Bank, will erect apartment and garage; 2 stories and basement; 60x165 ft.; brick; wood roof trusses; cost \$30,000; L. J. Dean, Archt., Foster Bldg., receiving bids.

Association and Fraternal.

Ga., Atlanta.—Yaarab, George R. Donovan, Chrmn. Building Committee, will erect mosque; 2 stories; Oriental style; auditorium to seat 3500; cost \$500,000. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Ponca City.—Moose Lodge will erect building; clubroom, swimming pool, billiard and pool rooms, bowling alley, library and gymnasium; cost \$60,000.

Va., Portsmouth.—Young Men's Christian Assn. will improve building; convert bowling alley into pool and billiard parlors; remodel room for lounging, smoking and reading; provide boys' department to accommodate 50 to 60; swimming pool 20x60 ft.; remodel heating plant, etc.

Bank and Office.

Ala., Birmingham.—Lincoln Reserve Life Insurance Co., J. R. Burns, Secy., will erect building; 5 stories; stone and steel; cost \$100,000.

Fla., Sarasota.—Dr. Joseph Halton will erect office building; 100-ft. frontage; 2 stories; apartments on 2d floor.

Ga., Abbeville.—Bank of Abbeville will erect bank and office building; 60x70 ft.; 2 stories; banking room 30x70 ft.; brick; tile roof; city lighting; desires to communicate with architects and contractors. Address T. M. Cook, Cashier. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Berry.—Berry Deposit and Farmers' Deposit Companies will merge and erect building.

Ky., Weeksbury.—Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Co. will erect store and office building; 2 stories; brick and frame; construction by day labor.

Ky., Winchester.—Citizens' Bank acquired building and will remodel for bank addition; install equipment, etc.; Anderson & Frankel, Archts., Lexington, Ky.

Md., Baltimore.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co., St. Paul and Lexington Sts., will remodel

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

property at 11 E. Lexington St. for addition to office building.

N. C., Benson.—Farmers' Commercial Bank will erect building; 3 stories and basement.

Okla., Bartlesville.—Phillips Petroleum Co. will erect office building.

Okla., Newkirk.—S. L. Johnson, Okmulgee, Okla., will erect 2 business buildings; offices on second floor. (See Stores.)

Okla., Shawnee.—Western Ice & Cold Storage Co. will erect office and warehouse building; additional capacity 3000 tons; cost \$20,000.

Okla., Walters.—Robert Sultan will erect additional story to building; 25x140 ft.

S. C., Greenville.—American Bank, W. L. Gassaway, Prest., will erect building; triangular shape, 25x80x70 ft.; 28 ft. high; fire-proof; granite, terra-cotta and ornamental metal work; marble, tile and metal work on interior; marquise; metal grille gates; mezzanine floor; basement for heating equipment and storage; indirect heating and lighting; H. Olin Jones, Archt. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Williams Vorles Lumber Co. will erect office building; bungalow type; 50x32 ft.; W. H. Sears, Archt.

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas County State Bank, R. L. Thornton, Prest., will erect building; 2 stories; cost \$40,000; H. M. Greene, Archt., N. Texas Bldg., Dallas.

Tex., Sinton.—Bank of Commerce, B. Merrill, Prest., will erect building; 1 story; fire-proof; steel fixtures.

Va., Richmond.—First National Bank will build annex; connect to present structure by arch.

Va., Blackstone.—Citizens' Bank will erect bank and office building; Indiana limestone trim; marble fixtures, etc.; cost \$40,000; Fred A. Bishop, Archt., Petersburg.

W. Va., Madison.—National Madison Bank will erect building.

W. Va., Glendale.—Wheeling Metal & Manufacturing Co. will erect office building and garage; 2 stories; 60x80 ft.; brick; cost \$15,000; day labor; Geo. H. Dieringer, Archt., Wheeling Bank & Trust Bldg., Wheeling.

Churches.

Ala., Birmingham.—West End Baptist Church will erect first unit of Sunday-school; seating capacity 1000; gymnasium; swimming pool, etc.; cost \$15,000; ultimate plans call for \$40,000 structure; J. E. Green, Archt., American Trust Bldg.

Ark., Little Rock.—Greek Orthodox Church, Rev. K. Kanelas, Pastor, plans to erect building; site 100x140 ft.; cost \$15,000.

Fla., Clearwater.—Methodist Church, Rev. R. H. Barnett, Pastor, will erect proposed building; foundation constructed; F. J. Kenard, Archt., American National Bank Bldg.

Fla., Lake City.—Baptist Church will erect brick building; cost \$30,000 to \$40,000; W. M. Severance, G. J. Harris, E. R. Rodgers and others, Building Committee.

Ga., Columbus.—Mt. Zion Church will rebuild structure; J. B. David is interested.

Ga., Forsythe.—First Baptist Church, Rev. R. L. Bivins, Pastor, will erect church building.

Ga., Rome.—South Broad Methodist Church plans to erect \$10,000 or \$15,000 structure; Chas. Blackstock, Chrmn. of Com.

Ky., Grayson.—Christian Church will erect building; 46x65 ft.; brick; composition roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting; J. M. King, Archt., Ashland, Ky.; Lisle Womack, Supt. Construction. Address J. W. Lusby, Secy. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—St. John's Lutheran Church will alter and erect addition to building on Pimlico Road; 63x50 ft.; slate, composition

shingle and composition roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting; cement sidewalks; cost \$30,000. Address Jno. R. Forsyth, Archt., 232 St. Paul St. (Previously noted.)

Md., Catonsville.—Presbyterian Church, St. Timothy's Lane and Frederick Road, will erect building. Address The Pastor.

Mo., St. Louis.—St. Mark's English Lutheran Church will erect building at High Points. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Barnardsville.—Morgan Hill Baptist Church, Rev. N. B. Phillips, Pastor, will erect brick building.

N. C., Gastonia.—First Methodist Church will erect building. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Gastonia.—Presbyterian Church will erect addition to building. Address The Pastor.

Okla., Henryetta.—First Baptist Church will erect building; cost \$75,000. Address The Pastor.

Okla., Medford.—Methodist Church will erect building to replace burned structure; cost \$20,000.

Okla., Newkirk.—Methodist Episcopal Church will erect building; cost \$50,000. Address The Pastor.

Tenn., Alamo.—First Christian Church will erect building; cost \$20,000. Address The Pastor.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Pilgrim Congregational Church will erect building; tapestry brick; Adams & Alsup, Archts., James Bldg.

Tex., Denison.—Trinity Episcopal Church, J. T. Clark, I. S. Fehr and Roy Ownby, Building Committee, will erect building; steel, concrete and brick; bids opened June 6; plans at office Rev. L. D. Sawyer, Pastor, East Texas St., Denison, and Wm. Albert Tackett, Archt., M. & P. Bank Bldg., Sherman, Tex.

Tex., Paris.—Methodist Episcopal Church, South receives bids until June 30 through Van Slyke & Woodruff, Archts., 403 Reynolds Bldg., Fort Worth, to erect building; 3 and 4 stories; 50x130 ft.; stone, brick and reinforced concrete; cost \$100,000; plans and specifications at office architects. (Previously noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Trinity M. E. Church, Rev. H. C. Leonard, Pastor, 1142 W. Magnolia St., will erect building; 64x112 ft.; brick and hollow tile; metal roof; wood and concrete floors; gas-steam heat; cost \$50,000; Adams & Adams, Gibbs Bldg.; bids opened about July 1. Address Rev. Mr. Leonard. (Previously noted.)

Va., Craigsville.—Presbyterian Church will erect Sunday-school annex. Address The Pastor.

Va., Franklin.—Baptist Church, D. C. Campbell, Chrmn. Building Committee, will erect parsonage; 2 stories and cellar; metal shingle roof; hot-air heat; rift pine floors; yellow pine trim; Wm. Newton Diehl, Archt., Law Bldg., Newport News.

Va., Norfolk.—South Norfolk Christian Church will erect addition to building. Address The Pastor.

Va., North Emporia.—Methodist Church, Harry T. Klugel, Secy. Building Committee, will erect building; brick; cost \$22,000 to \$25,000; day labor. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Brick; Windows.)

W. Va., Bluefield.—Emanuel Baptist Church will erect building; Sunday-school room erected at present; 40x52 ft. Address The Pastor.

W. Va., Huntington.—Highlawn Methodist Episcopal Church, Geo. E. Enslow, Chrmn. Building Committee, 2674 Collis Ave., will erect building; auditorium, Sunday school and social rooms; 1 story and basement; 42x60 ft.; brick and stone; cost \$10,000; L. J. Dean, Archt., Foster Bldg.

City and County.

Ala., Anniston.—Exposition.—Chamber of Commerce is promoting erection of agricultural and industrial exposition building.

Ga., Macon.—Auditorium.—Auditorium Building Committee will erect memorial auditorium; Alexander Blair, Archt.

Ga., Newman.—City Hall.—City is considering erecting city hall. Address The Mayor.

Mo., St. Joseph.—City Hall, etc.—City voted \$45,000 bonds to erect city hall and \$100,000 to erect contagious disease hospital. Address The Mayor. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Bartlesville.—Fire Station.—City opens bids June 14 to erect west side fire station; 25x54 ft.; 2 stories; brick and frame; slate or asbestos roof; concrete and wood floors; cost \$10,000; Walter Everman, Archt., 63 Empire Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Muskogee.—Fire Station, etc.—City receives bids until June 20 to erect fire station and detention hospital; cost \$60,000 and \$12,500; W. W. Gilbert, City Clk. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—Jail.—Dallas County, Chas. E. Gross, County Auditor, will install ventilating system in basement of criminal courts and jail building; bids opened June 9; plans and specifications at office Mr. Gross.

Va., Cherrydale.—Fire Station.—Cherrydale Volunteer Fire Dept., J. Turnburke, Chrmn., will erect fire station; 2 stories; brick; cost \$15,000; R. K. Galbraith, Archt., 76 Brookville Rd., Chevy Chase, Md.; owner taking bids.

W. Va., Welch.—City Hall, etc.—City votes June 7 on \$35,000 bonds to erect city hall and fire quarters and construct reinforced concrete bridge across Elkhorn River; J. C. Summers, Mayor. (Previously noted to vote on \$60,000 bond issue.)

Courthouses.

Ga., Atlanta.—Fulton County Commsrs. will erect courthouse for Poole Dist.; W. M. Poole, Chrmn. Coms.

Okla., Arapaho.—Custer County Commsrs. are considering erecting courthouse; cost \$125,000.

Dwellings.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—H. Perry will erect 2-story brick building; cost \$10,000.

D. C., Washington.—Winfield Preston, 908 New York Ave., N. W., will erect 6 dwellings, 1709-19 Georgia Ave.; 2 stories; 20x32 ft.; brick; cost \$30,000.

Fla., Apalachicola.—St. George Co-operative Colony, Chas. N. Hapton, Secy., 506 Clark Bldg., Jacksonville, purchased St. George's Island, near Apalachicola, and will develop; erect number of dwellings, etc.

Fla., Bradenton.—Lee S. Day will erect residence; construct seawall about 200 ft. long, etc.

Fla., Fort Myers.—M. R. Kellum purchased 230 acres on McGregor Blvd. and Whiskey Creek; plans to beautify grounds, trade, set to plants, etc., under supervision of E. J. Blount; construct seawall 1½ mi. long; erect residence, etc.

Fla., Miami.—M. J. Roughan will erect 8 dwellings in 3-B club sub-division; cost \$75,000; Guy L. Seriran, Archt.

Fla., Miami.—Corinne Welsh will erect dwelling at Miami Beach; colonial type; stucco; tile and oak floors; fireplace; tapestry-finished mantel; 9 rooms; 2 baths; screened porch; breakfast porch enclosed with glass; balconies; 2-story garage; servants' quarters and laundry; cost \$15,000 to \$20,000; August Geiger, Archt.

Ky., Louisville.—A. H. Morris will erect dwelling; brick; cost \$11,000.

Ky., Maysville.—Home Building & Realty

Co. Incptd. by J. C. Everett, Mike Brown and others; \$10,000 capital; plans to erect about 10 dwellings during year; cost \$4000 each.

La., Baton Rouge.—Chas. H. Charlton, Jr., Archt., Maguire Bldg., receives bids until Jan. 12 to erect residence and garage in Rose-lane Terrace.

Md., Annapolis.—Wm. G. Albrecht, 211 S. Sharp St., will erect 4 bungalows at Severna Park; 1½ stories; 30x44 ft.; frame; cost \$5000 each; owner taking bids; Callis & Callis, Archts., 2055 Kennedy Ave., Baltimore.

Md., Baltimore.—C. & M. Building Co. will erect dwelling on Old Frederick Rd., near Marley Ave.; 14x46 ft.; 2 stories; cost \$10,000; Fredk. E. Beall, 1335 N. Gilmer St.

Md., Baltimore.—J. H. Webster Cooke will erect 24 dwellings on 32d St., near Greenmount Ave.; 2 stories; 22x34 ft.; cost \$4000 each; J. C. Spedden, Archt., 2715 Harlem Ave.; roofing contract let to Phillip Carey Co., 41st and Gay Sts.; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Owner & Builder Co., care M. C. Davis, 902 W. 36th St., will erect 22 dwellings at 38th St. and Cedar Ave.; brick; 2 stories; 14x50 ft.; cost \$3000 each.

Md., Baltimore.—L. Coblets Isaacs, 518 E. 3d St., will erect dwellings on Mt. Royal Terrace; 3 stories; cost \$10,000; Fredk. E. Beall, Archt., 1335 Gilmer St.; bids by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Rochester Home Building Co., 2738 Harford Road, will erect seventeen 2-story dwellings in 600 block Melville Ave.; 14.6x48 ft. and 15.2x32 ft.; cost \$34,000; Callis & Callis, Archts., 2055 Kennedy Ave.

Md., Baltimore.—F. Kenny Goodman will erect dwelling and garage at Greenway and Lambert Sts.; cost \$30,000; Warrington C. Lawrence, Archt.

Md., Baltimore.—Louis H. Schnepp will erect bungalow on Annapolis Ave.; cost \$10,000.

Md., Cumberland.—Jas. T. Vandegrift will erect 10-room stucco bungalow.

Md., Frederick.—Dr. J. M. Goodman will erect dwelling near Frederick; frame; 8 rooms; electric lights.

Md., Hagerstown.—H. E. Brandt will erect residence and garage; 2 stories; 48x50 ft.; cost \$12,000; H. E. Yessler, Archt., 12 Hamilton Row.

Mo., St. Louis.—Wedemeyer & Nelson, Wainwright Bldg., are preparing plans for dwelling on Lindell Ave. W.; cost \$20,000.

Mo., University City.—Albert C. Hausman will erect residence and garage; 2 stories and basement; 47x43 ft.; cost \$25,000; G. G. Clymer, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

N. C., Charlotte.—V. J. Guthery will erect residence in Myers Park; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, etc.; shingle exterior; stone porch columns and underpinning; slate-coated composition roof; L. L. Hunter, Archt.

N. C., Charlotte.—Major W. R. Robertson will erect residence in Myers Park; brick and stone; slate roof; basement floor, cement; 9 rooms, sun parlor, breakfast-room, etc.; cost \$20,000; Louis Asbury, Archt.; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt.

N. C., Ranlo.—Ranlo Mfg. Co. will erect number of dwellings; E. S. Draper, Charlotte, N. C., and New York, Landscape Archt.

N. C., Gastonia.—Chamber of Commerce is promoting \$100,000 housing corporation.

N. C., Greensboro.—A. Y. Bond will erect two 7-room dwellings; cost \$10,000.

N. C., Greensboro.—Guilford Realty & Insurance Co. will erect four 7-room residences and one 6-room residence; cost \$28,730.

Okla., Newkirk.—Joe S. Hayes will erect residence; cost \$15,000; also contemplates erecting theater.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Stone-Dwyer Realty Co. will erect 3 dwellings; 8 and 9 rooms; cost \$12,000 each.

S. C., Chester.—I. L. Sink will erect residence.

S. C., Greer.—B. Kerwood will erect dwelling.

S. C., Greer.—I. M. Wood will erect 5 dwellings.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Spartanburg General Hospital will erect building; 4 stories, basement and sub-basement; cost \$220,000; J. Frank Collins, Archt.; J. Choice Evans, Chrmn. Trustee; Prof. A. M. Dupre, Treas.

S. C., State Park.—State Board of Health, Dr. J. A. Bayne, Secy., opens bids July 10 to erect tuberculosis sanatorium; 70x191 ft.; 1 story; wood construction; shingle roof; wood floors; steam heat; Chas. C. Wilson, Archt., Columbia. Address Dr. Hayne. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Flemclock Homes Co. will erect number of cottages; cost \$28,000.

Tenn., Livingston.—Dr. A. B. Qualls will erect residence; brick.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Jacob Licht will erect store and residence. (See Stores.)

Tex., Cooper.—J. F. Henslee will erect 2 brick dwellings.

Tex., Fort Worth.—John C. Ryan, Jr., will erect 5 dwellings; \$60,000.

Tex., Groesbeck.—Robert Stroud will erect residence; cost \$12,000; M. T. Horn, Archt., Corsicana, Tex.

Tex., Paris.—Miss Ameron Connor will erect 5 cottages; 5 rooms; cost \$12,500.

Tex., San Antonio.—L. E. Maye will erect dwelling; 2 stories and basement; stucco; 6 rooms and bath; oak floors; hot-air heat; Athel. Ayres, Archt.

Tex., San Antonio.—J. H. Weymouth will erect 6 dwellings on Weymouth St.; 5 rooms; cost \$19,000.

Va., Norfolk.—Dr. J. G. Jackson will erect dwelling; 30x48 ft.; 2 stories, cellar and attic; tapestry brick; stone trim; slate roof; tile floors and wainscot; hardwood interior trim; hot-water heat; cost \$15,000; Wm. Newton Diehl, Archt., Law Bldg., Newport News.

Va., Petersburg.—Independent Trunk & Bag Co., H. L. Plummer, Prest., will erect dwellings at Ettrick for employees; 2 stories; frame and stucco; cost \$3500 each.

Va., Pulaski.—R. R. Moore will erect residence; stone and brick; cost \$10,000.

Va., Richmond.—R. E. Saul, Stratford Court Apts., will erect residence; 2 stories; 34x65 ft.; cost \$12,000.

W. Va., Beckley.—Clyde Cook will erect brick residence in Ellison addition.

W. Va., Bluefield.—A. C. Feltz will erect residence at Mountain View; 2 stories; brick; cost \$15,000; construction by owner; Pedigo & Garry, Archts., Kelly-Moyer Bldg.

W. Va., Glendale.—Frank Harris will erect residence; 2 stories; brick; cut-stone trim; cost \$60,000; construction by owner; Geo. H. Dieringer, Archt., Wheeling Bank & Trust Bldg., Wheeling. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Kimball.—Harry Bank will erect 3 double dwellings; 2 stories and basement; frame; cost \$5500 each; Pedigo & Garry, Archts., Kelly-Moyer Bldg., Bluefield.

W. Va., Princeton.—McConnell Construction Co., J. C. McConnell, Prest., will erect 6

dwellings; 2 stories and basement; frame; cost \$3000 each; construction by owner.

W. Va., Welch.—Mrs. L. L. Belcher will erect residence; 2 stories and basement; brick; 10 rooms; cost \$10,000; Pedigo & Garry, Archts., Kelly-Moyer Bldg., Bluefield.

Government and State.

S. C., Charleston.—Amusement Building.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, D. C., receives bids until June 18 to erect amusement building at navy-yard; 180x80 ft.; 1 story; concrete piers; frame; shingle roof; wood and cement floors; plastered interior; plumbing, electric lighting and heating systems; drawings and specification No. 3308 obtainable at Bureau and office Commandant of Navy-yard. (Lately noted to open bids June 15.)

Tex., Pittsburg.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C., opens bids June 8 to erect postoffice; drawings and specifications obtainable from custodian of site or from office Mr. Wetmore.

Hospitals, Sanatoriums, Etc.

Ga., Milledgeville.—Trustees Georgia State Sanitarium receive bids until July 1 to erect nurses' home; E-shaped; 191x132 ft.; brick; 3 stories and basement; court in center; ordinary construction; tile roof; post and girder floor construction; partially concrete; wood surface; vacuum system of heat, direct radiation; electric lighting; cost \$125,000; plans and specifications at office T. H. De Saussure, Georgia State Sanitarium, and obtainable from A. Ten Eyck Brown, Archt., Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Board of Trustees. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Newman.—City will erect hospital; cost \$100,000. Address The Mayor. (Previously noted.)

La., Lake Charles.—St. Patrick's Sanitarium will erect addition; 4 stories and basement; brick; slate roof; 60x100 ft.; 40 rooms; elevator; steam heat; electric lights; cost \$75,000 to \$80,000.

La., New Orleans.—Charity Hospital of Louisiana, J. P. Henican, V.-P. Board of Administrators, receives bids until June 30 to alter and erect addition to 1 and 2-story warehouse; plans and specifications at office Favrot & Livaudais, Title Guarantee Bldg.

Mo., St. Joseph.—City voted \$100,000 bonds to erect hospital. (See City and County.)

N. C., Statesville.—Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Hospital, Dr. F. A. Carpenter, Supt., will erect building; 40x80 ft.; 14 rooms for patients, consultation, examination and operating-rooms; kitchen, etc.; 5-room apartment; steam heat; cost \$40,000; Louis Asbury, Archt., Charlotte, N. C.

Okla., Bartlesville.—Washington County voted \$150,000 bonds to erect hospital. Address County Comrns. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Muskogee.—City receives bids until June 20 to erect detention hospital, etc. (See City and County.)

S. C., Abbeville.—Abbeville County Memorial Hospital will erect building; C. H. McMurray, J. C. Hill, S. H. Rosenberg and others, Committee.

Va., Richmond.—Johnson-Willis Hospital contemplates erecting building; cost \$200,000.

Va., Richmond.—Otis K. Asbury, 110 N. 7th St., is preparing plans for nurses' home; 3 stories; 90x30 ft.; brick; cost \$20,000.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—City Hospital will erect addition; 4 stories; 60-ft. front; cement block; composition roof, hardwood floors; extend present steam heating plant; gas and

electric lighting; concrete sidewalks; electric elevator.

S. C., Greenville.—Salvation Army will erect home and hospital; cost \$150,000; Thomas F. Parker, Chrmn. Executive Committee.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Trustees Spartanburg General Hospital, J. Choice Evans, Prest., will erect building; 39x135 ft.; wing 43x88 ft.; 4 stories and basement; fireproof; brick and hollow tile; composition roof; tile and joist floors; low-pressure, vacuum vapor and steam heat; electric passenger elevator; cost \$200,000; J. Frank Collins, Archt., may be addressed.

W. Va., Parkersburg.—City, J. L. Gilbert, Mayor, will remodel and erect addition to residence at Prospect Hill for hospital; 3 stories; contract let; Saml. Hannaford & Son, Archts., Hulbert Bldg., Cincinnati.

W. Va., Morgantown.—City and county will erect isolation hospital; Dr. W. C. Kelly, City Health Officer.

Hotels.

Fla., Miami.—Thos. J. Peters, 713 19th St., and others plan to erect hotel on 12th St.; 200x140 ft.; 14 stories; fireproof; heating, refrigeration, telephones, clocks, etc.; cost \$1,500,000; Fisher & Jones, Archts., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. H. Mundy, Associate Archt., Miami.

Ga., Macon.—Hotel Dempsey, Charles A. Gonder, will erect 75-room addition; private baths; W. L. Stoddard, Archt., 9 E. 40th St., New York.

La., Monroe.—Ounchita Hotel Co. inceptd.; \$150,000 capital; Saml. Kaplin, J. L. Adams, J. S. Bloch and others; will erect hotel; 5 or 6 stories; 150 rooms; Mann & Stern, Archts., Little Rock. (Lately noted.)

Md., Salisbury.—Shoreman Hotel Corp. organized; \$150,000 capital; Clarence Miles, 123 W. Lanvale St., and Albert C. Ritchie, 633-45 Title Bldg., Baltimore; Mark Cooper and Jesse D. Price, Salisbury, and others; will erect hotel; tapestry brick; limestone trim; 84x85 ft.; 90 rooms, 9 housekeeping apartments, roof garden, restaurant and telegraph office; cost \$100,000.

Miss., Leland.—C. O. Turner will erect hotel; 30 rooms.

N. C., Salisbury.—Yadkin Hotel, J. F. Summers, Mgr., will erect addition; 117x100 ft.; banquet hall 45x65 ft.; enlarge lobby; install new barber shop; 4 stories; 60 rooms and 50 private baths; red pressed brick; stone trim; tar and gravel roof; cost \$60,000; Louis Asbury, Archt., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Shelby.—C. C. Blanton will erect addition to Central Hotel; 3 stories; brick; 50x50 ft.; 14 bedrooms; steam heat; electric lights; also erect 2 brick buildings, 50x130 ft., for stores.

Okl., Walters.—Lines Hotel will erect building; 30x150 ft.; 2 stories; stucco; 40 rooms, 10 with private bath.

Tex., Fort Sam Houston.—Fowler Brothers, San Antonio, are handling details for erection of hotel at Camp Normoyle to be leased by Government; gymnasium, swimming pool, athletic grounds, etc.; cost \$40,000.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Fairmont Hotel Co. will erect one or two additional stories; brick; Barrett roof; Milburn, Heister & Co., Archts., Union Savings Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Hotel Watson, Col. R. O'Neal, Mgr., is reported to erect 50-room addition.

W. Va., Madison.—E. N. Coffman and Ben Tobin of Logan, W. Va., will erect hotel. (See Stores.)

Miscellaneous.

D. C., Washington.—Home—Medical Society of District of Columbia, Dr. W. G. Morgan, Prest., 1624 I St., will erect home on M St. near Connecticut Ave.; 2 stories; 50x110 ft.; stone or brick; cost \$75,000; Marsh & Peters, Archts., 530 13th St. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Miami—Casino.—Avery Smith will erect addition to contain 100 bathrooms; also erect Flamingo.

Ga., Atlanta—Amusements.—Southeastern Fair Assn. will install circle swing, ostrich farm, dance hall, etc., at Lakewood Park; cost \$16,000; R. M. Walker et al., Archts. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Moultrie—Fair.—Colquitt County Fair Assn., F. R. Pidcock, Prest., will erect several buildings.

N. C., Charlotte—Clubhouse.—Stephens Company will erect clubhouse at Myers Park.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Restrooms.—Cumberland Telephone Co. will remodel girls' restrooms; cost \$15,000.

Tex., Waco—Orphanage.—Methodist Orphanage, W. F. Barnett, Supt., will erect Abe Mulkey memorial building for school purposes; accommodate 150; 60x100 ft.; 2 stories and basement; assembly hall, library and music department; cost \$75,000; also erect chapel to cost \$40,000; separate building for heating plant, power-house and laundry; M. W. Scott & Co., Archts., 41½ Franklin St.

Schools.

Ala., Anniston.—City School Board will improve and erect additions to schools; issue \$100,000 bonds; D. R. Murphey, Supt. of Public Schools.

Ala., Gadsden.—Etowah County Board of Education will erect Mt. Zion and Beard schools; E. P. Murphy, County Supt.

Ga., Blackshear.—Pierce County Comms. ordered election on \$50,000 bond issue for school building.

Ga., Centerville.—Centerville School Dist. will erect \$25,000 school. Address F. M. Green, Supt., Fort Valley, Ga.

Ga., Cleveland.—White County Comms. ordered election on \$100,000 bond issue for schools.

Ga., Columbus.—Muskegee County School Board will erect school in Nankipooh School Dist.; 2 stories; brick.

Ga., Davison.—Davison School Dist. voted \$20,000 bonds to erect school. Address Dist. School Trustees.

Ga., Funston.—Funston Consolidated School Dist. voted \$20,000 bonds to erect school building; O. R. Thaxton, County Supt., Moultrie, Ga. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Funston.—Funston Consolidated School Dist. will erect \$20,000 school. Address Dist. School Trustees. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Hogansville.—City is considering issuing \$30,000 school bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Savannah.—Chatham County Comms. are considering ordering \$500,000 bond issue for purchasing sites and erecting schools.

Ky., Hopkinsville.—Bethel Woman's College Trustees, C. M. Meacham, Prest., will erect dormitory; 25 to 30 rooms, gymnasium and swimming pool; remodel classrooms, parlors, library and laboratory, etc., in present building; provide basket-ball grounds, tennis courts; M. H. Tandy, Chrmn. Building Committee.

Ky., Oakton.—School Board will erect school for colored pupils; bids opened June 7; plans and specifications at office County Supt., Clinton, Ky. Address J. W. Brinkley or W. B. Finch.

Ky., Sturgis.—Sturgis School Dist. voted \$80,000 bonds to erect high school; 114x172 ft.; A. L. Morgan, Supt.; Chas. J. Nolan, Archt., Louisville. (Lately noted.)

La., Baton Rouge.—East Baton Rouge Parish, Robt. A. Hart, Chrmn. Bldg. Committee, 444 Lafayette St., receives bids until July 2 to erect brick school in Twelfth Dist.; separate bids for wiring and plumbing; plans and specifications at office Ben. J. Goodman, Archt., 833 N. Boulevard. (Previously noted.)

La., Lake Charles.—City School Board will erect building in Ward 1; 10 classrooms; accommodate 500; 3 stories; brick; steam heat; cost \$35,000; also building in Ward 2; 2 stories and basement; brick; steam heat; 20 classrooms, manual-training room, auditorium; 59x72 ft.; cost \$40,000; Phillips & McCook, Archts. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Frank Goodnow, Prest., will erect school of hygiene and public health at Monument and Wolfe Sts.; cost \$200,000; Archer & Allen, Archts., Central Savings Bank Bldg.; C. L. Reeder, Engr., Park Ave. and Scranton St. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of School Comms., Madison and Lafayette Aves., will erect School No. 76 at Latrobe Park; School No. 65 at Poplar Grove St. and Lafayette Ave.; school on 33d Street Blvd., Montebello Park, and school for West Park at Falls Road and 36th St. (Previously noted in part.)

Md., Greensboro.—Caroline County Comms. are considering erecting high school.

Miss., Collins.—City will erect negro training school. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Leland.—Leland Consolidated School Dist. voted \$125,000 bonds to erect building. Address Board of Education.

Miss., Tutwiler.—Tutwiler School Dist. voted \$30,000 bonds to erect building. Address District School Trustees.

Miss., Wesson.—Copiah-Lincoln Agricultural High School, W. I. Thamess, Supt., will erect brick dormitory; cost \$30,000; R. E. Furr, Prest. Board of Trustees; I. J. Williams, Secy. Address Mr. Thamess.

Mo., Ravenwood.—Board of Education, Howard J. Beidle, Secy., will erect school building; 66x70 ft.; brick; Barrett or Johns-Manville roof; wood floors; steam heat; cost \$20,000. Address H. D. Pampel, Archt., 404 Finance Bldg., Kansas City. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Board of Education will erect 3 schools: Manchester, 17 rooms; Kumpf, 17 rooms; Woodland, 14 rooms; Charles Smith, Archt., Finance Bldg.

N. C., Black Creek.—Black Creek Township votes July 5 on bonds not to exceed \$25,000 to erect school; Jno. R. Dildy, Clk. County Comms.

N. C., Bostic.—Bostic School Dist. will erect building; brick; 4 rooms and auditorium; cost \$10,000. Address District School Trustees.

N. C., Concord.—Northern Presbyterian Church will improve and erect addition to Laura Sunderland Memorial School; cost \$20,000; L. T. Hartsell, Chrmn. Committee.

N. C., Mt. Airy.—City Comms. ordered election June 17 on \$30,000 bonds to erect school.

N. C., Weaverville.—School Board will erect high school; considering election on \$40,000 bonds; J. V. Erskine, Mayor.

N. C., Whitsett.—Trustees will erect building; cost \$10,000; Thomas R. Foust, County Supt.

Okl., Henryetta.—City School Board will erect first unit of high school; cost \$10,000.

Okl., Tulsa.—Daniel Eichenfeld is preparing plans for proposed convent at 9th and Boulder Sts.; 2 stories and basement; brick and cut

stone; accommodate 600; erect Sisters' home in connection; cost \$100,000; Father Jno. J. Heiring is interested.

S. C., Anderson.—Anderson County School Board will erect buildings at Piedmont, Pelzer and Williamston.

S. C., Charleston.—Bishop England High School will erect building; 16 rooms, assembly hall, library and laboratory; cost \$50,000. Address Father O'Brien.

S. C., Cherokee.—Cherokee School Dist. No. 62 is considering issuing bonds to erect building; L. H. Williams, W. W. Painter and J. W. Foster, Trustees.

S. C., Hartsville.—Trustees, J. W. Goodson, Chrmn., open bids June 12 to erect 2 school buildings; 140x26 ft.; 1 story; frame; tin roof; and 45x55 ft.; 2 stories; brick; wood floors; steam heat; Chas. C. Wilson, Archt., Columbia, S. C. Address Mr. Goodson. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Pelzer.—Anderson County School Board, Anderson, S. C., will erect building. (See S. C., Anderson.)

S. C., Williamston.—Anderson County School Board, Anderson, S. C., will erect building. (See S. C., Anderson.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—School Board has tentative plans by R. H. Hunt for Ridgedale School.

Tenn., Lexington.—Jefferson County High School Board (T. A. Lancaster, A. S. Montgomery, W. W. Reed and others) will erect high school; cost \$50,000.

Tex., Cameron.—School Board will erect C. H. Yoe Memorial High School; cost \$100,000; C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin.

Tex., Cisco.—Cisco Independent Dist. School Board, E. P. Crawford, Secy., receives bids until June 17 to remodel steam-heating system in high school. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating.)

Tex., Dallas.—Board of Education, C. M. Moore, Secy., opens bids June 13 to erect City Park School; H. L. Baker, Archt.; also opens bids same date to erect reinforced concrete fireproof school; separate bids on heating, plumbing, wiring and metal weather strips; plans and specifications at office H. A. Overbeck; opens bids June 9 for following buildings: Additions to Travis School, Cumberland Hill and Houston Schools; separate bids on heating, plumbing and electric wiring; plans and specifications at office C. D. Hill & Co., Archts., 801 Sumpter Bldg.; remodel Hegan School; plans and specifications at office Herbert M. Greene & Co., Archts., North Texas Bldg.; remodel and erect additions Crockett and Colonial Hill Schools; plans and specifications at office C. W. Bulger & Son, Archts., 615 Praetorian Bldg. (Lately noted in part.)

Tex., Graham.—Graham Estate will erect 16-room dormitory for public schools; cost \$10,000 to \$15,000. Address School Trustees.

Tex., Houston.—City will erect high school on 21st Ave.; about 20 rooms; concrete; cost \$125,000; heating, \$10,000; M. J. Sullivan, Archt.; P. W. Horn, Supt. of Schools. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Board of Education, Paul H. Scholz, Business Mgr., will erect Robert B. Green and Beacon Hill schools; Adams & Adams, Archts. (Lately noted to vote on \$250,000 school bonds.)

Tex., Sherman.—City Comms. called election June 14 on \$100,000 bonds to erect ward schools; H. O. Harrington, Prest. School Board.

Tex., Waco.—Board of Trustees, B. B. Cobb, Secy., will erect 2-story negro grade school; bids opened June 9; plans and specifications at office Milton W. Scott & Co., 412½ Franklin St.

Va., Lexington.—Virginia Military Institute, E. W. Nichols, Prest., will erect mess hall; 1 story; 30x90 ft.; cost \$25,000; J. L. Crouse, Contr., Box 642, Greensboro, N. C.; Carnal & Johnston, Archts. Chamber of Commerce, Richmond. (Previously noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Norfolk County School Board will erect building at Chesterfield Heights; 60x150 ft.; brick, steel and frame; Barrett roof; wood and steel floor construction; steam heat; electric lights; cement sidewalk; cost \$75,000; Harvey Abrahams, Archt., Arcade Bldg.; bids opened June 10. Address Seacoast Construction Co., Inc., 614 Woodis Ave. (Previously noted.)

Va., Portsmouth.—Clerk, School Board received bids until June 26 to erect building at Chestnut and Bart Sts.; also for heating and ventilating system; plans and specifications at office of Charles M. Robinson, Archt., Times-Dispatch Bldg., Richmond.

Va., Elkins.—Saint Brendan's School, Rev. John Daly, Chrmn. Building Committee, receives bids until June 25 to erect building; excavation footers, heating, plumbing, wiring and sewerage under separate contract; 2 stories and basement; 56x56 ft.; brick; slate roof; wood floors; plans and specifications, by Albert Breteritz, Clarkburg, W. Va., on file at office Rev. Mr. Daly. (Lately noted.)

Va., Montgomery.—Board of Education, J. P. Kincaid, Prest., receives bids until June 14 to erect School No. 40; 2 stories; 6 rooms; brick and stone; wood roof trusses; A. F. Wysong, Archt., Princeton.

Va., Pullman.—Union District Board of Education, W. P. Ireland, Prest., will erect school annex; M. M. Powell, Archt.

Stores.

Ark., Helena.—Ellis-Ginnel-Love Wholesale Grocery Co. will erect building; cost \$60,000; sprinkler system, cost \$8000.

Fla., Jacksonville.—R. S. Nicholson will erect store; 2 stories; brick.

Fla., Melbourne.—Claude Edge will erect store and dwelling; 2 stories; concrete stucco; 50x73 ft.; electric lights; water plant; cost \$15,000; A. E. Lewis, Archt., Miami.

Fla., Miami.—Burdine & Quarterman will erect business building; brick, concrete and hollow tile; 3 stories; Japanese garden in rear; apartments on 3d floor.

Ga., Albany.—Albany Lodge No. 24 and others will erect Masonic Temple; first floor for stores. (See Association and Fraternal.)

Ga., Atlanta.—William Nixon has permit to erect brick building at 133 Ivey St.; cost \$50,000.

Ga., Columbus.—J. T. Knowles will erect store; 3 stories; 35x147 ft.; plate-glass front; electric elevator; cost \$35,000.

Ga., Columbus.—Kaufman Bros. will erect store building.

Ga., Columbus.—Columbus Realty Co. (Morris Loeb and associates) will remodel store and erect 2 additional stories; 31x125 ft.; brick; steam heat; electric elevator; T. F. Lockwood, Archt., Murrah Bldg.

Ga., Savannah.—W. T. Knight lets contract Aug. 1 to remodel drug store at Broughton and Habersham Sts.; 47x90 ft.; 3 stories; first story brick. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Lexington.—W. G. Penry Co. will improve store; remodel interior, construct plate-glass front; erect balcony floor; provide rest rooms; install hot-air heating; fixtures, etc.

Ky., Olive Hill.—Qualls & Denens will erect store building; 75x90 ft.; brick; composition roof; wood floors; electric lighting; hand-power elevator; cost \$12,000; J. M. King, Archt., Ashland, Ky.; day work.

Ky., Russell.—P. B. Gibson will erect store and moving-picture theater; 46x80 ft.; 1 story; brick; composition roof; J. M. King, Archt., Ashland, Ky.; plans ready.

Ky., Weeksbury.—Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Co. will erect store and office building. (See Bank and Office.)

La., Monroe.—F. Kallil will erect brick building.

Md., Baltimore.—Central Furniture Co. will erect addition to store and warehouse at 752 W. Baltimore St.; 3 stories; brick; cost \$12,000; owner taking bids.

Md., Cumberland.—D. W. Hardesty will erect apartment-house; store on first floor. (See Apartment-houses.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Crowdus Haste will erect store; 1 story; cost \$10,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co. will erect building at 6th and Carr Sts.

N. C., Asheville.—S. P. Burton will erect 3-story business building.

N. C., Charlotte.—C. C. West will erect business block.

N. C., Ging.—Boyles, Bennett & New will erect store; 2 stories; brick.

N. C., Greensboro.—C. C. McLean is reported to erect business building.

N. C., Hickory.—Z. B. Buchanan purchased site on 12th St. and is reported to erect business building.

N. C., Monroe.—J. W. Fowler will erect business building.

N. C., Shelby.—C. C. Blanton will erect 2 buildings for stores. (See Hotels.)

Okla., Henryetta.—Boerstling Bros. will erect store; cost \$25,000.

Okla., Henryetta.—Wilson & Wise will erect 5-story building at Main and 5th Sts.

Okla., Newkirk.—S. L. Johnson, Okmulgee, Okla., will erect 2 business buildings; 2 stories; 50x30 ft.; offices on second floor.

Okla., Shawnee.—F. W. Woolworth Co., 150 N. Broadway, New York, will remodel building; cost \$10,000.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Jacob Licht will erect store and residence; 2 stories; brick; cost \$10,000; Albert B. Bauman, Archt.

Tex., Corpus Christi.—Dr. J. W. Vermillion will erect store; 25x100 ft.; brick; fireproof; install 14-ft. soda fountain.

Tex., Dallas.—L. H. Lewis & Co. will improve 3-story and basement building; install fire-sprinkler system, etc.; cost \$12,000.

Tex., San Antonio.—Harold Joske will erect building; 1 story; brick and tile; 85x100 ft.; cost \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Tex., San Antonio.—Paul Mueller will erect store building; brick and tile.

Tex., Sinton.—J. V. Swinny and others will erect store.

Va., Boone Mill.—Blue Ridge Mercantile Co. will erect store and warehouse; 2 stories; main building 60x80 ft., with T 40x90 ft.; brick; Barrett roof; pine floors; steam heat; Delco lighting; freight elevator; cost \$20,000; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Terry Bldg., Roanoke; construction by force asst., Thos. Flora, Supt., who may be addressed.

Va., Norfolk.—Antonio Lagiglia will enlarge store at 514-16 Main St.

Va., Norfolk.—Hoffer Bros. Furniture Co. will erect building; 4 stories; brick and terra-cotta; 70x135 ft.; stores on first floor; storage-rooms on upper floors; floor space 9900 sq. ft.; cost \$100,000.

W. Va., Huntington.—A. Solo will erect apartment-house; store room on first floor. (See Apartment-houses.)

W. Va., Matoaka.—O. M. Bailey will erect storerooms lately noted for hardware and

shoes; 27x45 ft. and 24x60 ft.; composition roofs; hardwood floors; cost about \$10,000; plans and construction by owner. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating.)

W. Va., Madison.—E. N. Coffman and Ben Tobin of Logan, W. Va., purchased National Madison Bank building and will convert into department store; also erect hotel.

Theaters.

Ark., Little Rock.—Saul Harris and Ike Kemner will erect community theater, auditorium and roof garden; fireproof; seating capacity 3000; cost \$300,000.

Ky., Russell.—P. B. Gibson will erect moving-picture theater and store; J. M. King, Archt., Ashland, Ky. (See Stores.)

La., Crowley.—Southern Amusement Co., Lake Charles, La., will erect motion-picture theater; cost \$50,000; L. C. Carter, Archt., Lake Charles.

Okla., Newkirk.—Joe S. Hayes contemplates erecting theater. (See Dwellings.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—United Theaters Co., J. H. Cooper, Prest., will erect moving-picture theater; 75x120x50 ft.; Spanish design; terra-cotta: tile roof; French balcony windows; bronze marquise; seating capacity 2000; triplets; lighting system; cost \$350,000, including equipment.

Tex., Sherman.—Tom Forbes will alter Sherman Opera-house; cost \$10,000.

Warehouses.

Ark., Helena.—Citizens' Compress Co. will erect six-compartment warehouse.

Ark., Helena.—Helena Compress Co. will erect warehouse; capacity 40,000 bales.

Ark., Helena.—Texarkana Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co. will erect seedhouse; cost \$24,000.

Ky., Lexington.—The Geary-Buckley Tobacco Warehouse Co. organized with \$125,000 capital by T. C. Geary, Frankfort, Ky.; C. E. Buckley, Versailles, Ky., and Charles W. Parrish, Midway, Ky.; will erect warehouse; cost \$50,000.

Ky., Lexington.—Luther Stivers will erect People's Warehouse No. 1; cost \$35,000.

Ky., Louisville.—B. F. Avery & Sons will erect warehouse; cost \$25,000.

La., New Orleans.—Charity Hospital of Louisiana receives bids until June 30 to alter and erect addition to 1 and 2-story warehouse. (See Hospitals.)

La., New Orleans.—Douglas Transfer & Storage Warehouse Co., W. H. Douglas, Prest.,

will remodel 7-story brick building for public warehouse; 124x124 ft.; 1,400,000 cu. ft.; construct platform, bucket elevators, spiral chutes; install fire-sprinkler system.

Md., Baltimore.—General Coffee & Tea Co., 394 Exchange Place, will erect warehouse at Columbia Ave. and B. & O. R. R.; 90x100 ft.; steel and concrete; slab roof; concrete floors; cost \$150,000; steam heat; \$10,000; electric lighting, \$8000; electric traction elevator, \$7000; bids opened June 6. Address Geo. R. Callis, Jr., Archt., Catonsville, Md. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Central Furniture Co. will erect addition to store and warehouse. (See Stores.)

Mo., Kansas City.—C. Haglage, 12th and Locust Sts., will erect furniture warehouse at 1219-21 Locust St.; 50x132 ft.; 3 stories; mill construction; tar roof; concrete and wood floors; electric lighting; \$1800 freight elevator; contract let about June 10. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Shawnee.—Western Ice & Cold Storage Co. will erect warehouse. (See Bank and Office.)

N. C., Goldsboro.—Chamber of Commerce appointed G. A. Norwood, Chrmn. Committee, to organize corporation to erect at least 4 tobacco-storage warehouses.

S. C., Bamberg.—A. M. Denbow, Prest. People's Bank of Bamberg, will erect cotton and tobacco warehouse.

S. C., Greenwood.—Pearce-Edwards Co., Columbia, S. C., will erect warehouse.

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas Cotton Warehouse Co. will erect warehouse, first of 3 units; 4 stories; fireproof; 500x130 ft.; capacity 60,000 bales; cost \$700,000; ultimate plans call for expenditure of \$2,000,000; Robt. J. Cummings, Consil. Engr.; J. L. West, Chrmn. Building Committee.

Va., Abingdon.—Abingdon Warehouse Assn., Fred L. Davis, Secy., will erect tobacco warehouse; 1 story and basement; 100x126 ft.; brick; cost \$20,000; construction under supervision of R. R. Campbell; C. B. Kearnott, Archt., Galloway Bldg., Bristol, Va.

Va., Boone Mill.—Blue Ridge Mercantile Co. will erect store and warehouse. (See Stores.)

W. Va., Beckley.—Beckley Hardware & Supply Co. will erect warehouse; 4 stories; brick.

W. Va., Mount Hope.—New River Co. will erect warehouse and machine shop; former 100x200 ft.; latter 90x100 ft.; brick and glass; composition roof; concrete and wood-block floors; cost \$75,000; let contract June 15. Address M. C. Moore, Purchasing Agt., Maconald, W. Va.

hardwood floors; cost \$10,000. Address contractors. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Ponca City.—E. W. Marland will erect apartment-house; cost \$100,000.

Va., Norfolk.—E. M. Allen, care Allen & Gildersleeve, Willoughby Beach, Va., will erect apartment-house; 3 stories; cost \$15,500; Jno. W. Saunders, Contr., Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg., Norfolk.

Association and Fraternal.

Ga., Griffin.—Meridian Sun Lodge No. 26, A. F. and A. M., let contract to J. R. Ivester to erect store, office and lodge building; 32x70 ft.; 3 stories; brick; addition to present building; metal roof; wood floors on steel girders; cost \$15,000; Parks L. Dallas, Archt., Atlanta, Address contractor. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Fort Thomas.—Knights of Columbus, Fred W. Bassman, 4th and York Sts., Newport, Ky., will erect recreation hall; 1 story and basement; 59x100 ft.; cost \$10,000; Wm. L. Barrett, Contr., 312 Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati.

Tex., Cooper.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons will erect 3-story brick building; contract let.

Bank and Office.

Ga., Albany.—Davis Exchange Bank Corporation will erect building; 2 stories; glass fronts; 2 stores on first floor, each 35x95 ft.; Smith & Watson, Contrs.

Ga., Griffin.—Meridian Sun Lodge No. 26, A. F. and A. M., let contract to J. R. Ivester to erect store, office and lodge building. (See Association and Fraternal.)

Ga., Valdosta.—Merchants' Bank let contract to Bedford Improvement Corp., Richmond, Va., to erect building; to Krueger Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for interior work, and to Mosler Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio, for vaults.

Ky., Maysville.—Bank of Maysville let contract to Harding & Simmons to erect building; 2 stories; marble and stone front; 4 pillars from sidewalk to coping.

La., Lake Charles.—D. R. Swift estate will erect office building; 50x55 ft.; 2 stories; plate-glass and pressed-brick front; cost \$25,000; Louis Barbay, Contr.; O. H. Humphreys, Archt.

Miss., Canton.—First National Bank let contract to Krueger Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., to erect addition to bank building; brick walls; concrete floors; cost \$10,000; low-pressure gravity system of heat with motor to circulate; H. N. Austin, Archt., Jackson, Miss.

Tex., Nacogdoches.—Mrs. E. A. Blount and Stone Fort National Bank will improve buildings for banks; brick; marble floors; city lighting; cost \$10,000 each; Lang & Witchell, Archts., Dallas; Jno. Hoblin, Contr., Nacogdoches. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Uvalde.—Commercial National Bank let contract to Weston & Kroeger, San Antonio, to erect building; 35x75 ft.; semi-fireproof; concrete frame; gravel roof; concrete slab floor construction; steam heat; cost \$30,000; Wll N. Noonan, Archt., 447 Moore Bldg., San Antonio.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—G. Clint Wood, Masonic Bldg., let contract to Selden-Breck Construction Co., St. Louis, to erect bank and office building at 5th St. and Scott Ave.; 100x150 ft.; 6 stories; reinforced concrete; Barrett specification roof; concrete floor joists; cost \$400,000; vacuum system of steam heat, \$20,000; Otis gearless elevator, \$31,000; E. Stanley Field, Archt.; J. F. Lanck, Assoc. Archt.; construction in progress.

Va., Bristol.—Jno. A. Mahoney will erect store and office building; Wm. Arnold, Contr. (See Stores.)

Va., Farmville.—White Drug Co. let contract

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Miami.—Cromer, Cassel & Cromer let contract to Smaridge & Foster on percentage basis to erect apartment-house; 3 stories and basement; 2 stores on first floor; steam heat; elevator; reinforced concrete; hollow-tile curtain walls; gypsum tile partitions; electric elevator; cost \$75,000; erect 3 additional stories later; A. E. Lewis, Archt., Real Estate Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Miami.—Thorp & Knight will erect apartment-house; 6 stories; 50x140 ft.; reinforced concrete; elevators; steam heat; center court 15 ft.; 12-ft. alley; 5 suites of 9 rooms; stores on first floor; cost \$100,000; A. F. Fleming, Contr.; H. George Fink, Archt.

Ga., Griffin.—Dr. N. B. Drewry and others let contract to erect 3 stores with apartments above. (See Stores.)

Ky., Covington.—J. Keller will erect apartment-house and garage; 2 stories and base-

ment; 38x108 ft.; cost \$12,500; Hilreth & Beckman, Archt. & Contr., 10 E. 26th St.

Md., Cumberland.—D. W. Hardesty let contract to erect store and apartment building. (See Stores.)

Md., Hagerstown.—J. Morris Gilder, 12 Hamilton Row, will erect apartment-house; 3 stories; 40x70 ft.; cost \$15,000; Aaron Reecher, Contr., 1205 Hamilton Blvd.; A. J. Klinkhart, Archt., 54 W. Washington St.

Mo., Springfield.—Charles D. Meyer, 467 E. Walnut St., let contract to Ralph P. Camp to erect apartment-house; 30 apartments of 2, 3 and 4 rooms each with bath, dressing-rooms, etc.; 3 stories; brick; Carthage stone trim; 43x160 ft.; vacuum heating; electric lights; folding-beds; 30 locker-rooms in basement; 10 brick-veneer garages in rear.

N. C., Durham.—R. L. Baldwin let contract to Gibson & Cannaday to erect apartment-house; 32x64 ft.; frame; Bird Neponset roof; (See Stores.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

to A. J. Moring to erect store and office building. (See Stores.)

Va., Farmville.—First National Bank let contract to American Furniture & Fixture Co., Richmond, to improve banking-room, install marble fixtures, etc.; cost \$12,000; Fred A. Bishop, Archt., Petersburg. (Lately noted.)

Churches.

N. C., Clayton.—Baptist Church let contract to J. W. Stout, Sanford, N. C., to erect building; brick; tin roof; wood floors; cost \$40,000; C. G. Sayre, Archt., Anderson, S. C.; A. O. Moore, Chrmn. Building Committee; bids for lighting, heating, plumbing and furnishing yet to be received. (Previously noted.)

Tex., McKinney.—First Baptist Church let contract to J. A. Thomas, Cleburne, Tex., to erect addition to building; cost \$10,000.

Tex., McKinney.—First Baptist Church, Dr. A. E. Booth, Pastor, will erect Sunday-school addition; 40x60 ft.; 2 stories; brick; Carey roof; wood floors; cost \$25,000; contract let; R. H. Hunt, Archt., Dallas. (Lately noted.)

Courthouses.

Mo., Ozark.—Christian County Commrs. will erect courthouse; brick and reinforced concrete; 3 stories; 80x80 ft.; stone and terra-cotta trim; composition roof; cost \$77,420; H. J. Hansen Construction Co., Contr., Sarcosie, Mo.; plumbing at \$9510 to Smith & Wells, Springfield, Mo.; H. H. Hohenschild, Archt., L. O. O. F. Bldg., St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

Dwellings.

D. C., Washington.—Margaret B. Lakeman will erect residence at 1431 Montague St. N. W.; 1 story; 46x43 ft.; cost \$12,000; John H. Piper, Contr., 1012 Douglas St. N. W.

D. C., Washington.—Wm. S. Phillips, 1409 New York Ave. N. W., will erect 2 dwellings at 651-16 18th St. N. W.; also 3 dwellings at 651-19 8th St.; 2 stories; 25x40 ft.; cost \$30,000; H. R. Williamson, Contr., 1409 New York Ave. N. W.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—R. O. Egerton, Hardwood R. Hall, Mgr., will erect 10 dwellings; 4 rooms and bath; contract let.

Ga., Atlanta.—F. R. Graham let contract to C. Shelverton, 323-4 Empire Bldg., to erect dwelling; brick veneer; 2 stories; steam heat; cost \$17,000; Walker & Chase, Archts. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Atlanta.—F. E. Kamper let contract to C. Shelverton, 323-4 Empire Bldg., to erect residence; hollow tile and stucco; steam heat; cost \$15,000; R. S. Pringle, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Atlanta.—Philip L'Engle let contract to C. Shelverton, 323-4 Empire Bldg., to erect residence; hollow tile and stucco; steam heat; cost \$13,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Pimlico Development Co. will erect 27 two-story dwellings on west side Maple Ave., north of Hayward Ave.; also 3 dwellings on west side Hayward Ave., near Maple Ave.; 14x42 ft.; cost \$57,000; H. E. Cook, Contr., 3006 N. Calvert St.; H. C. Aiken, Archt., 310 E. 28th St.

Md., Baltimore.—Clinton Summers will erect dwelling in Guilford; 2½ stories; 46x31 ft.; brick, terra-cotta, tile, stucco and wood; slate roof; wood floors; cost \$28,000; heating \$2,000; cost \$30,000; E. L. Palmer, Archt., 513 N. Charles St.; James Posey, Engr., 925 Fidelity Bldg.; John Hiltz & Sons Co., Contr., 3 Clay St. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—H. E. M. Hendrickson will erect bungalow at Eastern Ave. near North Point Ave.; 2½ stories; 30x38 ft.; cost \$10,000; J. L. Muller, Contr., 430 S. Highland Ave.

Md., Baltimore.—Martin Horn will erect

residence and garage at Harford Road and Mayfield Ave.; 2½ stories; 35x52 ft.; cost \$21,000; John Wm. Nelson, Contr., Ridge Ave., Belgrave Station.

N. C., Charlotte.—Four C's Co. will erect 3 residences on Kingston Ave.; cost \$13,500; T. L. Caton, Contr.; F. L. Bonfoey, Archt.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—W. A. Mickle will erect residence at Brooktown; 8 rooms; H. B. Simpson, Contr.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—D. Repligole, Okemah, Okla., will erect residence on E. 14th St.; 41x30 8 ft.; brick veneer; tile roof; oak floors; cost \$12,000; Smiser Construction Co., Archt. and Contr., Oklahoma City. Address R. Smiser.

Tex., Honey Grove.—E. E. Blocker let contract to Jacob Feln, Honey Grove, to erect dwelling; 1 story; brick; slate roof; hardwood floors; cost about \$10,000; furnace; electric lighting; concrete sidewalk; Aurelius-Swanson Co., Inc., Archt., Oklahoma City.

Va., Danville.—Geo. A. Myers will erect residence; 2 stories; brick, frame and stucco; let contract on percentage basis to W. K. Anderson, Arende Bldg.; E. R. James, Archt., Dudley Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Newport News.—R. Levinson let contract to H. C. Ball, Washington, D. C., and Newport News, to erect 40 residences on Ivy farm track; erect 20 later; Wm. Newton Diehl, Archt., Law Bldg., Newport News.

Va., Norfolk.—Wm. Futrell let contract to G. C. Cox, Chamberlain Bldg., to erect residence; 2 stories and cellar; frame; slate roof; hot-water heat; Wm. Newton Diehl, Archt., Law Bldg., Newport News.

Va., Roanoke.—P. O. Webber will erect 4 bungalows; L. C. Rhodes, Contr.

Hotels.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Dr. C. L. Morgan will erect hotel; 3 stories; 42 rooms; artificial stone; cost \$25,000; E. H. Lewis, Contr.

Mo., St. Louis.—Argonne Realty Co., 1407 N. Broadway, will erect hotel; 5 stories; 62x219 ft.; reinforced concrete; steel and brick; reinforced floor; concrete foundation; cost \$250,000; F. C. Cornet, Contr., 3703 Washington Ave. (Previously noted.)

Miscellaneous.

Okl., Muskogee.—Exhibit—State Board of Agriculture, J. A. Whitehurst, Prest., Capitol Bldg., Oklahoma City, will erect Indian Exhibit and Horticultural building; cost \$50,000; Manhattan Construction Co., Contr., Muskogee. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Memorial.—Alexander Joske will erect Henrietta Joske Memorial Home for Girls; 2 stories; basement to accommodate 80 to 90; sleeping porches; stucco; tile and concrete; cost \$35,000; Walsh & Burney, Contrs.; Henry T. Phelps, Archt. (Previously noted.)

Va., Salem.—Orphanage.—Baptist Orphanage will alter and erect addition to building; 2 stories; cost \$20,000; E. M. Herrington & Co., Contrs., Terry Bldg., Roanoke.

Schools.

Ala., Huntsville.—Merrimack Mfg. Co. let contract to Baxter Bros. to erect school building at Merrimack; 52x100 ft.; annex, 48x72 ft.; brick; composition roof; hardwood floors; steam heat; cost \$20,000. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Stamps.—School Board let contract to Lee Quillin, Texarkana, Ark., to erect building; 80x126 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick; Barber asphalt-shingle roof; wood floors; cost \$60,000; Witt, Seibert & Halsey, Archts., Texarkana, Tex. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Jefferson.—School Board let contract to Mitchell & Son, Wellington, Kan., to erect building; cost \$45,000.

Tenn., Knoxville.—University of Tennessee, Prof. Jas. D. Hoskins, Act. Prest., let contract to Southern Ferro Concrete Co., Atlanta, to erect following buildings: Administration building; 3 stories; brick; more than 100 rooms; finished basement for mechanical equipment; main floor to have 42 classrooms and similar number of professors' studies, 2 lecture and other rooms; provision in tower for halls, cloakrooms, etc.; east wing for business offices, committee rooms, book store and postoffice; west wing for auditorium and chapel; cost \$45,000; agricultural building on farm near Knoxville; rough texture, brick; 3 stories; 244x133 ft.; stone trim; tile roof; cost, including equipment, \$300,000; laboratory building for medical department of university at Memphis; let contract to Fred Cantrell Co., Chattanooga, for plumbing, heating and wiring in all structures; total cost \$800,000; Miller, Fullenwider & Dowling, Archts., 6 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Memphis.—University of Tennessee let contract to Southern Ferro Concrete Co., Atlanta, to erect laboratory building for medical department of university. (See Tenn., Knoxville.)

Tex., Abilene.—Simmons College, D. H. Mansell, Bursar, will erect science building; 16 classrooms; library and offices; brick; flat roof; concrete floors; gas heating with pipes for steam; electric lights; cost \$83,000; David S. Castle, Archt.; Harvey Wooldridge Co., Contr., Ft. Worth. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Waco.—School Board will erect addition to South Waco school; 4 classrooms, halls and 2 basement rooms; cost \$20,200; W. T. Brumley, Contr.; Milton W. Scott & Co., Archts., 41½ Franklin St. (Lately noted.)

Va., Rustburg.—School Board let contract to Hamilton Brothers, 404 Lynch Block, Lynchburg, Va., to erect school; 40x80 ft.; brick; slate roof; wood floors; cost \$18,500; steam heat, \$3000; Craighill & Cardwell, Archts., Lynchburg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Roanoke.—City School Board let contract to E. M. Herrington & Co., to erect 2 additions to school building at Park St. and 12th Ave., S. W.; 30x56 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick and concrete; slate and tin roof; granolithic floors in corridors; wood in rooms; cost \$25,000; hot-air furnaces, \$7000; electric lighting; J. A. Page, Archt., P. O. Box 157. (Lately noted.)

Va., Roanoke.—Hollins College will repair building; 2 stories; cost \$15,000; E. M. Herrington, Contr., Terry Bldg.

W. Va., Montgomery.—Board of Education, Kanawha Dist. No. 1, will erect school; 2 stories; 88x126 ft.; brick and concrete; built-up roof; concrete, tile and wood floors; steam heat; electric lights; cost \$90,000; Charleston Concrete Construction Co., Contrs., Charleston; A. F. Wysong, Archt., Princeton, W. Va. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Wayne.—Board of Education Lincoln School District, C. W. Ashby, Secy., will erect grade school; 1 story; C. Adkins, Contr., Dunlow, W. Va.

Stores.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—O. B. Clark has contract to erect building for theater and 2 stores. (See Theaters.)

Fla., Miami.—Cromer, Cassel & Cromer let contract to Smalridge & Foster to erect apartment-house; 2 storerooms on first floor. (See Apartment-houses.)

Fla., Miami.—Thorp & Knight will erect apartment-house; stores on first floor; A. F. Fleming, Contr. (See Apartment-houses.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Seminole Meat & Gro-

cery Co., A. D. Gerner, Mgr., will erect store; 41x120 ft.; Beard & French, Contrs.

Ga., Albany.—Davis Exchange Bank Corporation will erect building; 2 stores on first floor; Smith & Watson, Contrs. (See Bank and Office.)

Ga., Atlanta.—W. M. Timmons let contract to R. M. Walker & Co., 713 Grant Bldg., to erect store; about 50x100 ft.; brick and stone; composition roof; wood floors; cost \$20,000.

Ga., Bartow.—C. S. Bryant let contract to J. W. Marchman, Milledgeville, Ga., to erect building; 90x105 ft.; brick; tin roof; wood floors; city lighting; cost \$25,000; Happ & Shelverton, Archts., Macon. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Metal Ceiling; Skylights.)

Ga., Griffin.—Dr. N. B. Drewry and Henry Clay Burr will erect 4 stores; construction under supervision of Newton Coal & Lumber Co. and J. M. Brisendine.

Ga., Griffin.—Meridian Sun Lodge No. 26, A. F. and A. M., let contract to J. R. Ivester to erect store, office and lodge building. (See Association and Fraternal.)

Ga., Griffin.—Dr. N. B. Drewry and others will erect 3 stores on W. Solomon St., apartments above; 40x80 ft.; brick; metal roof; wood floors; electric lighting; cement and brick sidewalks; cost \$13,500; Newton Coal & Lumber Co., Contrs.

Ga., Louisville.—B. H. Warren let contract to J. W. Marchman, Milledgeville, Ga., to erect store; brick; 44x80 ft.; basement; wood floors; tin roof; plate-glass front; press brick; terra-cotta trim; cost \$10,000.

Md., Cumberland.—D. W. Hardesty let contract to C. J. Coffee to erect store and apartment building; 38x55 ft.; frame and stucco; asbestos roof; concrete and wood floors;

steam heat; electric lights; plans by owner. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Leland.—S. Hurtig will erect store; 2 stories; 40x60 ft.; contract let.

Okla., Bartlesville.—A. E. Munchmeyer let contract to A. L. McGregor to erect building to be occupied by Bartlesville Furniture Co.; 50x140 ft.; 2 stories; cost \$25,500; Walton Everman, Archt.

Okla., Bartlesville.—C. E. Burlingame let contract to A. L. McGregor to erect furniture store; 50x130 ft.; 2 stories; cost \$21,500; Walton Everman, Archt.; to be occupied by Reliable Furniture Co.

S. C., Camden.—Camden Furniture Co. will erect store; 2 stories; 28x170 ft.; electric elevator; cost \$17,000 to \$20,000; Fletcher Moore, Contr.

Tex., Cooper.—T. J. Snell has contract to erect three 1-story brick buildings.

Va., Farmville.—White Drug Co., E. W. Sanford, Prest., let contract on percentage basis to A. J. Moring, Farmville, to erect store and office building; 5 stories; 45x55 ft.; cost \$80,000; Frye & Pettitt, Archts., McBain Bldg., Roanoke.

Va., Bristol.—Jno. A. Mahoney will erect store and office building on State St. to be leased by B. K. Merriman, Lynchburg, Va.; 3 stories; 60x150 ft.; cost \$6,000; Clarence B. Kearnott, Archt., Galloway Bldg.; Wm. Arnold, Contr., 1013 Maryland Ave. (Lately noted.)

Theaters.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—O. B. Clark has contract to erect building for theater and 2 stores; cost \$60,000.

D. C., Washington.—York Theater Corp., H. M. Grandall, Prest., will erect moving-picture

theater; cost \$50,000; Kennedy Bros., Contrs., 2400 16th St. N. W.

N. C., High Point.—Kearns Brothers will erect theater; cost \$50,000 to \$60,000; contract let.

Okla., Picher.—H. J. Russell has contract to erect theater on Main St.; cost \$18,000.

Warehouses.

Ark., Fort Smith.—W. J. Echols Co. will erect warehouse; 4 stories and basement; 120x130 ft.; brick; stone trim; mill construction; cost \$125,000; T. T. & J. H. Reddick, Contrs.; A. Klingensmith, Archt., both of Fort Smith; Hedrick & Huff, Structural Engrs., Interstate Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Goldsboro.—Fremont Warehouse & Improvement Co., F. M. Watson, Secy. Treas., let contract to erect 2 tobacco warehouses; also erect redrying plant, 2 prize houses and storage warehouse; total cost \$150,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—Tayloe Paper Co. will erect 2-story addition and remodel warehouse; 20,000 sq. ft. additional floor space; cost \$40,000; Jones & Furbringer, Archts.; Fred B. Young & Sons, Contrs., Memphis Trust Bldg.

Tex., Dallas.—Geo. A. Sprague, 319 E. 12th St., let contract to Mr. Guidera, First State Bank Bldg., to erect warehouse; 54x125 ft.; reinforced concrete; tar and gravel roof; concrete floors; elevator; cost \$30,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Magnolia Petroleum Co. will erect warehouse at 10th and Main Sts.; 60x233 ft.; reinforced concrete; Barrett specification roof; composition cement floors; cost \$49,000; W. G. Clarkson, Archt., First National Bank Bldg. Address J. C. Buchanan, Contr., 817 Dan Waggoner Bldg. (Lately noted.)

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Boilers.—See Dairy Supplies.

Box Machines.—See Dairy Supplies.

Boiler, etc.—Treasury Dept., Supervising Archt's. Office, Washington, D. C.—Bids until June 24 for new boiler, etc., in United States Postoffice at Durham, N. C.; in accordance with drawing and specification; copies obtainable at architect's office and office of custodian at Durham.

Boiler.—Big Creek Coal Co., W. A. Higginbotham, Secy., Lafollette, Tenn.—Boiler.

Boiler.—Bem Price, 1422 Jefferson County Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.—Prices on 20 H. P. vertical boiler; specifications on application.

Bridge Construction.—Harrison County Court, J. Jas. Crews, Clerk, Clarksburg, W. Va.—Bids until June 20 to construct concrete bridge No. 12 over Ten-Mile Creek, near mouth of Gregory's Run; plans and specifications on file with J. R. Wilson, County Road Engr.

Brick.—See Building Material.

Bridge Construction.—See Road and Bridge Construction.

Bridge, Construction.—Escambia County Commrs., J. Geo. White, Chrmn., Pensacola, Fla.—Bids until June 21 to construct steel and concrete bridge across Eleven-mile Creek on Pensacola and Beulah Road; plans and specifications on file with Clerk of Circuit Court.

Bridge Construction.—Wyoming County Court, Will P. Cook, Clerk, Pineville, W. Va.—Bids until June 17 to construct 2 bridges on West Virginia Project No. 1054, Elmore-Herndon Rd.; plans and specifications from County Engr., Pineville, and Division Engr. of State Road Comrs., Robson Prichard Bldg., Huntington, W. Va.

Bridge Construction.—Sharkey County Supr., Courthouse, Rolling Fork, Miss.—Bids until June 24 to construct bridge over Deer Creek on Chinn St.; alternate plans for 200 ft. 40-ft. span, and 200 ft. 20-ft. span bridge; on file with T. M. Moore, Chancery Clerk; bidders' blanks from R. F. Cornell, Engr., 803 First National Bank Bldg., Vicksburg, Miss.

Bridge Material.—J. W. Marshman, Milledgeville, Ga.—Prices on 100 squares metal ceiling; three 6x8-in. Galle skylights, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. wire glass; three 4x4-in. Globe skylights; 8 pairs 15 in., 31-lb. steel girders with $\frac{1}{4}$ x10-in. plates, riveted on 1 girder for 12-in. brick wall; 8 pairs 42-lb. "I" beams built same way, 26 ft. long; all f. o. b. cars Bartow, Fla.

Building Material.—Harry T. Klugel, North Emporia, Va.—Catalogues, samples, etc., of brick (between common and pressed), cement, lime, windows, millwork, etc., for \$25,000 church.

Building Specialties, etc.—Julius J. Lax Co., Savannah, Ga.—Catalogs and jobbers' discounts on building and plumbing specialties.

Cafeteria.—Secy. Durham Chamber of Commerce, Durham, N. C.—Names and addresses of cafeteria equipment mfrs.

Cars (Mine).—Big Creek Coal Co., W. A. Higginbotham, Secy., Lafollette, Tenn.—Mine cars.

Cars (Dryer).—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—100 standard 24-in. gauge double-deck dryer cars for brick works.

Cars (Log).—H. E. Kennedy, Leesburg, Ga.—Names and addresses of stern-wheel log-cart manufacturers.

Cheese Equipment.—H. F. Fralin, Asst.

Cheese Specialist, V. P. L., Rocky Mount, Va.—Prices on cheese equipment.

Compress.—J. W. Ludlow, San Pedro, Cal.—Specifications for high density cotton compress.

Corn Mill.—S. Deans, Snow Hill, N. C.—Price on new or second-hand corn mill for table meal.

Crusher (Rock).—Ben Davis, Engr., Keweenaw Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.—Portable rock crusher.

Cupola, etc.—A-65, care Manufacturers Record.—Cupola, blower and elevator; 60-48-in. cupola; second-hand.

Dairy Supplies.—H. F. Fralin, Asst. Cheese Specialist, V. P. L., Rocky Mount, Va.—Prices on dairy supplies, including boilers, box machines, etc.

Digester.—Fels & Co., 73d St. and Woodward Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.—Copper digester; 22x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; 100 lbs. steam pressure.

Ditches.—E. L. Greenlee, City Engr., Statesville, N. C.—Bids for constructing ditches for 44,000 ft. water and sewer mains.

Drainage Ditches.—Kettle Creek Drainage Dist. Commrs., Washington, Ga.—Bids until June 21 for ditches to drain Big and Little Kettle Creeks; removing 335,650 cu. yds. dirt; specifications from I. T. Irvin, Jr., Atty., and Commrs. W. H. Griffin, F. M. Combs, J. W. Fauning.

Drainage System.—Noxubee County Drainage Dist. No. 1 Commrs., Macon, Miss.—Bids until June 23 for plans and specifications for draining Noxubee River basin; 58,000 acres; 25 to 30 mi.; information from I. L. Dorroh, Atty.

Drainage System.—Commrs. Thornwell Drainage Dist. No. 1, Lake Arthur, La.—Bids

until June 21 to construct drainage canals; 190,000 cu. yds. excavation; plans from T. H. Mandell, Engr., Lake Charles, La.

Dryer.—B. Cassell & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. Second-hand 60-ft. rotary dryer; 40 to 50 tons daily vegetable compound; state lowest price f. o. b. Chattanooga.

Elevator.—Burtner Furniture Co., Greensboro, N. C.—Combination passenger and freight elevator for furniture store; 3 floors.

Engine.—Sampson Oil & Fertilizer Co., Clinton, N. C.—Second-hand 50 H. P. Corliss engine.

Engine.—Bem Price, 1422 Jefferson County Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.—Prices on 35 H. P. vertical engine with countershafting, drive pulleys and belting; specifications on application.

Fertilizer Plant.—Sampson Oil & Fertilizer Co., Clinton, N. C.—Fertilizer-mixing plant; prompt shipment.

Filter Presses.—G. J. Adams, Consulting Engineer, 39 South St., New York.—Filter presses; 36x36 or smaller; with wood plates.

Generators and Motors.—I. R. Nelson Co., Bond St., Newark, N. J.—250 to 500 K. W., 220-volt; D. C. generator, direct connected to single cylinder simple engine; 20, 15, 12½ and 5 H. P., 110-volt, D. C., variable speed motors; 25 H. P., 220-volt, D. C., variable speed motor.

Generator.—Bem Price, 1422 Jefferson County Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.—Prices on 7 K. W. D. C. 110-volt generator with switchboard; specifications on application.

Heating.—Cisco Ind. School Dist., E. P. Crawford, Secy., Cisco, Tex.—Bids until June 17 to remodel steam-heating system in high school.

Heating.—O. M. Bailey, Matoaka, W. Va.—Prices on furnaces for storerooms 27x45 ft. and 24x60 ft.

Hoist.—Roy Reddle, Mng. Engr., 9 E. 8th St., Cincinnati, O.—Second-hand gasoline, kerosene or crude oil engine-driven hoist; drum to hold 1000 ft. ½-in. rope.

Hoist (Skip).—A. 61, care of Manufacturers Record.—Electric skip hoist; 20 H. P., 220-volt, D. C. hoist and motor, with electric brake and geared drive for limit switch; 135 ft. ½-in. rope; full details first letter.

Hoisting Engine.—Big Creek Coal Co., W. A. Higginbotham, Secy., Lafollette, Tenn.—Hoisting engine.

Ice and Cold-storage Plant.—Chas. R. Barnes, Box 1081, Norfolk, Va.—Plans and estimates on 45-ton ice and cold-storage plant.

Iron.—Corning Custom Gin Co., Corning, Ark.—100 square 2½-in. corrugation 28-gauge corrugated iron.

Levee.—St. Francis Levee Board, H. D. Tomlinson, Prest., Bridge Junction, Ark.—Bids until June 30 to construct 4-mi. levee near St. Francis River; 700,000 cu. yds.; information from H. N. Pharr, Chief Engr.

Laundry Equipment.—Setzer Lumber Co., Newton, N. C.—Data and prices on laundry equipment.

Machine-shop Equipment.—A. R. G. Auxiliary Springs Co., E. P. Kirkpatrick, Secy., 1908 Ave. B, Birmingham, Ala.—Prices on presses, punches, shearing machines, threading machines and baking ovens for plant to manufacture auxiliary springs, etc., for automobiles.

Machine-shop Equipment.—New River Co., M. C. Moore, Pur. Agt., Macdonald, W. Va.—Prices on: Steel shelving and bins; rack for storing iron and steel; boiler for heating; trucks for hauling; motor-driven power hammer; power-driven punch and shears; turning lathe for tires 36 in. diam.; 42-in. engine

lathe; hydraulic press for straightening 4½-in. axles; milling machine; No. 3 or No. 4 hack saws; cold saw; drill press; 10-ton crane; bridge crane; 2-ton and 1½-ton crane; shaper and planer; line shafting; pulleys; belting; hangers.

Metal Ceiling.—See Building Material.

Metal Specialties.—Francisco S. Castenada, 3d Calle del Gral, San Luis Potosi, 8, L. P., Mexico.—Data and prices on steel and nickel-steel buckles and initials for belts and garters.

Milk Machinery.—H. M. Bush, Mgr., Clover Creamery Co., 502 Nelson St. E. E., Roanoke, Va.—Prices on milk machinery.

Mining Equipment.—Big Creek Coal Co., W. A. Higginbotham, Secy., Lafollette, Tenn.—Prices on boiler, hoisting engine, mine cars, pumps, etc.

Mixers.—C. B. Farris, County Agt., Greenwood, S. C.—Small mixers for fertilizer; hand or power.

Oil.—Corning Custom Gin Co., Corning, Ark.—Fuel oil for engine.

Oil Mill.—Sampson Oil & Fertilizer Co., Clinton, N. C.—Four-press cottonseed-oil mill; prompt shipment.

Paving, etc.—City of Murfreesboro, Tenn., J. T. Rather, Secy.—Bids until June 17 to construct 15,500 sq. yds. asphaltic concrete pavement, 400 lin. ft. headers, 500 cu. yds. excavation, 1000 sq. yds. macadam foundation, 5600 lin. ft. concrete curb and gutter and 2200 sq. ft. concrete sidewalks, 2000 lin. ft. clay-pipe sewers, 12 catch-basins and 85 lin. ft. storm-water culverts; plans and specifications from G. B. Howard & Co., Engrs., 148 Fourth Ave. North, Nashville, Tenn.

Paving.—City of Columbia, S. C., T. Keith Legare, City Engr.—Bids until June 24 to resurface 40,000 sq. yds. old pavement.

Paving.—City of Brunswick, Ga., N. C. Russell, Clerk of Council.—Bids until July 5 to pave 105,000 sq. yds. of streets; information from Mr. Russell or E. R. Conant, Consult. Engr., Brunswick.

Paving.—City of Leesburg, Fla., W. H. Porter, Clerk.—Bids until July 7 to pave streets; 50,000 sq. yds. brick, sheet asphalt, concrete, asphaltic concrete, bitulithic or Flinty penetration macadam; specifications, etc., from W. H. Porter, City Clk., and J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

Paving.—Baltimore (Md.) Board of Awards, City Hall.—Bids until June 18 to grade, curb and pave with Hillside vitrified block, old granite block, all concrete base, and cement concrete, streets and alleys listed in Contracts Nos. 161, 165 and 166; specifications, etc., from Paving Commr., R. Keith Compton, Consult. Engr., Brunswick, and State Highway Engr., 214 E. Lexington St.

Paving.—City of Calhoun, Ga., A. R. McDaniel, Mayor.—Bids until June 11 to improve streets and sidewalks; 5000 lin. ft. granite curbing; 500 sq. yds. sheet pavement; sidewalks; 10,500 sq. yds. street pavement; storm-water sewers; etc.; plans and specifications on file with W. H. Bonner, City Clk.; specifications from Knox T. Thomas, Consult. Engr., 502 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta.

Paving Engineer.—City of Chester, S. C. J. B. Westbrook, Mayor.—Engineer to make survey and prepare estimates for street improvements; \$123,000 to be available.

Paving Machinery.—W. R. Patton, Town Mgr., Morganton, N. C.—Bids until June 10 to furnish concrete street paver of 10 to 15 cu. ft. capacity.

Paving.—Town Council, Elm Grove, W. Va.—Bids until June 12 to pave Wheeling, Wadde, Marshall, Liberty and Springdale Ave.; concrete or No. 1 brick on gravel base.

Paving.—City of Moss Point, Miss., C. M. Fairley, City Clk.—Bids until July 1 to con-

struct 28,000 yds. slag surface street; plans, etc., on file; \$35,000 bonds authorized.

Piling (Steel Sheet).—T. J. Lane Equipment Co., Springfield, O.—200 tons second-hand sheet piling; 13½x½; Lackawanna preferred; lengths, 12 to 30 ft.

Piping, etc.—H. B. Everett, Chrmn., Improvement Comrs., Binghamton, Tenn.—Prices on cast-iron mains; 4 to 8 in.

Piping, etc.—City of Morganton, N. C., W. R. Patton, Mgr.—Bids until June 16 to furnish piping, etc., for \$25,000 extension of water and sewer systems.

Piping, etc.—Supt. Water Dept., Gadsden, Ala.—8000 ft. 6-in. class B cast-iron water pipe; 100 fire hydrants; 6-in. valve, H. E.; 2 tons pig lead.

Printing Machinery.—Blue Ridge Publishing Corp., H. M. Magle, Prest., Neese Bldg., 524 Main St., Waynesboro, Va.—Prices on typesetting machine, equal to Model No. 14 or Model C, with side unit; standard newspaper folder; remelting furnace, 250 lbs. capacity, coal burner; imposing stones, double 6-column.

Pumps.—Big Creek Coal Co., W. A. Higginbotham, Secy., Lafollette, Tenn.—Pumps.

Pump Head.—Bem Price, 1422 Jefferson County Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.—Prices on pump head for 125-ft. well, 4-in. casing; specifications on application.

Shells (Conch).—DeVyr Freeman, Miami, Fla.—Prices on conch shells used in manufacture of buttons, cameos, etc.

Refrigerator.—Frank P. Davis, Enid, Okla.—Self-cooling or electric refrigerator for residence.

Road Construction.—Buncombe County Comrs., B. A. Patton, Chrmn., Asheville, N. C.—Bids until June 23 to grade and drain road from top of Elk Mountain; also 2 short changes on Wagoner Branch Rd., 1.8 mi.; O. L. Israel, Commr. of Highways.

Road Construction.—Comms., Lawrence County, Western Road Improvement Dist., Walnut Ridge, Ark.—Bids within 30 days to construct roads costing \$500,000; local material; Pritchett & Hight, Engrs., 203 Ruger Bldg., Little Rock.

Road Construction.—Glynn County Commissioners, P. E. Twitty, Clerk, Brunswick, Ga.—Bids until July 5 to pave 44 mi., or 46,400 sq. yds., highway from city limits to pueric acid plant, for which Federal aid has been allotted; plans and specifications on file with County Comrs. and E. R. Conant, Consult. Engr., Brunswick, and State Highway Engr., Atlanta.

Road Construction.—Holmes County Commissioners of Improved Public Highway Dist. No. 5, Tehuula, Miss.—Bids until July 2 to improve 20½ mi. highway; 1½ mi. grading and 6 mi. grading, graveling, culverts and bridges; plans, etc., from Chancery Clerk, Lexington, and John M. Harbert Engineering Co., Engr., Indiana, Miss.

Road Construction.—Levy County Comrs., Bronson, Fla.—Bids until July 8 to build highway between Lukens and Summer; 46,000 sq. yds. limestone surfacing, 13,000 cu. yds. grading, 18 acres clearing and grubbing, etc.; specifications, etc., from County Clk. and D. Frazer Thomas, Engr., Gainesville, Fla.

Road Construction.—Fanning County Comrs., Will Harkins, County Auditor, Bonham, Tex.—Bids until June 16 to construct 7½ mi. gravel road, with concrete culverts, from Grayson County line through Savoy to Ector; State Highway Project No. 63; 12,800 cu. yds. excavation; 14,420 cu. yds. gravel; 419 yds. concrete; specifications with

State Highway Coms., Austin, and Engr.'s office, Bonham.

Road Construction.—Comms., Road Improvement Dist. No. 1, Jefferson and Lincoln Counties, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Bids (at office State Highway Dept., Little Rock) until June 26 to construct 19 mi. gravel roads, 14 ft. wide; \$5,600 cu. yds. earth excavation, 1328 cu. ft. reinforced concrete pipe, \$200 lbs. steel reinforced bars, three 30-ft. steel truss spans, etc.; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept.; copies, proposal forms, etc., from Moreland & Bennett, Dist. Engrs., Citizen's Bank Bldg., Pine Bluff.

Road Construction.—Livingston Parish Police Jury, Louis F. Harris, Secy., Denham Springs, La.—Bids about Aug. 1 to construct model road in Road Dist. No. 1; \$180,000 bonds authorized.

Road Construction.—Orange County Comms., Hillsboro, N. C.—Bids until June 25 to construct road; 13,500 cu. yds. earth excavation, 41,500 cu. yds. soil surfacing, etc.; plans, proposal forms, etc., at office Comms. and State Highway Coms., W. S. Fullis, Engr., Raleigh.

Road Construction.—Randolph County Court, Thaddeus Pritt, Clerk, Elkins, W. Va.—Bids until July 8 to complete 19 mi. improved roads and streets in Leadville Dist.; rejected bids lately noted received until June 2; this work previously let to R. M. Hudson Paving & Construction Co., but not completed; will let contract in five sections averaging 4 mi. each; bids on concrete, macadam, Tarvia, Warrantite and asphaltic concrete; plans on file with County Clerk and Road Engr.

Road Construction.—Surry County Highway Coms., Dobson, N. C.—Bids until July 1 to construct 50 to 100 mi. sand-clay or top-soil roads; plans on file with A. F. Smith, Chmn. Coms., Mount Airy, N. C., on June 25.

Road Construction.—Marion County Comms., Ocala, Fla.—Bids until July 7 to construct 28 mi. road; plans, etc., with County Comms., Ocala, and State Road Comms., Wm. F. Cockey, Tallahassee.

Road Construction.—Izard County Road Dist. No. 1, Ben Davis, Engr., Kensaw Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.—Bids June 15 to grade roads and surface with water-bound macadam in Road Dist. No. 1, including Calico Rock, Ark.; cost \$160,000.

Road Construction.—Ohio County Comms., H. C. Underwood, Clk., Wheeling, W. Va.—Bids until June 30 to resurface National Rd., in Liberty Dist.; plans and specifications on file with Comms., Courthouse, Wheeling; copies obtainable from W. O. McCluskey, Jr., County Road Engr.

Road and Bridge Construction.—State Highway Coms., G. P. Coleman, Comms., Richmond, Va.—Bids until June 17 to construct 2.69 mi. water-bound macadam road from Ryans Mills to Coleen, Nelson County, Virginia Project No. 33; 4.27 mi. water-bound macadam road from Fairfield to Timber Ridge Church, Rockbridge County, Virginia Project No. 35; 30-ft. reinforced concrete span and approaches over Snow Creek between Spotsylvania and Caroline Counties; plans and specifications on file with State Highway Coms.

Road Roller.—Ben Davis, Engr., Kensaw Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.—10-ton road roller.

Road Roller.—J. H. Hening, P. O. Box 169, Charleston, W. Va.—Prices on good second-hand 3-wheel 10-ton steam road roller; rent or purchase.

Sawmill.—Hampton Shipbuilding & Marine Ry. Corp., Hampton, Va.—Band-saw mill; friction and cable feed, carriage and set works not necessary.

Scrap-cutting Machine, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer, Washington.—Bids until June 26 to furnish following: Scrap-cutting machine; steel rails; manhole frames and covers; steel; iron; drill rods; lead pipe; bolts, rivets; nails; files; drills; chain blocks; garbage cans; hack-saw blades; steel filing cabinets; wrenches; copper wire and cable; solder; dry batteries; reflectors; sockets; conduit covers; lamp carbons; tape; fuses; cement; putty; graphite; zinc; etc.; blanks, forms and information (Circular No. 1284) on application to offices of: Panama Canal Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York, 606 Common St., New Orleans, Fort Mason, Iowa and San Francisco; United States Engr. Offices throughout country.

Skylights.—See Building Material.

Steel Beams.—Carter Corp., Crozet, Va.—Four 30-in. 120-lb. Bethlehem I-beams, 34½ ft. long; second-hand; aggregate price desired on material f. o. b. shipping point, not price per pound.

Store Fixtures.—C. B. Farris, County Agt., Greenwood, S. C.—Fixtures for feed store.

Tank.—Catawba Oil Co., Newton, N. C.—Gasoline storage tank; \$800 to 12,000 gals.; new or second-hand, good condition.

Tank and Tower.—Board of Public Works, D. M. Garrett, Chmn., Fountain Inn, S. C.—Bids until June 25 to construct steel water tower and tank for municipal water system upon foundations built by city; capacity of tank, 50,000 gals.; height of tower, 110 ft. from top of foundation piers to floor of balcony.

Water-works.—City of Chester, S. C., J. B. Westbrook, Mayor.—Engineer to make survey and prepare estimates for water-works improvements and extensions; \$17,000 to be available.

Water-works Equipment.—Comms. Public Parks and Streets, Baton Rouge, La.—Bids until July 1 to furnish: Direct-connected motor vacuum pump, 100 H. P. induction motor, 18-in. face by 60-in. diam iron split

pulley, 66-ft. by 18-in. belt, etc.; W. E. Atkinson, City Engr.

Windows.—See Building Material.

Woodworking Machinery.—Inman Builders' Supply Co., Inman, S. C.—Combination saw table, circular rip saw, single head shaper, swing cut-off saw, jointer and chain mortiser; new or second-hand.

Woodworking Machinery.—S. Deans, Snow Hill, N. C.—Prices on second-hand planer and matcher and lathe machine.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Ky., Frankfort.—L. C. Lashmet of New York, Constr. Engr., has made investigation of route for the proposed electric railway from Frankfort to Shelbyville, Ky., about 20 mi.; plans to build the road are under discussion.

N. C., Canton.—Champion Fibre Co. of Canton proposes to add 10 mi. to its railroad from Ela, N. C., to the Great Smoky Mountains. H. F. Holt is Engr.

Tex., Waco.—O. A. Rytle of Houston, Tex., will, it is reported, open an office in Waco preliminary to pushing plans to build an interurban railway about 40 mi. long from Waco to Temple, Tex. Alva Bryan of Waco is counsel; Fred A. Jones of Dallas, Tex., is Engr.

Va., Roanoke.—Cloverdale & Catawba Furnace Railroad Co. of Roanoke, capital \$5000, is chartered to build line from Cloverdale depot to the old Catawba Furnace, 10 or 12 mi.; E. E. Francey of Toronto, Ohio, is Prest., and S. W. Harrel of Roanoke, Va., Secy.

W. Va., Huntington.—Pond Fork & Bald Knob Railroad Co. has filed incorporation papers to build a line from Pond Fork to Skin Fork for lumbering and mining purposes; capital \$50,000. Incipr.: C. W. Campbell, S. S. McNeer, Martha L. Burnett, Maude Thornburg and C. N. Davis, all of Huntington.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Sale of Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Announcement is made in another column of an important sale of property at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, for which bids will be received by the City Commissioners of Montgomery, Ala., and opened at 10 A. M. June 25. Bids will be received separately for buildings, for plumbing, fixtures and accessories, for electrical transformers, wiring, electric fixtures, accessories, poles, etc., for water, sewer and sewage disposal system, for railroad tracks, including spikes, fittings and cross ties, for the remount station, including everything there belonging to the city. Bids will also be received for the whole of the foregoing in one lot. There are certain exceptions from the sale, with particulars, which are noted in the official announcement on another page.

Going to the Far East.

Mr. J. W. McCabe, until recently district manager of sales for the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. at Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed special representative for the company's foreign trade department, and will leave soon for an extended trip through the Orient, the Philippine Islands and Australia.

Mr. W. H. White has been appointed acting district manager of sales at Buffalo to take charge of that territory during Mr. McCabe's absence.

Iron, Steel, Mill Supplies, Etc.

Mackenzie, Stringer & Co., Inc., a new Maryland corporation with offices at 509 American Building, Baltimore, has been formed to conduct export and import business in iron, steel and mill supplies. J. B. Mackenzie, the president, has been in the mill supplies business for the last six years at Buffalo and Baltimore, and H. J. Stringer, the secretary and treasurer, has been general purchasing agent for the last four years for the Crown Cork & Seal Co. of Baltimore, prior to which connection he was purchasing agent in the Youngstown (Ohio) district. A number of firms in Baltimore and elsewhere in Maryland will be represented by the new company as mill agents; in its export business it will devote particular attention to South America. Its imports will include a number of commodities in addition to iron and steel. The board of directors includes, besides the officers, Judson C. Mackenzie of Fall River, Mass.; Morris Whirridge of Whirridge, White &

Co. of Baltimore, and Robert S. Stringer, secretary of the Baltimore Tube Co.

Headquarters Removed to Chicago.

The headquarters of the American Face Brick Association have been removed from Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill., where they are now situated at 1120 Westminster Bldg., 110 South Dearborn St., this being the permanent location. It is announced that the association has financed a very greatly enlarged program of activities, and in addition to its former work of educating its members and attempting to improve internal conditions it will also organize and operate an educational department for the benefit of the consuming public. R. D. T. Hollowell, as secretary-treasurer, will continue to handle all matters relating to subjects other than service to the public. That field will be in the hands of a trained specialist, who will have full authority to act under the direction of the executive committee. The other officers of the association are F. W. Butterworth, president, Danville, Ill.; S. C. Martin, first vice-president, Pittsburgh, Pa.; B. W. Ballou, second vice-president, Buffalo, Kans. These gentlemen are also members of the board, the other directors including many prominent men in the brick and clay industries.

Returning to Duties in Civil Life.

The Buffalo Forge Co. announces that C. C. Cheyney has returned to take charge of its Chicago office and store. Lieutenant Cheyney was commissioned in the navy and had charge of the mechanical repair shops at the naval aviation station, Pensacola, Fla., where from 600 to 1200 men were employed during the war. Captain H. H. Downes, 12th U. S. Engineers (Railway), has returned from France and expects that after receiving his discharge he will take charge of the Buffalo Forge Co.'s interests in the St. Louis territory. Captain Downes' regiment was one of the first to go across to Europe, sailing in July, 1917.

Two District Managers Appointed.

The Stark Rolling Mill Co., Canton, Ohio, announces the appointment of George W. Scott as its district manager for Chicago territory, with headquarters at 1119 Marquette Bldg. in that city. He was formerly Chicago representative of the Pittsburgh Steel Co. The appointment of Thomas F. Murphy as district manager of Canton territory is also announced. He was for a number of years connected with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.

Water Tanks and Towers Offered.

Announcement is made in another column of an opportunity to purchase advantageously some steel water tanks and towers, which were installed for war-time requirements but which are no longer needed, and are nearly new. They might be useful for sugar plantations or other agricultural enterprises, textile mills or various other industrial plants where it is desired to have their own water supply at immediate command. These tanks and towers, it is further stated, are of modern type and up to date in every respect. W. S. Lightfoot, P. O. Drawer 45, Syracuse, N. Y., may be addressed.

Correction of an Address.

Owing to an error, a wrong address was given in the advertisement of Jennings Automatic Dump Body, Inc., of Roanoke, Va., in last week's issue, June 5. Concerning agents wanted, it should have stated that all inquiries in New England and Middle States should be addressed to the Columbia Wagon Works, Columbia, Pa., and not Columbus Wagon Works, Columbus, O.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Acetylene Saved the Day.

To fully appreciate the importance of an ample gas supply for printing of a daily newspaper, one should see the large quantity of it consumed in melting type metal. The Memphis Press of Memphis, Tenn., was in serious difficulty one day when the city gas supply failed for several hours. The emergency called for immediate installation of a substitute, and it was quickly decided to use acetylene, which is easily obtained in convenient form in metal cylinders almost everywhere. It produces a very hot flame suitable for quickly heating the metal melting pots of the linotype machines. Acetylene in cylinders is known as Prest-O-Lite gas, the smaller ones being used for automobile illumination, and the larger for oxyacetylene welding and cutting and other industrial purposes. The Memphis Press called upon a garage and a welding shop in the neighborhood for acetylene to tide it over its difficulties. The former sent two small automobile gas cylinders, and the latter supplied a large cylinder of gas. These were put to work immediately, and the paper soon appeared, making due acknowledgment for the timely aid received.

Plumbers' and Builders' Specialties.

The Julius J. Lax Company of Savannah, Ga., is the name of a concern which will soon enter the commercial field, jobbing plumbing and building specialties in the South. Mr. Lax was for many years connected with the Haines, Jones & Cadbury Co. of Savannah, and other large supply houses, and is well known to the trade in several States. The company will handle a complete line of plumbing specialties, the Usona line of ornamental roofing, the Lawton Marbalglass brick and tile line, besides other building goods. It may be a month before its building will be ready, but meanwhile the company will be glad to receive catalogs and jobbers' discounts for goods in its line.

Treated and Untreated Wood Products.

The Brunswick Cross Arm Co., Brunswick, Ga., has established a plant which is running full time in connection with the Georgia Creosoting Co.'s plant, and is turning out cross arms, poles, ties, piling and other forms of creosoted wood articles, besides untreated lumber cross arms, cross ties, piling, etc. The plant is 40x120 feet and is situated on seven and a half acres of ground, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern Railroad, and the Seaboard Air Line tracks running into it.

Whiting Electric Screw-Jack Hoist.

A machine has been developed for removing trucks from railroad passenger, interurban, or street cars, so that after the cars have been lifted and the trucks removed, they can be lowered to shop tracks and taken to another location. This hoist does away with hydraulic or hand jacks. The machine is designed to lift a car by engaging the sills on heavy steps, which rise or fall as is desired when the screws in the jacks revolve. After the steps have been adjusted, all four jacks are connected by means of clutches and each step raises at the same speed, keeping the car level. The Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., Harvey, Ill., is the originator and manufacturer of this time-saving hoist, and will supply full information on request.

Establishes Southern Office.

The Simplex Time Recorder Co. of Gardner, Mass., has opened a Southern office at 616 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., with Mr. George Lathem as district manager, and Mr. L. P. Lathem as district sales manager. Ten

Southern States will be covered from the Atlanta office, which will handle a full line of Simplex recorders.

Lathes for Metal Working.

The Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, O., recently shipped a 48-inch swing lathe, 30 feet long, to France, for a steel plant, a 60-inch lathe, 30 feet long, to Hawaii, for roll turning, and a 60-inch lathe, 40 feet long, to the Fairfield (Ala.) Works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., for marine engine work. When the last lathe was shipped, another one, 30 feet long, was being finished for the same purchasers. The Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Company has long been known as a manufacturer of engines and boilers, its product being largely sold in the South and Southwest. In later years, with the increased demand for machine tools, it took up the manufacture of lathes, from 36-inch to 72-inch swing, and of high-grade construction. The gearing is entirely of steel. These lathes are sold to shipyards, steel works, engine shops, railroad shops, sugar mills, etc.

Three Additions to Sonneborn Sales Forces.

Mr. Firth Broadhead, who for many years was connected with Howland Craft Sons & Co. of Camden, N. J., has joined the selling organization of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., of 262 Pearl street, New York city. He will travel the State of Rhode Island and will have his headquarters in Providence. Mr. Clifford Kief, formerly connected with the Claremont Waste Co., and well known to the oil trade of New England, has also joined the Sonneborn sales forces, as has Mr. George F. Rutzler, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., who has been appointed their special representative for North Carolina and South Carolina, with headquarters at Charlotte. L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., are manufacturers of the line of "Amalie" lubricants, soluble tallow, textile, etc., for use in textile manufacturing, and which are successfully used by prominent mills.

Trade Literature.

All About Truscon Buildings.

Truscon Standard Buildings are liberally, entertainingly and instructively described and pictured in a new book just issued by the Truscon Steel Co., whose works are at Youngstown, O., and which says that its publication has been made necessary by the rapidly increased use of its products. Illustrations showing some of these buildings adopted by leading industries and also by the United States Government are shown. These standard buildings are made of interchangeable steel panels, which can be either solid or else made with windows and doors, so as to permit any arrangement of interiors that may be wanted. The buildings vary in dimensions from small single-span structures to large ones 80 to 100 feet wide. Standard panels are 7 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches or 11 feet 6 inches high, but by variations in the height of the curb around a building practically any height of wall can be obtained. Several widths are furnished. A copy of the book will be sent on request to the factory at Youngstown.

Dealers Will Name New Garford Sales Journal.

Dealers and distributors of the Garford Motor Truck Co. will name its new monthly sales journal, the initial issue of which has just been published, and which invites members of the organization to suggest a name, offering a prize for the one to be selected. The articles embrace a number of phases of the motor-truck industry, including manu-

facture, sales promotion, dealer aids, dealer and distributor activities, advertising, etc. Considerable space is allotted to good roads. The publication is profusely illustrated and is printed in two colors.

Rex Mixer 14-E.

The Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has named its 1919 paving mixer the Rex 14-E. The machines now called Rex were formerly known as the Chain Belt mixers. They have been made by this company for the last 10 years, and it says that in the new 1919 machine the contractor will find all the time and labor saving features so necessary in these days of modern competition. The new machine has a capacity of dry material of 24 cubic feet; it is rated at 14 cubic feet of mixed concrete, but will easily turn out 16 cubic feet. The loader is 90 inches wide, and two barrows can dump at the same time. Catalog 105 fully describes the mixer.

Information as to Road Building.

A new folder has been issued by the Western Wheeled Scraper Co., Aurora, Ill., describing its road builders' dump car, road builders' truck, road builders' service car, track and switches, etc., all of which are finely illustrated. There are also pictures and descriptions of the batch box direct-charging system of concrete-road construction, which are followed by directions for placing industrial track. The company further says: "Thousands of miles of good roads will be built in America during the next few years. Each job must be planned, an experience dictates, to fit local conditions. Our experience and our records resulting from 42 years of successful road building are yours for the asking."

"Steelcrete" Machine Guards.

The Machine Guard Handbook, dealing with guards of all kinds of industrial equipment, has been issued by the Consolidated Expanded Metals Companies, Rankin (P. O. Braddock), Pa., which has its Philadelphia sales office and warehouse at 2200 Arch St. It is the plan to supply materials and then have manufacturers construct their guards in their plants with their own mechanics. The booklet contains many illustrations showing Steelcrete machine guards in position, some which closely follow outlines of the machines or gears, as the case may be. The descriptions and the instructions as to how to apply the guards, with pictures and descriptions of tools to be employed, are very complete and accurate.

Newman Grille Watch Clocks, Etc.

A most interesting and attractive series of one-page bulletins has been issued by the Newman Clock Co. of New York, Chicago and Boston, with foreign associates in London, Geneva and Montreal. There are 25 or 30 of these bulletins showing the many varied uses of the Newman grille watch clocks, the Newman watchman's patrol system, etc. They are printed in a great variety of colors and styles and in the highest type of the printer's art, the entire group being enclosed in a substantial folder, the front cover of which bears the picture of a vigilant tiger with the line "Always on the Watch."

Has Likeness of Roosevelt.

The May issue of "Doorways," issued by the Richards-Wilcox Company of Aurora, Ill., making public the advantages of the R-W products, bears upon its front cover page an excellent likeness of the late Theodore Roosevelt, and within an excellent piece of verse concerning him and his memory. There is also much other interesting material.

Export Catalog in Three Languages.

The Belmont Iron Works, Philadelphia, Pa., has issued an export catalog in English, French and Spanish, to be sent abroad as first-class mail. In addition to reproductions of photographs of steel structures which the company designed, fabricated and erected in all parts of this country and abroad, it contains valuable tables, with explanations in the three languages, pertaining to information necessary to enable American companies to intelligently quote on foreign inquiries. This, it is felt, should prove of great service to engineers, exporters and owners. It is intended to issue another edition of this catalogue for domestic use, this to contain more photographic illustrations and data on calendered paper, with an attractive cover.

Southern Office Established.

The Baker R. & L. Company of Cleveland, manufacturers of electric industrial trucks and tractors, has opened a Southern district office at 301 Flatiron Building, Atlanta, Ga., with F. C. Myers as manager. He has charge of the industrial truck division for this territory only, covering the southeastern States.

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ark., Heber Springs.—Arkansas National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000. W. C. Johnson, Prest.; N. B. DeLoach, Cash.

Ark., Stamps.—Bank of Stamps chartered; capital \$30,000. Dr. W. L. Kitchens, Prest.; J. D. Moore, Cash.

Ga., Adel.—First State Bank of Cook County chartered; capital \$50,000. Incptrs. J. W. Bray, D. C. Ashley, C. C. Giddens and others.

Ga., Columbus.—The Provident Loan & Investment Co., capital \$25,000, is being organized by J. E. Shipman of Lee County; J. A. Driver, Fulton County; Yarborough Olive, Muskogee County.

Ga., Columbus.—A narrow-gauge railroad having a total of 40 mi. of track is to be constructed at the Camp Benning military reservation near Columbus. Major Geo. R. Lewis will be Supt. of Constr.

Ga., Macon.—Middle Georgia Brokerage Co. has begun business. The organizers are W. B. Hardeman, W. H. Marquess and the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.

Ga., Stillmore.—Planters' Bank of Stillmore chartered; capital \$25,000. Incptrs. J. N. Youman and others.

Ky., Berry.—The Berry Deposit and the Farmers' Deposit banks are to be merged, it is reported.

La., Lake Charles.—Lake Charles Ry. & Navigation Co. has under consideration a plan to build a line from Barham, La., on the Kansas City Southern R. R., 10 mi. to timber lands of the Powell Lumber Co. W. P. Weber of Lake Charles is Prest. and Gen. Mgr.

Md., Adamstown.—The Adamstown Bank is organized and will begin business June 25 with William H. Renn, Prest.; Curtis W. Thomas and C. Frank Carlin, V-Ps.; C. Edward Smith, Secy.; Hayes R. Poole, Cash.

Miss., Tunica.—Tunica Building & Loan Asso., capital \$100,000, is Incpd. by E. T. Woolfolk, M. Gerard Burrow, W. H. Houston, W. P. Warfield and J. W. Dulaney, Jr.

Mo., Carrollton.—Carroll County Trust Co. Incpd.; capital \$100,000; surplus \$25,000; C. G. Bowers, Prest.; L. G. Clark and Ray H. Meiner, V-Ps.; L. L. O'Dell, Cash.; Otto Hale, Asst. Cash. Business is to begin about July 1.

Mo., Elk Creek.—A new bank capitalized at \$10,000 is reported being organized with J. H. Covert, Prest.; Geo. W. Sigman, V-P.

Mo., Hallsville.—Hallsville State Bank will be Incpd. and ready for business about July 10; capital \$25,000; surplus \$2500. W. R. Caldwell, Prest.; T. Nee, V-P.; J. J. Austene, Cash.

Mo., Montgomery City.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank, capital \$25,000, surplus \$500, began business June 7. T. M. Marlow and others, Incptrs.

Mo., Sprague.—Sprague State Bank, capital \$10,000, Incpd.; Ivan Corbin, Cash.

Mo., St. Louis.—St. Louis Union National Bank, a conversion of the St. Louis Union Bank, chartered; N. A. McMillan, Prest.; F. V. Dubrouillet, Cash.

Mo., St. Louis.—City contemplates building 12 mi. track on belt line from McKinley St. to the free bridge. J. A. Hooke is Director of Public Utilities.

Mo., St. Louis.—The First National Bank in St. Louis is the name given the consolidated Mechanics-American National, St. Louis Union and Third National banks. Capital and surplus will be \$15,500,000. Frank O. Watts will be Prest. It was recently stated that the name of the merged institutions would be the American-Union-Third National Bank. The consolidation becomes effective July 7.

Mo., St. Louis.—Plans are being formulated for the organization of a foreign banking corporation of Mississippi Valley bankers, capital to be not less than \$5,000,000. Application will be made for a Federal charter. Among those interested are W. S. McLucas, Chrmn., Prest.; Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City; William Foley, Merchant Trust Co., St. Louis; H. G. P. Deans, Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., Chicago.

N. C., Charlotte.—A new bank, capital \$300,000, is being organized by W. L. Jenkins, Tom Shelton, J. J. Misenheimer and others.

N. C., Stackhouse.—French Broad R. R. Co. of Stackhouse has been chartered to lease and operate the Madison County R. R., 7 mi. long from Reunion to Belva. Improvements may be made. Incorporators, W. N. Garrett of Stackhouse and R. L. Hutchinson, W. H. Baker, Jr., H. T. Lovitt, Guy West and A. G. Kelly, all of Huntington, W. Va.

Okla., Bartlesville.—Union Building & Loan Asso., capital \$250,000, is organized by N. Williams, L. E. Parks and Jay H. Mullen.

Okla., Bighart.—First National Bank of Bighart applied for charter; capital \$25,000.

Okla., Tonkawa.—American State Bank chartered, capital \$25,000; C. O. Johnson, G. M. Cassidy and J. R. White, Incptrs.

Okla., Tulsa.—Security State Bank, capital \$100,000, surplus \$25,000, has begun business; Alva J. Niles, Prest.; Charles W. Brewer, V-P, and Cash.

S. C., Harleyville.—Atlantic Coast Line proposes to build fill and trestle from Harleyville to St. George over Indian Field Creek, including track and yards. J. E. Willoughby, Wilmington, N. C., is Ch. Engr.

Tenn., Monroe.—Bank of Monroe, capital \$50,000, is organized with Lee R. Sloan, Prest.; Charles F. Hunt, Cash.

Tex., Beaumont.—The First National Bank and the Gulf National Bank of Beaumont are to be consolidated within 30 days, it is reported, under the name of the First National Bank of Beaumont; P. B. Doty, Prest.; W. L. Pondrum, V-P; L. P. Tullus, Cash.

Tex., Desdemona.—First Guaranty State Bank Incpd.; capital \$25,000; J. D. Morehead, Prest.; R. C. Showalter, Cash.

Tex., Palestine.—Campbell State Bank, capital \$100,000, has begun business; T. M. Campbell, Cash.

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bell, Jr., Prest.; O. B. Rogers, V.P.; D. S. Wommack, Cashier.

Tex., Krens.—First National Bank of Krens organized; capital \$100,000.

Tex., Reinhardt.—Guaranty State Bank, capital \$15,000, is organized with Geo. W. Riddle, Prest.; George A. Bever, Cash.

Tex., San Antonio.—Union Securities Co. is chartered; capital \$100,000. Incptr.: Samuel A. Barclay, Van A. Webster and R. M. Worley.

Va., Dillwyn.—First National Bank applied for charter; capital \$50,000.

New Securities.

Ala., Anniston.—(School).—City plans to issue \$100,000 of bonds. D. R. Murphey is Supt. Public Schools.

Ark., Dumas.—(Drainage).—\$100,000 of 6 per cent. bonds Desha Drainage Dist. No. 5 have been purchased at a premium by Walter E. Brubwein, I. N. Moore is Secy.

Ark., Bridge Junction — (Levee).—Bids received 11 A. M. June 30 for \$200,000 of 5½ per cent. 35-year bonds St. Francis Levee Dist. H. D. Tomlinson is Prest. Board of Directors.

Ark., Lonoake.—(Road).—Bids received 1 P. M. June 9 for \$130,000 of Road Improvement Dist. No. 9 and \$175,000 of Road Improvement Dist. No. 10, Lonoake County, bonds. R. Carnahan Comrns. of Dist. No. 9, and J. H. Sims, Comrns. Dist. No. 10.

Ark., Springdale.—(Light, Sewer).—\$150,000 of Springdale Light and Sewer Dist. bonds have been purchased by M. W. Elkins, Sheridan.

Fla., Clearwater.—(Road).—Pinellas County votes July 8 on \$100,000 of bonds special road and bridge district. Address County Comrns.

Fla., Haines City.—(Street).—City plans to issue \$120,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Hernando.—(School).—\$10,000 of 6 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds Special Tax School Dist. No. 7 have been purchased by W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo, and \$25,000 of 6 per cent. 30-year bonds Special Tax School Dist. No. 1 have been purchased by A. T. Bell & Co., Toledo.

Fla., Pensacola.—(Improvement).—City votes June 8 on \$50,000 sewerage and drainage; \$15,000 water system; \$25,000 street-improvement bonds. L. E. Heinberg is City Clerk.

Fla., Quincy.—(Paving).—Bids will be asked for \$40,000 of 5 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds, after they are validated, dated July 2, 1919; maturity \$2000 annually and consecutively. Ed Collins is Chrmn. Street Committee.

Fla., Tallahassee.—(Road).—Bill is to be introduced in the Legislature authorizing the issuing of approximately \$20,000,000 of not exceeding 5 per cent. State bonds. Address The Governor.

Fla., Tampa.—(School).—Election June 17 to vote on \$10,000 of 6 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds Special Tax School Dist. 30, Hillsborough County. Dated July 1, 1919; maturing serially beginning 1921. Philip Shore is Chrmn. Board of Public Instruction, Hillsborough County.

Fla., Tampa.—(School).—Election June 17 on for \$40,000 of 5 per cent. \$500 denomination School District bonds, dated July 1, 1919; maturity \$15,000 annually. Date for opening bids not decided. Address School Board, J. E. Knight.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—(Road).—Dist. No. 6, which includes City of West Palm Beach, will issue \$100,000 of 6 per cent. serial bonds. W. A. Dulch is Mayor.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—(School).—Palm Beach County Special Tax School Dist. No. 8,

W. E. Keen, Supt., will receive bids until 3 P. M. June 23 for \$12,000 of 6 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds, dated May 1, 1919.

Fla., Winter Park.—(Paving, Drainage).—\$30,000 of 6 per cent. 20-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919, and maturing 1939, inclusive, have been purchased at \$30,766.53 by A. T. Bell & Co. of Toledo, O. H. A. Ward is Prest. of Council.

Ga., Adel.—(Road).—Election June 30 to vote on \$250,000 of Cook County bonds. C. O. Smith, Ordinary.

Ga., Decatur.—(Road).—Election is to be held in DeKalb County about Aug. 1 to vote on bonds for road improvement. Address County Comrns.

Ga., Ellijay.—(Street).—City voted \$800 of 6 per cent. street-improvement bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Griffin.—(Road, etc.).—A letter to the Manufacturers Record says that no sale was made June 3 of the \$350,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year Spalding County road, bridge and culvert bonds, and statement cannot be made at present as to when they will be sold. T. J. Purdy is Clk. County Comrns.

Ga., Hogansville.—(School).—Steps are being taken to issue not exceeding \$30,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Homerville.—(Road).—Clinch County votes about July 1 on \$250,000 of bonds. Address County Comrns.

Ga., Lagrange.—(Road).—Date not decided for opening bids for \$500,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination Troup County bonds, voted May 27, dated Aug. 1, 1919; maturity 1929 to 1949. Address Board of County Comrns.

Ga., Newnan.—(Road).—Bids received 10 A. M. July 2 by Comrns. of Roads and Revenue of Coweta County for \$500,000 of 4½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919; maturity \$10,000 July 1, 1924 and 1925, and \$20,000 each year thereafter until paid. T. G. Farmer, Jr., Clk. Board of Comrns. Roads and Revenue Coweta County. Further particulars will be found in the Proposals Department.

Ga., Summerville.—(Sewerage).—Election June 17 on \$15,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year bonds. Wile Shropshire is Mayor.

Ga., Washington.—(Street, School).—\$550,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination street and school bonds were purchased at \$56,250 net, by the National Bank of Wilkes, Washington.

Ky., Ashland.—(Water-works).—Bids will soon be asked for \$90,000 of 5 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds voted in 1911; dated 1919; maturity 1930. Address E. C. Means, H. R. Dysard is Mayor.

Ky., Louisville.—(Sewer).—Election in November to vote on \$2,000,000 of bonds. Address Board of Aldermen.

Ky., London.—(Street).—\$20,000 of street-improvement bonds are voted. Address The Mayor.

La., Coushatta.—(Road).—Bids received July 1 by J. T. Thomas, Clerk Police Jury Red River Parish, for \$150,000 of 5 per cent. bonds.

La., Houma.—(Road).—Terrebonne Parish is reported to have voted \$160,000 of bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Marksville.—(Road).—Bids received noon June 19 for \$1,500,000 of 5 per cent. 1-30-year bonds Avoyelles Parish; L. P. Gremillion, Secy. Police Jury.

La., New Iberia.—(Road).—Iberia Parish Police Jury, A. A. Theriot, Prest., asks bids 11 A. M. June 26 for the following bonds: \$33,000 Road Dist. No. 3; \$60,000 Road Dist. No. 1; \$47,000 Road Dist. 5; \$45,000 Road Dist. 8.

La., Springfield.—(Road).—Bids will be opened about Aug. 1 for \$180,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds Road Dist. 1, Liv-

ingston Parish; maturing serially until 1944. Address Police Jury, Louis F. Harris, Secy., Denham Springs, La.

La., Vidalia.—(Road).—\$800,000 of 5 per cent. Concordia Parish bonds have been sold at par, accrued interest and small premium to the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, New Orleans.

Md., Upper Marlboro.—(School).—\$50,000 of authorized issue of \$100,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds have been purchased at 107.89 by the First National Bank of Southern Maryland.

Miss., Chunky.—(School).—\$6000 of bonds are voted. Address School Board.

Miss., Cleveland.—(Road).—Wm. R. Compton Co., St. Louis, recently purchased \$150,000 of 5½ per cent. bonds Bolivar County Special Road Dist. No. 1. P. B. Woppard is Clerk Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Coldwater.—(Light).—City voted \$10,000 of not exceeding 6 per cent. bonds. S. D. Wooster is Mayor, and M. S. Dougherty, Clerk.

Miss., Leland.—(School).—\$125,000 bonds voted. Address School Board.

Miss., Laurel.—(Street, Water-works, Sewerage).—City votes June 17 on \$17,000 water-works, \$10,000 street improvement and \$7000 sewerage 5 per cent. 20-year serial bonds, dated Sept., 1919; denomination \$500. D. F. Gordivier is City Clk.

Miss., Magnolia.—(School).—Centerville Consolidated School Dist., Pike County, voted \$5000 of bonds. Address School Trustees.

Miss., Meridian.—(Road).—Dist. No. 5, Lauderdale County, voted \$115,000 of bonds. Address Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Meridian.—(Road).—Beat 3, Lauderdale County, will vote on \$55,000 of bonds. Address Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Moss Point.—(Street).—Bids received 7.30 P. M. July 1 for \$35,000 of 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds voted June 3. Dated July 1, 1919; maturing one bond July 1, 1924, and one in January and July yearly until all are paid. C. M. Fairley is City Clerk. Further particulars will be found in the Proposals Department.

Miss., Natchez.—(Road).—\$200,000 of 5 per cent. Adams County bonds were sold at par and \$25 premium. H. B. Vaughan is Prest. Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Senatobia.—(School).—Board of Supvrs. Tate County sold to R. E. Walker of Senatobia, at \$240 premium, \$10,000 of Loachapoka Consolidated School Dist., and to L. B. Tiggett & Co., Jackson, \$20,000 of Thyatira Consolidated School Dist.

Miss., Tutwiler.—(School).—City voted \$30,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Yazoo City.—(Road).—Bids received 2 P. M. June 27 for \$75,000 of not exceeding 6 per cent. 10-25-year \$500 denomination bonds Supvrs. Dist. No. 3, Yazoo County, dated July 1, 1919. S. S. Griffin is Clerk, Board of Supvrs. Further particulars will be found in the Proposals Department.

Miss., Yazoo City.—(Road).—Bids received 2 P. M. June 27 for \$30,000 of not exceeding 6 per cent. 10-25-year \$500 denomination bonds Eden Separate Road Dist., Yazoo County, dated July 1, 1919. S. S. Griffin is Clerk, Board of Supvrs. Further particulars will be found in the Proposals Department.

Mo., Sedalia.—(Road).—Pettis County voted \$500,000 of bonds. Address County Commissioners.

Mo., Caruthersville.—(Road).—Bids received 6 P. M. June 16 for \$105,000 of 5½ per cent. bonds Little Prairie Special Road Dist., Pemiscot County; S. P. Reynolds, Secy.

Mo., Macon.—(Road).—Macon County plans

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

to vote on \$500,000 of bonds. Address County Comrns.

Mo., Mount Vernon—(Road).—Bids received 1 P. M. June 20 for \$36,000 of bonds Mount Vernon Special Road Dist. M. P. Jones is Chrmn. R. F. D. 6.

Mo., St. Joseph—(Improvement).—City voted bonds as follows: \$450,000 city hall, \$750,000 sewer, \$500,000 electric light, \$100,000 contagious hospital, \$50,000 fire department motors. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Bakersville—(Road).—Bids received 5 P. M. July 8 for \$10,000 of 5 per cent. 5-30-year Bakersville Township, Mitchell County, bonds, dated July 1, 1919; denomination not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000. Jno. D. Pannell is Register of Deeds and Clerk to Board of County Comrns. *Further particulars will be found in the Proposals Department.*

N. C., Danbury—(Road).—Bids received 2 P. M. July 7 by R. G. Petree, Clerk Board of Comrns. Stokes County, for \$40,000 of 6 per cent. bonds Quaker Gap Township. *Further particulars will be found in the Proposals Department.*

N. C., Dobson—(Road).—All bids received June 3 for \$500,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year Surry County bonds were rejected. Henry Wolfe is Register of Deeds.

N. C., Fremont—(School).—Bids received 12:30 P. M. June 18 for \$25,000 of 6 per cent. 20-year \$500 denomination bonds Fremont School Dist. No. 1, dated June 1, 1919. J. A. Best is Chrmn. and A. V. Anderson Supt. Board of Trustees of Dist.

N. C., Morganton—(Sewer Water, Street).—Bids received 8 P. M. June 16 for \$10,000 sewer, \$15,000 water and \$75,000 street bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Oxford—(Road).—Bids received noon July 7 for \$8000 of 5 per cent. 20-year Granville County bonds. J. Ennis Davis is Chrmn. Board of Comrns.; J. B. Powell, Clerk. *Further particulars will be found in the Proposals Department.*

N. C., Raleigh—(Improvement).—Bids received noon June 13 for \$500,000 of an authorized issue of \$3,000,000 of 5 per cent. \$500 and \$1000 denomination permanent-improvement State bonds, dated July 1, 1919, and maturing July 1, 1933 to 1937, inclusive. B. R. Lacy is State Treasurer.

N. C., Washington—(Road).—Bids received noon July 7 by Frank C. Kugler, Chrmn. Road Commsn. Beaufort County, for \$500,000 of not exceeding 5½ per cent. 6-30-year bonds.

N. C., Wilson—(School).—Election July 5 on \$25,000 of not exceeding 6 per cent. 20-year bonds Black Creek Township, Wilson County. Jno. R. Dildy is Clerk.

Okl., Billings—(School).—Board of Education has sold \$25,000 of bonds. Address O. W. Long.

Okl., Henryetta—(Water-works).—City voted \$30,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okl., Poteau—(Road).—C. Edgar Honnold, Oklahoma City, has purchased \$600,000 of 5 per cent 25-year LeFlore County bonds, subject to election in July. Address County Comrns.

Okl., Okmulgee—(Water-works).—Bids received any time for \$200,000 of 5 per cent. 25-year \$1000 denomination bonds voted May 6, dated June 1, 1919. R. H. Jenness, Commr. of Finance.

Okl., Oklahoma City—(School).—\$406,000 of the \$1,000,000 issue of bonds will, it is reported, be offered in July. Jno. H. Hope is Prest. Board of Education.

Okl., Tablequah—(Light).—City voted \$200,000 of municipal electric-light and power-plant bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okl., Tulsa—(Park).—Atty-Genl. approved \$50,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Anderson—(Road).—\$1,450,000 of Anderson County road-improvement bonds recently voted are 5 per cents; denomination \$1000. Date for opening bids not decided. J. M. King is Chrmn. County Comrns.

S. C., Greenville—(School).—\$150,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination 25-year bonds have been purchased by R. M. Grant & Co., New York, at par, interest and \$1990.50 premium.

S. C., Lake City—(Water-works).—City voted bonds for water-works; estimated cost \$150,000 to \$200,000. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Laurens—(School).—Bids received June 2 for \$2500 of 6 per cent. bonds School Dist. Dials No. 3, Laurens County, dated June 2, 1919, maturing 1939; M. G. Wallace, Chrmn. Board of School Trustees.

S. C., Greenville—(School).—\$150,000 of 5 per cent. 20-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919, have been purchased at \$151,990.50 by R. M. Grant & Co., New York.

Tenn., Decaturville—(Road).—Decatur County voted \$125,000 of bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., Binghamton—(Water, etc.).—\$15,000 of 6 per cent. 20-year \$500 denomination water, sewer, street and other improvement bonds were purchased June 2 at par and \$183.45 premium by Sidney Spitzer & Co., Toledo, O.

Tenn., Maryville—(Sewer, Funding).—Bids received 2 P. M. June 16 by D. F. Young, Mayor, for \$50,000 sewer and \$50,000 funding 5½ per cent. 30-year bonds.

Tenn., Memphis—(Auditorium).—Bids received July 1 for \$375,000 of 4½ per cent. auditorium and market-house bonds. Address The Mayor. These bonds were reported recently as being purchased by the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Memphis.

Tenn., Memphis—(School).—Steps are being taken to offer for sale \$500,000 of bonds, one-half to be offered now and the other half in January. Address Board of Education.

Tenn., Nashville—(Improvement).—City Comrns., J. W. Dashiel, Secy., will receive bids 10 A. M. June 17 for the following 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919: \$456,000 water-works, maturing 1924 to 1944, inclusive; \$237,000 viaduct improvement, maturing 1924 to 1949, inclusive; \$48,000 electric-light boiler, maturing 1924 to 1934, inclusive; \$25,000 gutter construction, maturing 1949; \$282,000 transportation facilities, maturing 1924 to 1949, inclusive; \$188,000 water-works, maturing 1924 to 1949, inclusive. (Later noted.)

Tenn., Alton—(Road).—\$50,000 of 5½ per cent. 30-year bonds were recently reported offered for sale May 31. A letter to the Manufacturers Record states that "in order to make the bonds more attractive, Comrns.' Court made new bond order, and transcript is now with Atty-Genl. for approval." Date for opening bids not decided. C. D. Hensley is Judge Lamb County Comrns.

Tenn., Austin—(School).—McNeil School Dist., Travis County, voted \$7000 of bonds. Address Board of Trustees.

Tenn., Alsdorf—(School).—\$8000 of school bonds were voted. Address School Board.

Tenn., Bay City—(Road).—Matagorda County Road Dist. No. 8 will soon offer for sale \$25,000 of bonds. John F. Perry is County Judge.

Tenn., Bay City—(Levee).—Matagorda County Levee Improvement Dist. No. 1 will vote June 21 on \$150,000 of 6 per cent. bonds. John F. Perry is County Judge.

Tenn., Beeville—(Road).—\$200,000 of authorized issue of \$600,000 of 5½ per cent. 1-30-year \$1000 denomination bonds sold May 12 at par, accrued interest and \$5216 premium, to Bolger, Mosser & Willaman, Chicago, Ill.

Tenn., Boerne—(Road).—Bids received June 9 for \$50,000 of 5½ per cent. 30-year bonds Pre-

int 1, Kendall County. Address County Judge.

Tenn., Cameron—(Road).—\$50,000 of Yarrellton Dist., Milam County, bonds are voted. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., Clarendon—(Road).—Donley County is reported to have voted \$175,000 of bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., Carthage—(Road).—Beckville Justice Precinct, Panola County, will soon offer for sale \$135,000 of 5½ per cent. bonds voted May 17. J. H. Long, County Judge.

Tenn., Cisco—(School).—City voted \$35,000 of bonds for school improvements. Address School Board.

Tenn., Cooper—(Road).—Delta County voted \$1,000,000 of bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., El Paso—(School).—Clint School Dist., El Paso County, recently voted \$17,000 of bonds. Address School Board.

Tenn., Gonzales—(Road).—Wrightshore Dist., Gonzales County, voted \$35,000 of bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., Hallettsville—(School).—Bids received June 17 by F. Lacy, Secy. Board of Education, for \$65,000 of 5 per cent. 10-40-year bonds.

Tenn., Hillsboro—(Road).—Hill County Road Dist. have voted bonds as follows: Mount Calm, \$175,000; Irene, \$100,000. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., Lafayette—(Road).—\$300,000 Walker County bonds defeated.

Tenn., Menard—(Road).—Menard County will vote on \$400,000 of bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., Orange—(Road).—\$1,000,000 Orange County bonds have been purchased by Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Toledo, at a premium.

Tenn., Paducah—(Road).—\$100,000 Dist. 1 and \$100,000 Dist. 3, Cottle County, 5½ per cent. bonds have been approved by Atty-Genl. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., Robert Lee—(Road).—Coke County votes June 28 on \$60,000 of road-improvement bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., Rosebud—(School).—Election June 14 on \$80,000 of bonds. Address School Board.

Tenn., San Antonio—(School).—\$250,000 of 5 per cent. 1-40-year bonds recently voted, will soon be offered for sale; Paul H. Scholz is Business Mgr. for Board of Education.

Tenn., San Antonio—(School).—Provided State of Texas does not exercise its option to purchase bonds, the San Antonio Board of Education will receive bids 8 P. M. July 1 for \$240,000 of authorized issue of \$250,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds maturing 1920 to 1957, inclusive. Paul H. Scholz is Business Mgr. Board of Education, 409 Russell Bldg.

Tenn., San Antonio—(Road).—Bexar County voted \$1,500,000 of bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., San Marcos—(Road).—Bids received 10 o'clock June 12 for \$235,000 of an authorized issue of \$415,000 of 5 per cent. Hays County bonds. J. R. Wilhelm is County Judge.

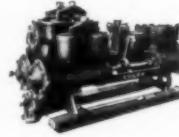
Tenn., Stamford—(Sewer, Water-works).—City will sell at private sale \$115,000 sewerage and water-works 5 per cent. 1-40-year bonds, dated June 1, 1918. R. L. Penick is Mayor.

Tenn., Sulphur Springs—(Road).—Petitions are being circulated in Hopkins County asking that an election be called to vote on \$2,000,000 of bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., Tyler—(Road).—Smith County voted \$1,500,000 of bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tenn., Waxahachie—(Road).—\$132,000 of 5½ per cent. bonds Ellis County Road Dist. No.

(Continued on Page 134.)



NO SALE IS A GOOD SALE UNLESS

IT PROFITS BOTH BUYER AND SELLER

Remember that we are all simultaneously buyers and sellers. Any attempt to take unfair advantage of either buyer or seller eventually reacts to the hurt of all business.

Anything that hurts business hurts both you and me.

Every material condition in the world today spells Prosperity for America.

The only thing that can interfere with that era of prosperity will be your own lack of unity in going ahead and giving the other fellow a square deal, whether it be in buying or in selling—regardless of whether the thing you buy or sell is labor, capital, food, shelter, clothing, ships, machinery or sealing wax.

Lay aside your misguided fears, close your ears to pessimistic predictions and calamity wailing, and put into your business that firm confidence which is all that is necessary to guarantee Universal Prosperity.



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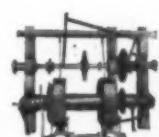
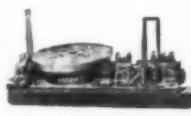
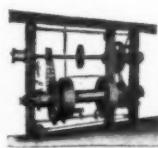
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And in every oil center in the world.



New Issue**\$25,000,000.**

Empire Gas and Fuel Company

Bond Secured Sinking Fund Convertible 6% Notes

Dated June 16, 1919.

Due June 15, 1924.

To be in coupon form in denomination \$1,000 with interest payable January 1 and July 1; fully registered Notes in denominations \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000 with interest payable monthly. Interest payable in New York City without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax (not exceeding 2%). Pennsylvania Four Mills Tax Refunded, Callable as a whole or in part at any time on 30 days' notice at such a premium as would make the yield basis 5% to June 15, 1924, but not exceeding 10%.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee

To be convertible at any time at par for par into 8% non-voting Cumulative Preferred Stock of Empire Gas and Fuel Company, except that this privilege will expire 60 days prior to date of maturity, and in the event of a call of these Notes for redemption, the conversion privilege will expire three weeks after date of the first publication of notice of call.

Summarizing from a letter of Mr. Henry L. Doherty, Chairman of the Board of Empire Gas and Fuel Company, we call attention to the following particulars:

The Issue: These Notes will be the direct obligation of Empire Gas and Fuel Company; and other companies, including Empire Refining Company, which, with their subsidiaries, constitute substantially all of the petroleum and natural gas subsidiaries of Cities Service Company operating in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, will join in the execution of the Note Indenture.

Properties: Considered together these companies are producing an average of approximately 40,000 barrels of high grade refinable crude oil daily, a material portion of which is transported in their oil pipelines to their refineries; and through their gas pipelines they are transporting and marketing approximately 100,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily. They own leaseholds on 22,000 acres of fully proven and largely developed oil producing lands in the Eldorado and Augusta fields in Butler County, Kansas. In addition they own oil and natural gas leaseholds on over 3,000,000 acres in various other Mid-Continent fields, most of which is undeveloped, but a substantial amount of which is partially proven.

Construction: In addition to the great value of these leaseholds, there has been invested in these properties in physical construction for oil and gas development, refineries, pipelines, and accessory equipment, more than \$70,000,000.

Sinking Fund: The Sinking Fund in the Note Indenture will provide for the retirement each month, beginning October 1, 1919, of 1% of the principal amount of the Notes outstanding.

Security: These Notes will be secured by the pledge with the Trustee of \$50,000,000 principal amount of Empire Gas and Fuel Company 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated June 16, 1919, due June 15, 1939, of an issue of \$150,000,000, to be secured by a first and refunding and collateral trust mortgage, of which Bonds \$18,772,000 will be reserved to retire underlying bonds, and \$51,228,000 may only become outstanding under the provisions of the Note Indenture at the rate of \$50 in Bonds for each \$100 of additional investment for capital account.

Earnings: The combined earnings of the companies, with inter-company sales eliminated, for the twelve months to February 28, 1919, were: Gross Earnings, \$64,504,499; Net Earnings available for the payment of interest charges and Parent Company Fees, \$23,121,297; Annual Interest Charges on \$18,772,000 Divisional Bonds, \$1,126,320; Balance available for the payment of interest charges on Notes and Parent Company Fees, \$21,994,977.

The total Funded Debt outstanding, including the present issue of Notes, will only be approximately twice the amount of the net earnings from operations for the past twelve months.

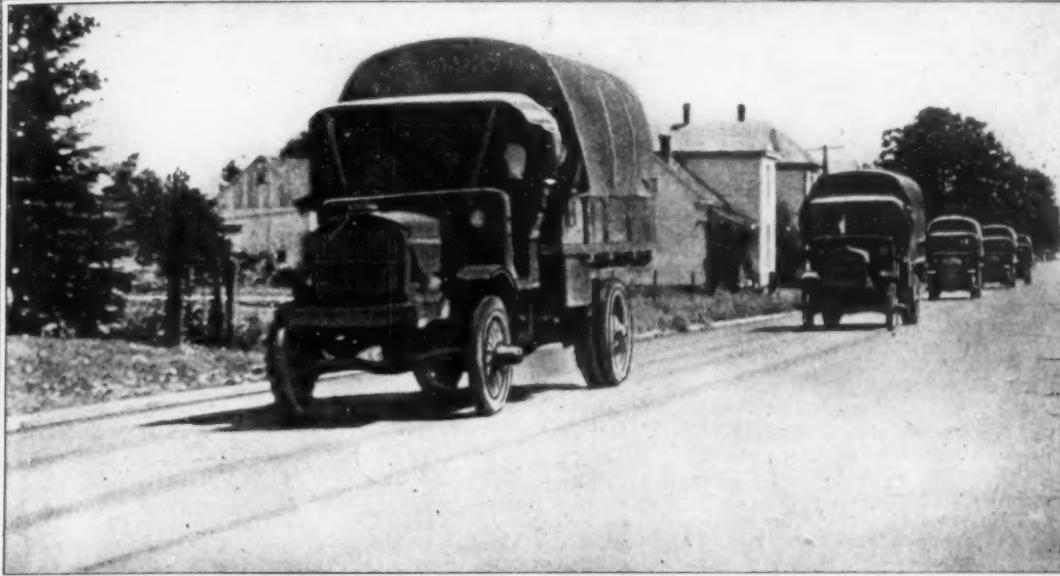
Price if, when, and as issued and delivered to us,

97½ and accrued interest

Henry L. Doherty & Company

60 Wall Street

New York



Every Community should have roads like these—

HERE is the story of how Delaware County, Indiana, got good roads, as told by the County Surveyor. Everyone interested in good roads should read it:

"Our first Tarvia road was built in 1914. Between 1914 and 1918 we constructed 16 streets and roads, with a total area of about 2,880,000 square feet.

"Some of these are main streets in the city of Muncie, others are main roads subject to heavy traffic, while others replaced low-lying gravel roads that used to wash-out at every overflow of the river.

"Every Tarvia road and street in Delaware County has given uniform satisfaction. No repairs have been necessary.

"Our so-called 'hard' roads, built of brick or concrete, are often claimed as permanent construction, but we have in this county brick roads and streets built less than a decade ago that are almost impassable and must soon be rebuilt. New material will be required because the old brick cannot be used again.

"On the other hand, when a Tarvia road wears, a little stone is added, Tarvia is applied, and the road is as good as, or better than, new.

"With proper maintenance, our Tarvia roads will last 10 to 20 years. The cost of maintenance will be small and the entire road can be rebuilt at less than half the cost of a brick pavement.

Vanguard of fleet of 38 Liberty Trucks passing through Oakville, Delaware County, Ind., in August, 1918, over Tarvia Road built in 1916. Note perfect condition of road after two years of hard service.

"Considering the various types of road from a purely financial standpoint, one does not need to be skilled in higher mathematics to arrive at the correct answer." (Signed) S. Horace Weber, County Surveyor.

Tarvia is a coal-tar preparation for use in constructing new macadam roads or repairing old ones. It reinforces the road surface and makes it not only mudless and dustless, but also water-proof, frost-proof and automobile-proof. A few Tarvia Roads in any community will add to property values and reduce taxes.

Illustrated Tarvia Booklet free on request

Tarvia

Preserves Roads—Prevents Dust

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Special Service Department

This company has a corps of trained engineers and chemists who have given years of study to modern road problems. The advice of these men may be had for the asking by any one interested. If you will write to the nearest office regarding road problems and conditions in your vicinity, the matter will have prompt attention.

13 have been purchased by Wm. R. Compton Co., St. Louis.

Va., Gate City—(Road).—DeKalb Dist., Scott County, votes July 5 on \$142,842 of bonds. Address County Comms. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Fayetteville—(Road).—Fayette County voted \$379,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

W. Va., Fayetteville—(Road).—Fayette County Dists. have voted bonds as follows: May 20—\$379,000, Kanawha Dist.; June 10—\$125,000, Mountain Cove Dist.; June 18—\$194,000, Quijimont Dist. Bids will be invited later for the authorized issues. R. J. Stegall is Clk. County Court Fayette County.

W. Va., Martinsburg—(School).—Bids received 7.30 P. M. June 23 for \$75,000 of 5 per cent. 10-34-year \$500 denomination bonds, Martinsburg School Dist., Berkeley County, dated April 1, 1919. Address Board of Education of Dist., M. G. Tabler, Pres. Further particulars will be found in the Proposals Department.

W. Va., New Cumberland—(Road).—Butler Dist., Hancock County, voted \$100,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

W. Va., Welch—(City Hall, etc.).—Election June 7 on \$35,000 of 6 per cent. 1-30-year city hall, fire department and bridge bonds; J. C. Summers is Mayor.

Financial Notes.

Independence Trust Co., Charlotte, N. C., increased capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Planters' Bank, Ridgely, Tenn., increased capital from \$30,000 to \$100,000.

Merchants' State Bank, Port Arthur, Tex., increased capital from \$65,000 to \$100,000.

Llano National Bank, Llano, Tex., increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

First National Bank of Breckenridge, Tex., increased capital from \$40,000 to \$200,000.

Security State Bank, Ponca City, Okla., increased capital to \$300,000.

Houston National Exchange Bank, Houston, Tex., increased capital from \$400,000 to \$800,000.

The South Carolina Bankers' Asso. will hold its annual convention June 18 and 19 at Tybee Island, near Savannah, Ga. J. S. Wannamaker is Pres., and Julien C. Rogers, Secy. of the Asso.

The National City Co. announces the opening of an Atlantic City correspondent office at 1225 Boardwalk in the Chalfonte Block, thus placing its investment facilities at the disposal of clients when at the seashore. Telephone, Atlantic City 749.

American Trust and Savings Bank, El Paso, Tex., increased capital from \$200,000 to \$350,000.

Bamberg Banking Co., Bamberg, S. C., plans to increase capital to not more than \$150,000.

Crosby State Bank, Crosby, Ala., increased capital from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

The Texas Bankers' Association in annual convention at Galveston, Tex., recently elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, F. M. Law of Houston; Treasurer, Paul G. Taylor of Dallas; Secretary, W. A. Philpott, Jr., of Dallas. The convention will be held at Galveston again next year.

Arrangements are being made by the National Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association to open a branch office at Washington, D. C., Major Fred W. Hyde of New York, chairman, and H. H. McKee of Washington, secretary of the section, being at work for that purpose. The branch is to endeavor to attain closer co-operation of the banks with the Government in all matters relating to their regulation and control.

The Georgia Bankers' Association which held its annual convention recently at Macon, Ga., elected officers for the ensuing year thus: President, T. R. Turner of Macon; Vice-Presidents, H. Warner Martin of Atlanta, Courtney Thorpe of Savannah, H. P. Hunter of Elberton, J. S. Peters of Manchester, C. E. Martin of Fort Valley; Secretary, Haynes McFadden of Atlanta; Treasurer, E. L. Henderson of Cedartown; General Counsel, Orville A. Clark of Macon. Next year the convention will be held at Athens, Ga.

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If you have any bonds or warrants to sell, or know where you can obtain work and take same in payment, kindly advise, so that we can negotiate with you for their purchase. We have representatives in Birmingham, Alabama; Tampa, Florida, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Correspondence solicited.

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Write us if you have bonds for sale

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WE BUY ALL CLASSES OF MUNICIPAL BONDS,
INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL,
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39 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

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We buy Southern Municipal Bonds
(County, City, School, Road and Drainage Dist.)

WE BUY BONDS

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SCHOOL and DISTRICT

Correspondence invited from Officials and Contractors

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Southern Branch: BELL BUILDING, MONTGOMERY ALA.

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614 City Bank Building MOBILE, ALA

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References: American National Bank of Austin

We Buy Bonds and furnish legal advice

We deal in city, county and district bonds covering school, road, lighting, water-works and other municipal issues.

We are prepared to assist in drawing up legal proceedings leading up to and including the issuance.

We invite inquiries from municipalities and contractors.

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